May 21, 1963

Mrs. W. E. Morris
301 Ridgeway
Little Rock, Ark.

Dear Mrs. Morris:

We are sorry that we cannot respond to your order for four copies of Race: Challenge to Religion. We have only a file copy, which we ordered from Henry Regnery Company, Chicago 4, Illinois. The paperback issue is $1.65.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Ed. A. Albright
Research Associate

April 15.

301 RIDGEWAY
LITTLE ROCK
ARKANSAS

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Please send me four (4) copies of "Race - Challenge to Religion". Check enclosed - (ck returned MA)

Thank you,

Dorothy W. Morris.

(Mrs. W. E. Morris)

May 21, 1963

Miss Ruth McClarey
Tower Hill, Illinois

Dear Miss McClarey:

We have read with interest your account of your ten years work with womens' clubs and church groups, and your use of Negro poetry. We are very sorry to tell you that Singers in the Dawn has been out of print for several years and we have only file copies left. We have not published any other Negro poetry, as it has since the date of our own publication been published commercially. We are, therefore, returning your check.

Enclosed is a list of our more recent publications; perhaps the titles may interest you and give your suggestions as to how you might contribute to "our American goal of liberty and justice for all."

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Tower Hill Ill.,
May 11, 1963

Dear Sirs:

For about 10 years I have been using your booklet - Singers in the Dawn whenever I had opportunity, in Womens Clubs or Church groups. My purpose is, through his poetry, to acquaint white people with the heart of the Negro, to get to know his problems, his frustrations, his goals and purposes, hoping thereby to make a contribution toward better race relations. Also I give a lecture on Symbols of America, intended to emphasize that in our constitution and national heritage as well as in our spiritual destiny as a nation, all our people are children of one Father, therefore brothers.

Sometimes I can sell a few copies of Singers of the Dawn after my lecture or discussion, and have given away several copies. Have also presented the poems in 2 or 3 high school classes in American literature.

1. Do you have a more complete or more recent collection of Negro poetry? If so, would like samples.

2. Do you have any suggestions as to how I can contribute more to our American goal "with liberty and justice for all"?

3. Can you give me a discount price on additional copies of the booklet?

4. Inclosed find check for $1.50 for which please send me as many copies of Singers in the Dawn as this will pay for.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth McClarey

Same letter and materials to the following Crossroads Africa leaders or students going:

Mr. Dave Enns, 22 Gregory St., Brampton Ontario, Canada
Mr. J. B. Powell, Jr., Garden Apartments 4F, Stony Run Lane, Baltimore 10, Md.
Mr. Melvin D. Gerald, Morehouse College, Atlanta 14, Ga.
Dr. Richard E. Pritchard, Westminster Presbyterian Church, 4100 Nakoma Rd., Madison 11, Wisconsin

(plus publications list and NS subscription blank)

Miss Judy Erdman, 419 Robbins Dr., Rapid City, S. Dakota

May 21, 1963

Mr. Don Simpson
Executive Secretary
Operation Crossroads Africa
685 Santa Monica Road
London Ontario

Dear Mr. Simpson:

Congratulations on going to Africa this Summer. We are pleased to send you a selection of our materials, and we hope they will be helpful. Some are on particular phases of desegregation or civil rights; others are more general to give you an overview. We have tried to cover the areas about which we are questioned here by foreign visitors.

Sincerely yours,

Montez C. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
- Price, *The Negro and the Ballot* (see November-December *New South* for later voter registration figures)
- *The Negro and Employment Opportunities*
- *Albany: A Study in National Responsibility*
- Mississippi, *New South*, October 1962
- The Other Mississippi, *New South*, March 1963
- Reprint, *Washington Post*, "The South's Pattern of Violence..."
- Negotiated Desegregation in Macon, Ga., *New South*, April 1963
- Martin Luther King, Jr. on Civil Disobedience, *New South*, December 1961
- Eric Lincoln on the Black Muslims, *New South*, January 1963
- Addresses by James M. Dabbs and Leslie W. Dunbar, *New South*, November-December, 1962
- Dunbar, *The Annealing of the South*
- L-Reports: 23-C, 31, 35, 37, 39, 40, 41
- References for Birmingham situation:
  - *New York Times*, May 12: Claude Sitton and Anthony Lewis
  - " " " May 19, Anthony Lewis
  - *The New Republic*, May 18, "The End of Fear"
  - " " " May 25, "Birmingham and the Law"
  - *Newsweek* May 27, "The Sky Above — The Mud Below"
  - " ~~May~~ " Walter Lipmann, "The Racial Crisis"

Morehouse College
Atlanta 14, Georgia
May 21, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe St. S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I will be participating in the Operation Crossroads Africa Project this summer. I will probably be asked many questions about race relations in the United States. Please me material dealing with race relations in the United Sates.

If the material is mailed after May 25, 1963 please send it to "Melvin Gerald, Route 1, Box 101-J; Cerro Gordo, North Carolina. If mailed anytime before May 25, 1963 send to the return address above.

Sincerely yours,
Melvin D. Gerald

419 Robbins Drive
Rapid City, So. Dak.
May 20, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe St. S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

Will you please send me some information concerning race relations. I am planning to go to Northern Rhodesia this summer with the Operation Crossroads Africa Program. Any information would be very much appreciated.

Sincerely,

Judy Erdmann

Judy Erdmann

May 9/63

Dear Sir,

I am going on Operation Crossroads Africa this summer to Northern Rhodesia. Thus the question of race relations in the United States will come up. As I am a Canadian this problem is much deeper and more complex than most of us realize.

If you could send me any literature which you feel would help me gain some knowledge of this subject please do so. I thank you for your trouble.

Yours truly
Dave Enns

DAVE ENNS
22 GREGORY ST
BRAMPTON ONTARIO
CANADA

Westminster Presbyterian Church
4100 Nakoma Road • Madison 11, Wisconsin
Church Telephone CEdar 8-3121

Richard E. Pritchard, D. D., Minister, CEdar 3-1340
Erwin R. Ruklic, Associate Minister, CEdar 3-1910

May 6, 1963

Southern Regional Conference
5 Forsythe
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir,

This Summer I am going on Operation Crossroads Africa and would like to be as informed as possible concerning the current race situation in the United States. Whatever information you may have available will be deeply appreciated.

Sincerely,

Richard E. Pritchard
Richard E. Pritchard

OPERATION — CROSSROADS AFRICA
(CANADIAN COMMITTEE)
685 SANTA MONICA ROAD
LONDON, ONTARIO

CHAIRMAN — ROBBERT HARTOG
VICE-CHAIRMAN — DR. G. ALAN LANE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY — DONALD G. SIMPSON

May 3.

Southern Regional Council On Race Relations,
5 Forsythe St. N. W.,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Sirs;

This summer I will leading a group of young people over to Africa to work in volunteer work camps. I would like these people and myself to be as informed as possible about developments in race relations in North America so as to be prepared to make intelligent answers to the inevitable questions that will be thrown at us by the Africans.

I would appreciate it if you could send me any publications or pamphlets you have on this subject that might be useful to us.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,
Don Simpson

GARDEN APARTMENTS 4F
STONY RUN LANE
BALTIMORE 10, MARYLAND

May 1, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

As part of my preparation for travel in Africa this summer I am trying to acquire a complete, fair, and up-to-date picture of race relations in this country.

I would appreciate very much if you would send me literature which points out the more recent events (since 1950) concerning race relations—both the progress and the setbacks. I am more interested in a short chronology of events than in a broad generalization of the problem.

However, whatever information you feel would be helpful will be appreciated. If you are unable to send specific works, please indicate title and author so that I might procure the works elsewhere.

Sincerely yours,

J. B. Powell, Jr.

May 22, 1963

Mr. Roy R. Craig, Jr.
1609 Hartford Road
Austin 3, Texas

Dear Mr. Craig:

I promised to send you something on the Birmingham situation. We have not put out anything yet because the situation is so fluid, and it is difficult to properly evaluate what has occurred and why until the dust settles. The New York Times clips (enclosed) seem to us very good and accurate, and the three together give a pretty good picture. You may wish to read also, Newsweek, May 27, "The Sky Above--the Mud Below", and Walter Lipmann's "The Racial Crisis." The New Republic had an article on May 18, "The End of Fear," and on May 25, "Birmingham and the Law."

If we should publish anything before June 10, I will send it along to you.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Enclosed:
New York Times, May 12 and May 19 clips on Birmingham by Sitton and Lewis

May 20, 1963

Mr. Roy R. Craig, Jr.
1609 Hartford Road
Austin 3, Texas

Dear Mr. Craig:

Congratulations on your Operation Crossroads leadership assignment. We are pleased to send you a selection of our materials, and I am enclosing one of our publications lists. After you have had an opportunity to look over the things being sent, you may wish to request some other publication.

For the overview you wish, the addresses in the November-December 1962 New South and the pamphlets The Annealing of the South and A Hundred Years Later will be helpful. The other materials are on more specific phases of the racial situation, and I have tried to cover the most important ones and the ones we are most questioned about here by foreign visitors.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
- Executive Support of Civil Rights
- Fortune reprint, The City and the Negro
- The Student Protest Movement: A Recapitulation
- The Freedom Ride
- Rudwick, The Unequal Badge
- Price, The Negro and the Ballot (see November-December 1962 New South for later voting registration figures)
- The Negro and Employment Opportunities: Houston
- Albany: A Study in National Responsibility
- Georgia's Divided Education (would apply generally to the South)
- The Oxford Disaster...Price of Defiance
- Mississippi, New South, Oct. 1962
- The Other Mississippi, New South, March 1963
- Reprint, Washington Post, McMillan, "The South's Pattern of Violence..."
- Negotiated Desegregation in Macon, Ga., New South, April 1963

Mailed separately, continued
✓ Martin Luther King, Jr. on Civil Disobedience, New South, December 1961
✓ Eric Lincoln on the Black Muslims, New South, January 1963
Robert Coles, on desegregation in Atlanta schools, New South, Sept. 1962
Louis E. Lomax, The Only True American, New South, January, 1962
A Hundred Years Later
Collins, The South and the Nation
Lillian Smith, A Semantic Journey in the South, New South, March 1962
✓ Addresses by James M. Dabbs and Leslie W. Dunbar, New South, November-December, 1962
✓ Dunbar, The Annealing of the South

P.S.

We have no overview reports on Birmingham. Between now and June 10 I will try to gather a few comprehensive news reports and send them to you.

1609 Hartford Road
Austin 3, Texas
May 17, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe St. N.W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Sirs:

As one of the leaders of an Operation Crossroads Africa group this summer, I am very anxious to obtain all of the material which is available concerning racial issues. It is my understanding that the Council publishes an overview report and possibly other important materials on the subject. I hope that you will be able to send me any available reports and bibliographies of other available materials. (Also, if additional materials become available between now and June 10, particularly with regard to the latest incidents in Birmingham,) etc. I would appreciate having them sent to me.

Yours sincerely,

Roy R. Craig Jr.

Roy R. Craig, Jr.

Check N Y Times or Washington Post news clips

May 22, 1963

Mr. Charles J. Wentz
Executive Director
Laurinburg Chamber of Commerce, Inc.
P. O. Box 349
Laurinburg, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Wentz:

We are mailing you under separate cover a study on Negro police in the South by Professor Elliott M. Rudwich, published in 1962. It is the most comprehensive report we know about up to that date.

A quick check of our files reveals that some of the cities which are marked "no reply" and a few which are not listed do definitely have integrated police forces. They are listed below:

Georgia: Savannah, Thomasville
Louisiana: Monroe, Shreveport
Tennessee: Athens, Chattanooga, Memphis
Texas: Athens
Virginia: Lynchburg

I hope this information will be helpful to the Community Betterment Committee, and please let us know if the Laurinburg City Council decides to employ Negro police, and under what terms.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Laurinburg Chamber of Commerce, Inc.
P. O. BOX 349 • LAURINBURG, NORTH CAROLINA
LAURINBURG

May 21, 1963

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I know that you compiled data in 1953 of the cities and counties employing negro policemen. I would like to know if a report has been compiled recently. I would also appreciate any other information on the subject of negro policemen you could provide.

Our Community Betterment Committee plans in the near future to request the Laurinburg City Council to employ negro policemen; the information you furnish will assist by providing background information for the Committee.

Sincerely,

LAURINBURG CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Charles J. Wentz
Executive Director

CJW:mm

Rudwick

May 22, 1963

Mrs. Bart S. Brodkin
127 East Hamilton St., Apt. 23
State College, Penn.

Dear Mrs. Brodkin:

We are sending you, under separate cover, some information on the Voter Education Project. The tables (mimeographed) which are inserted in The Negro and the Ballot in the South are from a preliminary report issued by VEP last Fall. The 1963 report is in process of preparation, but has not yet been released.

If you haven't already read them, we recommend the following books:

The Negro Leadership Class, Daniel C. Thompson, Prentice Hall.
The Negro Revolt, Louis Lomax
Southern Tradition & Regional Progress, Wm. C. Nichols, Chapel Hill
Race, Jobs and Politics, Louis Ruchames, Columbia

The November-December, 1962 Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science has an article by Professors Matthews and Prothro which may be of interest.

If you had given us more time, we could have copies a few newsclips on the Negro vote as a political factor in the South. But your deadline is too close.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

V. O. Key, Sou. Politics in State & Nation 1950

Nov-Dec issue
Annals of the Am Academy of Political & Soc Science

Southern Racial Attitudes: Conflict, Awareness, and Political Change
Matthews + Prothro

Mrs. Bart S. Brodkin

127 East Hamilton St., Apt. 23, State College, Penn.

May 10, 1963

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I am a graduate student in political Science at Penn State University and am currently engaged in doing research for an essay for my masters degree. I am investigating possible tactics + strategies (particular in the political area) to achieve the social changes necessary to give the Negro true equality in American society. I am especially interested in the current Negro literature

2/ and its suggestions or implications of political action.

I would greatly appreciate any aid or information you might be able to give me in my research. I am interested in your organization's strategy & philosophy behind ~~your~~ the recent voter registration drive and campaign. As the preliminary draft of my essay is due in the beginning of June, I hope to hear from you in time to utilize your aid before turning in my first draft.

Thank you ever so much.

Sincerely,
Thea Brodkin
(Mrs. Bert Brodkin)

The Negro Leadership Class
Daniel C Thompson
Prentice Hall
Englewood Cliffs
N.J.

The Negro Revolt
Louis Lomax

Southern Tradition & Regional Progress

Wm. Nichols   Chapel Hill, NC.

Race, Jobs & Politics (St FEPC
Louis Ruchames
Columbia

May 22, 1963

Mr. James W. Harney
54 Orient Street
Malden, Mass.

Dear Mr. Harney:

We have not published anything on the situation in Birmingham. It is still too fluid and too confused to arrive at any conclusions. After the dust settles, we probably will have something to say.

In the meantime, we would recommend that you read the following:

New York Times, May 12, articles by Claude Sitton and Anthony Lewis
May 19, article by Anthony Lewis
Newsweek, May 27, "The Sky Above--the Mud Below"
Walter Lipmann's, "The Racial Crisis"
New Republic, May 18, "The End of Fear"
May 25, "Birmingham and the Law"

Sorry we can't do better this time.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

54 Orient Street
Malden, Mass.
5/15/63

Dear Sir:

I would appreciate it very much if you would send me some information on the situation in Birmingham, Alabama.

Thank you ever so much for your time.

Sincerely,
James W. Harney
James W. Harney

May 22, 1963

Mr. Robert Gordon
1270 Gerard Avenue
New York 52, 1963

Dear Mr. Gordon:

Our organization represents the southern integrationist point of view, so our published materials would not be of help to you in writing about the segregationist point of view.

I would suggest that you look up a series which ran in the Saturday Evening Post in 1958, "The South Says 'Never'", and read the following books:

James J. Kilpatrick, The Southern Case for School Segregation, Crowell Collier, 1962.
James Graham Cook, The Segregationist, (new); unfortunately our copy is out for review and I do not know the publisher.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Sat. Evening Post
had a series in 1958
"The South Says 'Never'"

1270 Gerard Ave.
New York 52, N.Y.
May 9, 1963

The Southern Regional
Council
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I am currently doing a paper for a civil rights course in graduate school entitled "The Southern Defense Against Integration." This report will be centered upon the Southerner's viewpoint with regard to the current problem.

Any information you would be able to send me in reference to the subject of my paper would be greatly appreciated.

Thank you.

Yours,

Robert Gordon

Robert Gordon

Kilpatrick, James J.
The Sou. Case for School
Integration, Crowell Collier 1962
The Segregationist, James Graham Cook

V.O. Key, Sou. Politics in State + Nation
1950

May 22, 1963

Miss Edythe B. Oppenheim
Office of Mr. Herman Edelsberg
Anti-Defamation League
1640 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Miss Oppenheim:

In reply to your letter of May 6, there doesn't seem to be a great deal on the role of sport in racial affairs. I am assuming that you mean organized sports, national and collegiate.

I am enclosing an article written by an SRC staff member in 1958. I am also enclosing copies of some clips from our files touch on the influence that sports integration has had in cities and colleges.

If your office is planning a study on this, we can of course make a more thorough check of our files for isolated instances of the acceptance of Negroes on various teams.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Enclosures:
New South, 1958 April
copies of news clips

WASHINGTON, D. C. OFFICE

ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE

Of B'nai B'rith

1640 RHODE ISLAND AVENUE, N. W., WASHINGTON 6, D. C., EXECUTIVE 3-5288

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HERMAN EDELSBERG
Director

DAVID A. BRODY
Counsel

May 6, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Do you have or could you tell me where I could get any material on the role of sport in racial affairs? It would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Edythe B. Oppenheim

Edythe B. Oppenheim, Secretary
to Herman Edelsberg

"...Dedicated to translating democratic ideals into a way of life for all Americans in our time."

N M

FALLS CHURCH PUBLIC LIBRARY
FALLS CHURCH, VIRGINIA

May 20, 1963

Southern Regional Council,
5 Forsyth Street,
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RHA
5/22/63

Gentlemen:

Enclosed is twenty cents (20¢) for which kindly send us the following pamphlet: "Hundred Years Later" by J.M Dabbs.

coin

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

E. Callanen

5-23-63
mA

billed 5-23-63
by request so as
to receive payment
for previous order

BOND

Mr. Robert L. Hampton
Acquisitions Librarian
William Allen White Library
Kansas State Teachers College
Emporia, Kansas

63-254

Zinn, Howard Albany Report	.20

May 23, 1963

Serial Records Department
The University of Chicago Library
Chicago 37, Illinois

Dear Sirs:

Regarding your inquire of May 21, the copies of New South are available at .20 per copy. Please let us know if you wish to purchase them.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

5-21-63

Please QUOTE on the following:

New South.

Vol. 18, nos. 1 through 3 (1963.)
Vol. 17, nos. 1-3, 5, 7, 8, 11-12.

The University of Chicago Library
Serial Records Department
Chicago 37, Illinois

by: KK

UCL 120 A

May 23, 1963

Miss Olga Rigsby
Circulation Manager
Informational Pamphlet Distributors, Inc.
381 Park Avenue South
New York 16, New York

Dear Miss Rigsby:

Under separate cover we are mailing you the six copies each of several of our publications and also six copies of our current publications list. After your board has had an opportunity to review and evaluate each booklet, we would appreciate hearing from you regarding their decision for distribution tonlibraries (school and public) throughout the United States.

We appreciate your consideration of our publications and shall be interested to hear from you again.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately: (6 each)
The Federal Executive and Civil Rights
Executive Support of Civil Rights
McMillan, Racial Violencenand Law Enforcement
A Hundred Years Later
The Negro and Employment Opportunities: Houston
Zinn, Albany: A Study in National Responsibility
publications list

INFORMATIONAL PAMPHLET DISTRIBUTORS INC.
A NATIONWIDE ORGANIZATION SERVING SCHOOL, COLLEGE, INDUSTRIAL, SPECIAL AND PUBLIC LIBRARIES

381 park avenue south
new york 16, n. y.
murray hill 6-5678

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

We are distributors of public information and general background pamphlets to school and public libraries throughout the United States, and we would like to include your current and future booklets as they are published.

We invite you to send us review copies (6 of each title) or lists of your current and forthcoming publications. Please give this matter your attention if you wish to utilize this important channel to the public this year. It takes some time for our review board to evaluate each booklet. Early, or even pre-publication submission will insure early inclusion in our distribution.

There is no charge for inclusion, and where booklets are furnished to us free of charge we will pay all postage costs. If there is a charge for your material, please include a price schedule with the review copies. We are prepared to purchase in bulk quantities.

Sincerely,

Olga Rigsby

OLGA RIGSBY
Circulation Manager

P.S. Please note that your material will not be listed in any publication, but goes directly from us to the individual library to become part of its permanent reference file.

INVOICE

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

TO: Mr. Martin L. Bass, C.R.A.
Bass Realty & Appraisal Co.
1164 Oakland Avenue
Detroit 11, Michigan

****

Purchase Order #

Date Shipped **May 23, 1963**

ALBANY Reports - - -@25¢

Total - - - 50¢

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DETROIT 11, MICHIGAN

TOWNSEND 5-1330

SENIOR MEMBER
NATIONAL SOCIETY OF
REAL ESTATE APPRAISERS

MEMBER
AMERICAN RIGHT OF WAY
ASSOCIATION

May 21, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I would like to secure one full copy of Howard Zinn's full report on Albany.

Thanking you in advance.

Yours truly,

Martin L Bass

Martin L. Bass, C.R.A.

MLB:bmi

Send both reports
bill

PA ✓
~~BP~~

NM

JOHN R. WRIGHT
POST OFFICE BOX 409
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

May 10, 1963

New South
Five Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

5/13/63
RHA

Gentlemen:

Enclosed find check for $10 for which please send me 50 copies of NEW SOUTH, Volume 18, March 1963, Number Three.

5/16/63

Sincerely,

John R. Wright

John R. Wright

JRW:pb

Enclosure

Filled 5-24-63
N.M.

May 17, 1963

Dear sir;

Please send me a copy of A Hundred Years Later.

Thank you.

Philip Delea
748 Deer Park Ave.
Babylon, N.Y.

Fwd
5-24-63
N.Mc

NM

MISS EDITH F. MCCULLY
BOX 1143
TRYON, NORTH CAROLINA

May 16, 1963

New South,
Atlanta, Ga.

Please send me 5 copies of April issue. Am enclosing a $1^{00} bill.

Sincerely,
Edith F. McCully

5/17/63
RHA

Fwd
5-24-63
NM

May 15, 1963

8911 Woodrow Wilson Apt 2
Detroit 6, Mich.

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St
Atlanta, Ga.

Sir(s):

Please accept this letter as a request for Mr Howard Zinn's report on Albany. Also, any other material dealing with this subject.

I will gladly incur any expense.

Sincerely Yours,
LeRoy McClendon, Jr.

N.M. - { both Albany reports
bill

Sent
5-24-63
N.M.

INVOICE

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

TO: Mr. LeRoy McClendon, Jr.
8911 Woodrow Wilson Apartment # 2
Degroit 6, Michigan

****

Purchase Order #

Date Shipped **- 5/ 24/63**

1 copy each Albany Rpt. @ 25¢

Total 50¢

INVOICE

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

TO: Mrs. Gertrude Hexner
Reference Assistant
The Pennsylvania State University
The University Library
202 Pattee Library
University Park, Pennsylvania

****

Purchase Order #

Date Shipped **5/24/63**

1 copy each of material on
Summer, 1962 Publications List

Total amount due $ 13.45.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY
202 PATTEE LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY PARK, PENNSYLVANIA

The University Library

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Attention: Mrs. Gertrud Hexner

May 17, 1963

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I am interested in purchasing each of the items which you list in your summer, 1962, S.R.C. Publications.

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Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Gertrud Hexner

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a listing of current materials
relating to race relations and
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Summer, 1962

✓ EXECUTIVE SUPPORT OF CIVIL RIGHTS, a review of the current administration's first year of civil rights action. 1962, 52 pp. SC 50¢.

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L-12 VOLUNTARY DESEGREGATION IN SOME SOUTHERN SCHOOL DISTRICTS. Statistics from six states, 1954-59.

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L-32 REFUTATION OF "RACE AND REASON," by Dr. William P. Sullivan, Asst. Prof. of English, McNeese State College, Lake Charles, La. 1962.

L-33 A STATEMENT OF RECOMMENDED POLICE POLICY RESULTING FROM THE NEW YORK UNIVERSITY GRADUATE SCHOOL OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CONFERENCE ON "The Challenge of Desegregation for the American Police Executive." March, 1962.

L-34 DESEGREGATION IN SOUTHERN PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS. Report on Catholic dioceses in 11 states. May, 1962.

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A STUDY OF NEGRO FARMERS IN SOUTH CAROLINA, a brief but accurate description of meaning which federal agricultural programs have for Negro farmers in the Deep South. SC 10¢

PLANS FOR PROGRESS, a study of their interpretation and implementation by 24 large corporations with southern branch offices in Atlanta. SC 10¢

1962-1963
additions to
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L-35 STATE COMMISSIONS ON HUMAN RELATIONS - in Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, West Virginia.

L-36 RICHMOND QUIETLY LEADS WAY IN RACE RELATIONS - reprint from the Washington *Post*.

L-37 STATEMENT ON "ECONOMIC COST OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT" PRESENTED TO CONGRESS BY THE COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS.

L-38 WHAT PRICE VIOLENCE? Press commentary on the economic hazards of the University of Mississippi riots.

L-39 NEGROES' PAY RISES BUT HALF AS FAST, reprint from *Atlanta Constitution.*

ALBANY: A STUDY IN NATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY, by Howard Zinn. Report on the Summer, 1962, events. SC 25¢

A HUNDRED YEARS LATER - comments by four outstanding Southerners on the meaning of the Civil War Centennial. SC 20¢

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May 24, 1963

Mr. Chester B. Kevitt
Curator
75 Blanchard Rd.
South Weymouth, Mass.

Dear Mr. Kevitt:

We have looked through our publication, A Hundred Years Later, and have not found a reference to the Weymouth Historical Society Civil War Centennial Commemoration of March, 1962. However, we are pleased to send you a copy, and we appreciate your letter.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Enclosure:
A Hundred Years Later

75 Blanchard Rd.
So. Weymouth, Mass.

May 20, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I have been informed that the Civil War Centennial Commemoration sponsored by the Weymouth Historical Society last March was mentioned in a recent issue of your publication, "A Hundred Years Later". If this information is correct, the Society would greatly appreciate one or two copies for their records. Please bill me if there are any charges and I will forward a check.

We are indeed grateful for your courtesey in mentioning the two day program which was attended by nearly 15000 persons.

Directly and as a result of your publication we have received a number of requests from organizations throughout the country who are planning similar type functions. Naturally we are pleased at the response and interest. In accordance with these requests I am preparing in some detail an outline of our experiences from the planning to the production stage of the exhibit and program.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely yours

Chester B Kevitt

Chester B. Kevitt
Curator

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by: KK

May 29, 1963

Mr. Locksley G. E. Edmondson
352 Johnson Street
Kingston, Ontario
CANADA

Dear Mr. Edmondson:

Your letter to Mrs. Patterson has been referred to me for reply. The materials you ordered are being mailed to you, and a statement is enclosed.

If you should decide to develop a portion of your study for publication, I will be pleased to pass it along to either Mr. Staige Blackford (Research) or Mrs. Margaret Long (New South) for consideration.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Enclosure:
statement

P.S. We do not maintain a mailing list for individuals. We do, however, list our current publications periodically in New South, and you could order any which appealed to you. A subscription blank is enclosed.

Mr. Locksley G. E. Edmondson
352 Johnson Street
Kingston, Ontario
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letter
5-22-63
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A Hundred Years Later	.20
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352 Johnson Street,
Kingston, Ontario,
Canada,

22 May 1963.

Mrs Barbara Patterson,
Secretary, Research,
Southern Regional Council.

Dear Mrs Patterson,

I was very pleased to receive your letter of 15 April, and subsequent material under separate cover. I thank you especially for forwarding copies of New South, and for providing information on the scope of material which your editor is willing to accept.

I have completed the first draft of my study, and have set it aside for a period in order to catch up on the backlog of my other academic programmes. It might well be, sometime in the future, that I shall hazard some contribution to your journal, especially since I am seriously thinking of developing my study for publication.

For the moment, however, I would like to order copies of the following SRC publications listed in your Summer 1962 catalogue. I shall, of course, forward payment as soon as I receive your bill.

On second thought, I have decided not to list the material I need in this letter, but instead, I return the copy of your catalogue, noting (✓) the publications which I would like to have if at all possible. Would you be good enough please, to return this catalogue for my future use.

I am very pleased at this opportunity of opening up correspondence with your organization, which certainly has a busy time ahead. If it is your practice to have a mailing list of interested persons to whom information of various sorts (especially catalogues of SRC publications), is sent, I would certainly like to know the procedures involved in keeping up with your activity. May I mention in closing that my address, as of 1 August, will be:

Department of Political Science,
The University of Waterloo,
Waterloo, Ontario.

Yours very truly,
Locksley G. E. Edmondson

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L-30 A POSITIVE PLAN TO HELP SOLVE OUR RACIAL DILEMMA, reprint from the Jackson (Miss.) State Times, Nov. 3, 1961, and BIRMINGHAM FACES A HARD DECISION, reprint from the Birmingham (Ala.) News, Oct. 25, 1961. Two editorials from centers of Deep South resistance.

L-31 SLIPPING SEGREGATION: NEGROES WIN LOWERING OF MORE BARRIERS IN SOUTH. Reprint from the Wall Street Journal, Jan. 16, 1962.

L-32 REFUTATION OF "RACE AND REASON," by Dr. William P. Sullivan, Asst. Prof. of English, McNeese State College, Lake Charles, La. 1962.

L-33 A STATEMENT OF RECOMMENDED POLICE POLICY RESULTING FROM THE NEW YORK UNIVERSITY GRADUATE SCHOOL OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CONFERENCE ON "The Challenge of Desegregation for the American Police Executive." March, 1962.

L-34 DESEGREGATION IN SOUTHERN PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS. Report on Catholic dioceses in 11 states. May, 1962.

Index to price code

SC - single copy SCF - single copy free
Q - price per copy in quantity
QRR - quantity rates on request
QCWC - quantities considered without cost

1962-1963
additions to
SRC Publication List

L-35 STATE COMMISSIONS ON HUMAN RELATIONS - in Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, West Virginia.

L-36 RICHMOND QUIETLY LEADS WAY IN RACE RELATIONS - reprint from Washington *Post*.

L-37 STATEMENT ON "ECONOMIC COST OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT" PRESENTED TO CONGRESS BY THE COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS.

L-38 WHAT PRICE VIOLENCE? Press commentary on the economic hazards of the University of Mississippi riots.

L-39 NEGROES' PAY RISES BUT HALF AS FAST, reprint from *Atlanta Constitution*.

ALBANY: A STUDY IN NATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY, by Howard Zinn. Report on the Summer, 1962, events. SC 25¢

A HUNDRED YEARS LATER - comments by four outstanding Southerners on the meaning of the Civil War Centennial. ✓
SC 20¢

May 29, 1963

The Rev. James P. Breeden
11 Akron Street
Roxbury 19, Mass.

Dear Mr. Breeden:

We received a letter last week from the American Friends Service Committee, 160 North 15th Street, Philadelphia 2, Pa., informing us that they have printed 50,000 copies of the Rev. M. L. King, Jr. letter from the Birmingham jail. We have ordered 1,000 copies to distribute.

If you are interested in ordering copies from this source, their prices are as follows: Up to 99 copies - .10 each; Up to 999 copies - .08 each; 1,000 or more - .06 each. It is prepared in such a way that it may be addressed and mailed thrid class, for four cents, without stapling or fastening.

I believe that your desire to see Dr. King's letter more widely distributed will be met by this source.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

A.F.S.C. - reprinted - .10 each
we have ordered 1,000 copies

LWD

11 Akron Street
Roxbury 19, Mass.

May 27, 1963

The Reverend Wyat Tee Walker
The Southern Christian Leaders Conference
334 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Wyat:

M. L.'s letter has been mimeographed and about one thousand (1,000) copies have been distributed in the Boston area.

The demand is so great that it should be reproduced in some form that can be more easily distributed. The letter should be printed as a pamphlet. I hope that you can initiate this project. I'm sure others would be anxious to cooperate.

Yours truly,

James Breeden

cc: Alabama Christian Movement
✓ Southern Regional Council
Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity

I pass This copy on to you in case you are willing and able to offer help in getting King's letter more widely distributed.

Rev. James P. Breeden

May 29, 1963

Mr. Harold R. Reinhart
General Secretary
Young Men's Christian Association
Iowa State University
Ames, Iowa

Dear Mr. Reinhart:

We are mailing you today, under separate cover, the following publications: (50 each, exdept Albany 10 copies)

Publications list
New South subscription blank
The Negro and the Ballot in the South
This I Believe
Birmingham Faces Hard Decision
The Case for Integration
The Church in Areas of Racial Tension
Price of Defiance
Albany: A study in national responsibility (10 only)
New South: assorted months

We hope the YM-YWCA conferees will find these materials of interest.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

May 29, 1963

To: BC

From: Ma

Please send the following to;

Geneva Conference Display
George Williams College Camp
Williams Bay, Wisconsin

50 copies Publications List and New South subscription blank

50
~~25~~ copies: (each)
The Negro and the Ballot
This I Believe
Birmingham Faces Hard Decision
The Case for Integration
The Church in Areas of Racial Tension
Price of Defiance

and 10 only of Albany

New South (assorted months)

Courtesy—TUCKER-CASTLEBERRY PRINTING, INC. • JAckson 5-8654

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY
AMES, IOWA

May 27, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

We would appreciate receiving some sample materials, as well as publicity folders, etc., for use at our regional Geneva YM-YWCA Conference, June 7-13, 1963. About 300 students from 50-55 campuses in 10 states are expected.

If you could send these materials prepaid to: Geneva Conference Display, George Williams College Camp, Williams Bay, Wisconsin, it would be appreciated. Any unused material will be sent postpaid to you at the close of the conference.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Harold R. Reinhart
Harold R. Reinhart
General Secretary

HRR:cms

May 29, 1963

Miss Marinelle Harris
Reference Department, Library
State University of Iowa
Iowa City, Iowa

Dear Miss Harris:

Under separate cover we are mailing you copies of our free materials, as you requested, and a current publications list is enclosed. We hope you will find them useful for your Human Rights Collection.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

STATE
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
IOWA CITY, IOWA

The University Libraries

May 25, 1963

Southern Regional Council , Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

The State University of Iowa Library is developing a collection of materials on human relations (that is, intergroup relations, civil rights, etc.). This collection will be available for use by faculty, students, visiting scholars, and people throughout the state.

We are sure our patrons would appreciate having your publications available for their use and research. We shall appreciate receiving the publications you have available for free distribution and will welcome information about publications which must be purchased.

Publications may be sent to:

Human Rights Collection
Reference Department
State University of Iowa Libraries
Iowa City, Iowa

Sincerely,

Marinelle Harris

MH/ca

(Miss) Marinelle Harris
Reference Department

May 29, 1963

Mr. P. C. Clark
153½ Norumbega
Monrovia, Calif.

Dear Mr. Clark:

There is indeed a segregation problem in Georgia. Enclosed you will find some copies of clippings on Atlanta's desegregation and a story on Macon, Ga. Both these communities have been (and still are in process of) solving the desegregation problem peacefully. But there always must be first some kind of protest from the Negro community, usually in the form of picketing, letters, or committees visiting the Mayor or the city authorities.

Good luck on your public opinion poll of Los Angeles County.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Enclosures:
New South, April 1963
Clips, Atlanta Journal-Constitution, April 7, 1963
New York Times, April 7, 1963
ADL Bulletin, October, 1961

For additional reading references:
New York Times Magazine, May 6, 1962
Honeychile at the Barricades, Harpers, Oct. 1962
Atlanta's Peaceful Blow for Justice, Life, Sept. 15, 1961

P. C. Clark
153½ Norumbega
Monrovia, Calif.

RH

Mr. Opie L. Shelton
c/o Atlanta Chamber of Commerce.
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Sir:

I am a freshman in high school, and we have to do a term paper this quarter for our Social Studies 9 class. I am doing a public opinion poll of segregation here in Los Angeles County. However, I also want some Southern opinions. Also, I was curious about the integration problem in Georgia, if there is one, and if there isn't, why isn't there? I admire towns that can solve their problems intelligently and quietly, so that is why I wrote to Atlanta.

Thank you,

P. C. Clark.

Refer To Southern Regional Council

N. Y. Times Mag. May 6, 1962

May 24, 1963

Mr. P.C. Clark
153½ Norumbega
Monrovia, Calif.

Dear Mr. Clark:

Your recent letter to Mr. Opie Shelton has been referred to the Southern Regional Council, 5 Forsyth N.W., Atlanta, Ga. for answering. You should be hearing from them soon.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret Ann Quante
Research Associate

MAQ/s

cc: Mr. Staige Blackford
Research Director
Southern Regional Council

May 29, 1963

Miss Rose Doezema
1104 Plymouth Road, S.E.
Grand Rapids 6, Michigan

Dear Miss Doezema:

The publication "Understanding Our Neighbors" has been out of print for about ten years, and we have not reprinted it because it is now so out of date.

Under separate cover we are sending you another publication which may serve your purpose, and a current publications list. If you do not find the pamphlet satisfactory, we will be happy to refund your .25.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
School Desegregation: the first six years

1104 Plymouth Rd. S.E.
Grand Rapids 6, Michigan
May 21, 1963

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I am a sociology major at Calvin College in Grand Rapids. As I was reading a textbook for one of my courses, Social Psychology by W. F. Vaughan, I came across a very interesting section beginning on page 696 on your efforts to promote interracial good will, especially in the schools. This book referred to one of your pamphlets called "Understanding Our Neighbors: an Educational Approach to America's Major Race Problem."

Since I am preparing to be a teacher, I am concerned with classroom attitudes on "race" and realize the importance of presenting the unbiased facts to even the youngest of children. I would be grateful, therefore, if you could send me two of the above-mentioned pamphlet. Thank you kindly.

Sincerely yours,
Miss Rose Doezema

25¢
Coin
RHA
5/24/63

entered
5/24/63
RA

cash .45
5/31/63
LK

INVOICE

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Acquisitions Department
William Allen White Library
Kansas State Teachers College
Emporia, Kansas

****

Purchase Order # 63-254

Date Shipped 2-18-63

1 - ALBANY:A Study in National Responsibility	.25

(unable to supply Zinn's first report at this time; will send in about two weeks)

5-27-63
Cash enclosed - 45¢

INVOICE

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Mr. Robert L. Hampton
Acquisitions Librarian
William Allen White Library
Kansas State Teachers College
Emporia, Kansas

****

Purchase Order # 63-254

Date Shipped 3-18-63

Zinn, Howard	
Albany Report	**.20**

WALTER J. LEAR, M.D. / CONSULTANT

health insurance - community health services - health legislation

550 Fifth Avenue, New York 36, New York PLaza 7-3588

June 1, 1963

airmail

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

Would you please send me two copies of each of your reports on Albany, Georgia. Also, do you have a list of publications? If so, a copy of that would be appreciated.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Walter J. Lear, M.D.

Walter J. Lear, M.D.

sent
6-3-63
MH

BALTIMORE, MD.
4-00 M
1 JUN
1963
4B

5c
U.S. POSTAGE

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3
Georgia

Materials

GARDEN APARTMENTS 4F
STONY RUN LANE
BALTIMORE 10, MARYLAND

ck $5.00
6/3/63
rK

June 3, 1963

Mrs. J. H. Auchincloss, Jr.
931 Comstock Avenue
Syracuse 10, New York

Dear Mrs. Auchincloss:

In reply to your request for the "story of the Atlanta Council on Human Relations" I will try to give you a brief history and an outline of some of its activities and accomplishments.

The Council dates back to 1919 as a group of people of goodwill who tried to improve human relations in Atlanta. Until 1961, it consisted of an Executive Board (white and Negro) and was an all-volunteer group, devoting time available. In the climate of opinion prevalent during this period, just meeting and talking and general education was about all the group could accomplish. A copy of the By-laws and of two programs for public meetings held will give you an idea.

Beginning in February, 1961, the Council had the benefit of a full-time Executive Director, and activities began to increase. The climate in Georgia in the human relations field had begun to change, and it was possible to accomplish more. Enclosure for this period will give you an idea of projects undertaken and results achieved.

I hope this will be helpful to you in organizing a multi-racial council in Syracuse. I am also enclosing a copy of our monthly magazine, New South, which tells the story of race relations in Macon, Ga. Members of the Georgia Council in that city were active in this success story.

Macon chapter of the

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

MRS. J. H. AUCHINCLOSS, JR.
931 COMSTOCK AVENUE
SYRACUSE 10, N. Y.

Dear Mr Billings:

John Fuller suggested I write to see if you have anything in print telling the story of the Atlanta Human Relations Council. We are studying the notion of an educational - fact-finding and Bridge council between many groups - Italian/Polish as well as Employer vs Union - but primarily Negro Middle class = So any information as to hows - who's on board of directors, & what's been accomplished to help us promote the idea would help - then we know its just got to grow!

Thank you Sarah K. Auchincloss

June 4, 1963

Mr. Thomas E. Pugh
RFD 1
Hunlock Creek, Pa.

Dear Mr. Pugh:

As you requested, I am mailing to the Macon, Ga. address the materials you requested. I am writing you at your home address, however, because it occurred to me that you may be coming through Atlanta on your way to Macon, and I wished to invite you to stop by our office. There are people in Atlanta who know a great deal about the Macon situation, and could give you some orientation and suggest names of people to see and talk with there.

If this is not practical for you, and you find after you arrive that you would like some names, please write us again.

Best wishes on your study for Dr. Foreman, and we would be most interested in receiving a copy of it when you have completed your writing.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed to: c/o Larry G. Pugh
7353 Hawkinsville Road
Macon, Ga.
Zinn, Albany Report
Zinn, Albany: a study in national responsibility
New South, April 1963, "Negotiated Desegregation in Macon, Ga."

May 31, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
N.W., Atlanta, 3,
Georgia

Dear Sirs;

On June 14, 1963, I am going to Macon, Georgia, to begin a study on race relations in that city. I would appreciate any information on previous studies or reports made in that particular city that you could send me. Especially, I would like a copy of Howard Zinn's study of Albany, Georgia. I assume the resposibility for any costs involved in this transaction. Please reply at your earliest convenience as time is a big factor in this study.

If you are wondering why I'm doing this study, as I suppose you are, and if I'm qualified to do so, I may only answer that I'm an English major at the Pennsylvania State University and am doing this study under the guidance of Dr. Paul Foreman, sociologist. The study should prove useful to Dr. Foreman's class on race relations.

I sincerely thank you for any co-operation.

Yours truly,
Thomas E. Pugh
Thomas E. Pugh

Please send any information to:
Thomas E. Pugh
c/o Larry G. Pugh
7353 Hawkinsville Road
Macon,
Georgia

Check given Ruth

MEMORANDUM southern student human relations project, NSA

To: Paul Anthony

From: Connie

Date: June 5

Dear Paul - enclosed is a check for $39.00 for the YAC Conference materials. This is, as agreed, half of the bill of $78.00 which we received. Thanks for your help on this -

CuC

L|D 1·9|0·5

Students for a Democratic Society

Student Department of the League for Industrial Democracy

President
Thomas E. Hayden
715 Arch Street
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Vice President
Paul Booth
Swarthmore College
Swarthmore, Penna.

National Executive Committee
Rebecca Adams Mills
Berkeley, California
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New York City
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Oberlin College
Richard Roman
Berkeley, California
Robert Ross
University of Michigan
Gary Weissman
University of Wisconsin
John Robert Zellner
Atlanta, Georgia

James Monsonis
National Secretary

PEACH RESEARCH
AND POLITICS OFFICE
715 Arch Street
Ann Arbor, Michigan

UNIVERSITY REFORM PROJECT
2109 Cedar Street
Berkeley, California

PUBLICATIONS
Activist
Jon Eisen
63 E. Lorain
Oberlin, Ohio

Common Sense
James Brook
112 East 19th Street
New York 3, New York

NATIONAL OFFICE:
112 East 19th Street
New York 3, New York
GR 3-2181

Did not
send mat

No opportunity until
12th - too late

June 5, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe St.
Atlanta, Geo.

Dear Friends,

As you may know, the SDS Convention will be held 14-17 June. We'd like to invite you to send us, to be available to Convention delegates and others present, copies of SRC material. You can send as much as you like, keeping in mind that the Convention will number about 100. We would ask that you not send material for which you would want to charge money, as we will be unable to take such responsibility; perhaps back copies of things would serve as introductory samples.

Please send material to our office or: SDS, c/o Camp Gulliver, Birch Creek Rd., Pine Hill, N.Y. marked "hold for arrival".

Don McKelvey

Don McKelvey
Ass't Nat'l Secretary

National Convention 14-17 June, 1963

June 5, 1963

Mr. Carrol G. Barber
Staff Associate
Race Relations Department
Fisk University
Nashville, Tenn.

Dear Mr. Barber:

We are mailing you today the requested materials for your Race Institute. A statement is enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

TRUMAN B. DOUGLASS, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT
HOWARD E. SPRAGG, TREASURER

**DIVISION OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND
THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION**
WESLEY A. HOTCHKISS, GENERAL SECRETARY
287 PARK AVENUE SOUTH, NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

HERMAN H. LONG, SECRETARY FOR RACE RELATIONS
FISK UNIVERSITY, NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE

UNITED
CHURCH
BOARD
FOR HOMELAND
MINISTRIES

June 4, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Please send to the Race Relations Department, Fisk University, Nashville 8, Tennessee, the material listed below. There is some urgency in this order, since the items are for the literature table in connection with the 20th Annual Race Relations Institute scheduled from June 24 thru July 6.

Thank you,

Sincerely yours,

Carroll G. Barber

Carroll G. Barber
Staff Associate

CGB:rf

Albany--A Study in National Responsibility...Howard Zinn	200 copies	@ .15	30.00
A Hundred Years Later [Toward Regional Realism No. 2]	20 "	@ .15	3.00
Plans for Progress: Atlanta Survey [Special Report]	15 "	@ .10	1.50
New South, Vol. 18, No. 4, April 1963	20 "	@ .15	3.00
			$37.50

sent 6-5-63
MA

June 6, 1963

Miss Maria Farfan
Avda Arenales #12F9
Lima, Peru

Dear Miss Farfan:

We are mailing you today some materials on Negro suffrage, and hope that the information will be helpful to you in writing your paper. The mimeographed figures enclosed in the pamphlet, The Negro and the Ballot in the South are later tabulations of voter registration in the South.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
The Negro and the Ballot
  plus mimeographed enclosure
Poppy, "The South's War Against Negro Votes," Look, May 21, 1963
Washington Post and New York Times charts, Status of Anti-Poll Tax Amendment
  and The Schools and the Polls
Hall Bulliver series on Georgia voting, 4-30-63 through 5-2-63
County-by county population and registration in Georgia

Avda Arenales #1279
LIMA, PERU
May 15, 1963

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

Dear Sirs:

I am writing a term paper on "Negro Soffrage" for my U.S. History Course, and I need information on that subject. I am requesting booklets or any other source of information dealing with this subject that you could send me.

I would gladly pay, if necessary for the information that you could send me.

I would appreciate your help very much.

Sincerely yours,
Ana María Farfán

6-6-63
mA

Recd
6/4/63

The Southern Baptist Theological Seminary

2825 LEXINGTON ROAD • LOUISVILLE 6, KENTUCKY

LEO T. CRISMON
LIBRARIAN
JAMES P. BOYCE CENTENNIAL LIBRARY

June 3, 1963

MA

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Is it still possible to obtain a copy of your 1960 publication "The President's Powers in Areas of Race Relations: an Exploration"? Please advise of any cost to us before sending.

Sincerely,

Fed Exec + CR

6-6-63
MA

Paul M. Debusman

Paul M. Debusman
Order Librarian

PMD:jj

EMORY UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA 22, GEORGIA

PHOTO PUB.

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

May 9, 1963

F. W. Faxon Company
83 Francis Street
Boston 15, Massachusetts

Gentlemen:

On March 22, 1963 we claimed NEW SOUTH, 1963, volume 18, number 1. However, we have not as yet received this issue. We ask that you please supply us with this number so that we can bring our files up to date.

Thank you for your prompt coöperation.

Very truly yours,

Serials and Binding Dept.
Asa Griggs Candler Library

6-6-63
m A

ls

ATTENTION PUBLISHER:

We are enclosing a copy of a letter sent to us by one of our subscribers. The missing issues are urgently needed to complete file on a continuous subscription placed by us. Please send issues directly to subscriber or advise if extended.

If further information is needed, please return the attached correspondence.

F. W. FAXON COMPANY, INC.

Subscription Agency
83 Francis Street
Boston 15, Mass.

JUN 4 1963

6-6-63
m A

LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA

June 3, 1963

Please send the following:

New South; vol. 11, nos. 7,8 (1956). We have claimed this issue previously with no response.

We have a continuation order (Order No. RL 90530,12-16-55). Please bill us for these issues in quadruplicate if necessary.

Thank you,
Serials Dept.

Please return this card with your reply.

V. N.

ck $2.00
6/6/63
HK

INVOICE

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Mr. Robert G. Hanvey
The Laboratory School
The University of Chicago
Chicago 37, Illinois

****

Purchase Order # letter 11/29/62

Date Shipped 12/3/62

10 copies ALBANY: A STUDY IN NATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY @ $.20 $2.00

Thank you.

ck $1.20
6/1/63
LK

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Date: 4/19/63

SOLD TO:
Mrs. Edith Cordray
The Library
West Virginia University
Morgantown, West Virginia

6 copies (vol 17, nos. 1-6) NEW SOUTH
Jan.-June 1962 at $.20 $1.20

688-0594

Memo : from **LESLIE W. DUNBAR**

6-6-63

Arthur E Carpenter

Asst & Asst Sec HEW

Insider Comm

L 20

L 22

Ad'l official committees from B.P.

L 35

L 40

L 41

Structure of HR in official nature

~~ICHA report~~

5451 Health, E W Bldg South

Wash 25

18400 Pennington
Detroit, Michigan
June 8, 1963

Sirs,

I would greatly appreciate your sending me a copy of Howard Zinn's pamphlet -Albany, A Study in National Responsibility.

Thank you

Max Wender

6-12-63
mA

American Friends Service Committee
P. O. Box 991
Pasadena, Calif. 91102

Attention: Esther Quist

1677

6-12-63

50 - Church in Areas of Racial Tension $2.50

PURCHASE ORDER

No. 1677 Req. No.________ Date 6/4/63 19__

To Southern Regional Council

Address 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E. Atlanta, Georgia

Ship To Esther Quist - American Friends Service Committee
P.O. Box 991, Pasadena, Calif. 91102

Address 980 N. Fair Oaks Ave. Pasadena, Calif. 91103

FOR	DATE REQUIRED	HOW SHIP	TERMS

	QUANTITY	PLEASE SUPPLY ITEMS LISTED BELOW	PRICE		UNIT
1	50	Church in Areas of Racial Tension			
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					

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Please Send 2 Copies Of Your Invoice

Esther Quist

Purchasing Agent

Rediform
1H 141

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Acquisitions Department
University of California Library
Riverside, California

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6-12-63

Federal Executive & Civil Rights	.50
Executive Support of Civil Rights	.50
	$1.00

ORDER NO.
RL 812571

DATE OF ORDER
20 MAY 63

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PUBLISHER

VOLUMES WANTED	NO. COPIES WANTED
	1

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

L.C. CARD NO.

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE AND CIVIL RIGHTS. Atlanta, The Council, 1961.

$1.50 Estimate

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Shipping: Place order number on outside of package. Shipments should be sent by mail at book rate, or by prepaid freight depending on size and weight, and must be sent or insured at agent's risk. Invoices can be paid only after receipt of items.

ck # 3.00
6/10/63
LK

Saint Luke's United Church of Christ

Evangelical and Reformed

NORTH WALES, PA.

WILLIAM A. SNYDER, PASTOR

June 5, 1963

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Room 201
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I am preparing a paper on Desegregation, and received from the National Council of Churches the enclosed listing of available materials.

Enclosed is a check for $3.00 which may help to defray costs of materials desired. If you have another list of these materials for my reference, I would appreciate it or the return of the enclosed one.

6-13-63
List to
Raymond for
mailing -
to be returned
for billing

Thank you for this generous service.

Sincerely,

William A. Snyder

William A. Snyder

PARSONAGE - 143 N. MAIN ST., OX 9-4236 ═══ CHURCH OFFICE - OX 9-9342

cash $1.00
6/6/63
LK

June 1, 1963

Dear Sirs –
Please send me

✓ Albany by Howard Zinn	.25
✓ The Freedom Ride – May 1961	.25
✓ The Student Protest Movement: A Recapitulation	.15
✓ (L-27) The Easy or the Hard Way?	
✓ Albany: A Study in National Responsibility	.25
Southern Student Newspaper Opinion on the University of Mississippi	.05
	.95

Enclosed is a dollar.

Yours truly

Miss Marilyn B. Noble
3300 X St., Apt. B
Sacramento 17, Calif.

6-13-63 - MA

please return to MA for filing

sent: 6/14/63
3rd Class

By: RB.

Atlanta Urban League
239 Auburn Ave., N.E., Suite 400
Atlanta 3, Ga.

telephone

6 - 13 - 63

10 - Letter from Birmingham Jail
@ .15 $1.50

Atlanta Urban League
Suite 400
239 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3. Ga.

Attn: Virginia Moore -

10 Copies -
Letter from Birmingham Jail.

6-13-63
MA

@ .15

UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS
Washington 25, D. C.

We would appreciate receiving a copy of the publication noted below. In case it is not available for free distribution, please notify us of the price and await our authorization before sending.

Latest Annual Report.

6-13-63
mA

Commission Librarian

GSA-WASH DC 63-13580

June 13, 1963

Mr. Bernard Koten
548 W. 164th St.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Koten:

We are enclosing a few things which may be of help to you. The reports sent in by personal letter are usually not released. I have talked with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee here and they feel the same way about their reports. They do have a recording, Freedom in the Air, which they will send to anyone for $4.00 or more upon request. It does contain some personal experiences, along with some of the stirring songs.

You might try the CORE office in New York: Congress of Racial Equality, 38 Park Row, New York 38.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Enclosures:
Coles, "In the South these Children Prophesy," Harpers, March, 1963
Walker, "The Price of a Picture," The Progressive, May, 1963
Patch, "Report from South Georgia," New South, Nov.-Dec., 1962

P.S. Perhaps you can still obtain a copy of LOOK, April 9, 1963. It has an article by James Meredith about his experiences at University of Mississippi.

Freedom
Sit-in
[illegible], Ark
Ga.
Miss.

June 8, 1963

Dear Friends:

I am interested in collecting as much material as possible written by students or young people, about their experiences as Freedom Riders, Sit-Ins, or in other aspects of the Movement.

I realize that this material is only just beginning to be collected and written down, but even a little bit of it would help. If you have any articles or letters written by young people, could you send them to me at the following address?

Bernard Koten
548 W. 164th St.
New York City

On June 21st, I am leaving for Europe, which is why I am anxious to have this first-hand information. Friends over there are eager to get as much personal, first-hand description as possible. Since the time is short, could you send whatever you can gather together without too much trouble, right away?

Thanks very much indeed for helping me out. (Of course it is a help to all of us to get the story known as widely as possible, but these little jobs take a great deal of precious time and effort.)

Sincerely yours,

B. Koten
Bernard Koten
(per JH)

Nov-Dec
New South
Penelope Patch
"Report from South Ga."

Apr. 9, 1963

Look
May 21, 1963

James H Meredith
at U of Mississippi

SNCC News (Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee)
6 Raymond St., N.W.
Atlanta 14, Ga.

Core-lator
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
N Y 38, N.Y.

Freedom in the Air $4 or more

Note to Mrs. Reymonds:
I think the first enclosure will give her what she wants, but it occurred to me, with her wollege address, that she is either writing a thesis or is going to be a leader with Encampment or Crossroads Africa this Summer and might therefore wish more detailed information from a variety of sources. In most of the other things I sent, she will need to do a little digging for quotes and for a few paragraphs of pertinent information. I am sending you a copy of the first-mentioned enclosure, and of the New South articles. If you want the other things too, please call.

June 13, 1963

Mrs. Essie Burks
New York University
Judson Hall
53 Washington Square S.
New York 12, N. Y.

Dear Mrs. Burks:

At the request of Mrs. D. E. Reynolds, Georgia Teachers and Education Association, we are sending you some materials on the history which led to the direction action movement of Negroes.

May I suggest the following books:
Mathew Ahman, ed., The New Negro
Louis Lomax, The Negro Revolt
Lillian Smith, Killers of the Dream

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

CC: Mrs. D. E. Reynolds
Mailed separately:
Dunbar, Reflection on the Latest Reform of the South
" The Annealing of the South
Wright, Segregation versus the Space Age
Segregation Decisions
A Hundred Years Later
Thompson, The Case for Integration
New South, Jan. 1962, Lomax on "The Only True American"
Feb. 1962, Nedra Tyre on "The Diligent Knitters," and
Marion Wright on "The Right to Protest"
March, 1962, Lillian Smith on "A Semantic Journey in the South"
Nov.-Dec., 1963, Dunbar, "Civil Rights & Civil Duties"
Fleming, A Southern View of the South
Ashmore, The Easy Chair

Mr. W. E. Reynolds
Ga. Teachers & Ed Asso.

general information
history that led
to movement.

Mrs Essie Burks
N Y Univ
Judson Hall
53 Washington Sq S.
N Y 12, N Y.

Send dup to Ga. Teachers

Courtesy—TUCKER-CASTLEBERRY PRINTING, INC. • JAckson 5-8654

June 13, 1963

Dr. Hildegard Durfee
Brattleboro RFD
Vermont

Dear Dr. Durfee:

As you know, Mr. Robert S. Browne, of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, sent us a copy of his letter to you with the suggestion that we mail you a copy of our Executive Support of Civil Rights. We are including two other publications, and hope you will find them of interest.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

CC: Robert S. Browne
Mailed separately:
Executive Support of Civil Rights
The Federal Executive and Civil Rights
The City Government and Minority Groups

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297 PARK AVENUE SOUTH
NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

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TELEPHONE: GRamercy 3-8015
CABLES: "Stokesfund"—New York.

June 6, 1963

Dr. Hildegard Durfee
Brattleboro RFD
Vermont

Dear Dr. Durfee:

I have given some attention to your desire to locate some single, readable document on progress being made on the civil rights front which might be suitable for you to give to the group of foreigners with whom you will be working this summer in Germany.

I have not located exactly the type of pamphlet which you wish. The closest thing to it which I have found is a booklet entitled Executive Support of Civil Rights published by the Southern Regional Council. It is not illustrated and it assumes a certain familiarity with the American scene. I found it extremely useful but cannot really tell how readable it might be to a foreigner. The copy which I have was published in March, 1962. Perhaps there is an even more recent edition. In any case, I am sending a copy of this letter to the Southern Regional Council and I imagine they will send you a copy for your examination. They also published a reprint of the Civil Rights section of the American Jewish Year Book of 1961. It is useful and in some ways more comprehensive than the other document. It is, however, less current.

I suggest that you write to the U. S. Information Agency, Washington 25, D.C. It is very possible that they may have the type of booklet you want.

Best wishes for a pleasant visit and a successful project.

Very truly yours,

6-13-63
mA

Robert S. Browne
Project Director

RSB:em
cc: Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

June 13, 1963

Mr. M. L. Whallon
44 Ashland Avenue
Pleasantville, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Whallon:

I'm sorry, we do not have a re-issue of Singers in the Dawn or anything similar. After its publication, the writings of Negroes began being published nationally in other publications. We have occasionally used a poem in our monthly magazine, New South.

I am enclosing our current publications list for your information and possible interest.

Sincerely,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

~~Sent the copies~~
6-12-68 MA
publication list

Sirs:

In 1943 I obtained a copy of "Singers in the Dawn." I have enjoyed it greatly.

Is there a newer edition since then?

M. L. Whallon
44 Ashland Ave
Pleasantville
N.Y.

ck $6.00
6/14/63
LK

FISK UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

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FORM SI.24

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6/17/63
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INVOICE

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Mr. Locksley G. E. Edmondson
352 Johnson Street
Kingston, Ontario
CANADA

****

Purchase Order # letter
5-22-63
Date Shipped 5-29-63

Employment STudies: Atlanta, Chattanooga, and Houston @ .20	.60
Muse, Va. View of "Race and Reason"	.05
Annealing of the South	.10
Racial Violence & Law Enforcement	.25
Racial Crisis & the Press	.20
The Negro Voter in the South, and The Negro and the Ballot	.40
Population Map	.25
The South and the Nation	.10
A Hundred Years Later	.20
	$2.15

Dollar Money Order No 4811-0336 I enclosed for $2.15c for material received with thanks.
LGE Edmondson
6/10/63

Mrs John G. Hebert
~~ST. CHARLES AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH~~
~~1545 STATE STREET~~ • NEW ORLEANS 18
7933 Oak St

NEW ORLEANS
JUN 17
12 PM
1963
LA.
4

5c U.S. POSTAGE

New South
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta 3, Georgia

6/15/63

Please send 4 copies of New South - for May, I guess - (the one with the declaration by the Methodist Ministers in Mississippi - & the

Sermons by the Methodist Episcopalion Ministers in Miss.)

Chd 1/2
6/18/63
LK

4 Copies air-Mail to Mrs.
Gerald Osborne
Hotel Dieu (Room 277)
2004 Tulane ave
New Orleans, La

6-18-63
Sent - 4

Thank you!
Catherine F. Hébert

ck # 3^{00}
6/19/63
LL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D.C.

June 18, 1963

Address Reply to the
Division Indicated
and Refer to Initials and Number

ABC:ff

Miss Margaret Long
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Long:

Some time ago, in response to a letter from me, you sent me a number of copies of the map prepared by the Southern Regional Council showing the percentage of the number of white population in counties of the Southern States.

If additional copies are still available I would appreciate as many as the enclosed check will cover.

Sincerely,

Arthur B. Caldwell

Arthur B. Caldwell
Room 1609
Department of Justice

Sent 15 maps
6-18-63
mc

Cash $1.00
6/18/63 LK

$1.00 - for 10 copies Letter from Birmingham Jail
Virginia Moore

INVOICE

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Atlanta Urban League
239 Auburn Ave., N.E., Suite 400
Atlanta 3, Ga.

June 18, 1963

Mr. Richard E. Tukey
Executive Vice President
The Chamber of Commerce of Greater
Spartanburg
Spartanburg, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Tukey:

We are mailing you today the requested 200 copies of the reprint from the March/April, 1963 issue of Harvard Business Review entitled "Business - Next Target for Integration?"

A statement is enclosed, along with our current publications list.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Ordered today another
1,000 copies
2,000 ordered in May
150 left

INDUSTRY • EDUCATION
BUSINESS • CITIZENSHIP
AGRICULTURE • RECREATION

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF GREATER
SPARTANBURG
SPARTANBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA

June 17, 1963

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I am in receipt of the reprint of the article from the March/April, 1963 issue of Harvard Business Review entitled "Business - Next Target for Integration?"

I would like to order 200 copies and request that you invoice this office accordingly.

Yours truly,

Richard E. Tukey
Executive Vice President

200
.20
$40.00

June 18, 1963

The Rev. Otis Moss, Jr.
69 Chestnut Street
Cincinnati 15, Ohio

Dear Mr. Moss:

Your inquire concerning the use of police dogs against Negro and white demonstrators in the recent racial direct action drive has been referred to me. I remember you from the old Atlanta Council on Human Relations days.

Birmingham, Ala. - since this particular demonstration has been so widely reported, with pictures, I am not including newsclips.

Greenwood, Miss. See attached violence report, page 17.

Jackson, Miss. In the earlier demonstrations, police dogs on leash were with the police, but were not used until June 15 (see clip).

are
suppose
Miss

Petersburg, Va. March 19th - see clip.

Cambridge, Md. State police used dogs and night sticks, June 2nd. Demonstrations began here on March 30 and continued, for six weeks on weekends and then began during the week also.

Pub
Acco.

Baltimore, Md. Police dogs were used last summer on unruly whites during integration of swimming pools.

Hope this will be helpful to you.

Sincerely,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Enclosures
AIRMAIL, SPECIAL DELIVERY

Memo : from RUTH HOUSE ALEXANDER

airmail special
telephoned request

Rev. Otis Moss Jr.
Cincinnati 15, Ohio

The use of police dogs across the country.

69 Chestnut St,

Jackson - dogs on leash, but not used in recent demonstration | May-June

Birmingham, Ala ? Danville, Va

? Greenwood, Miss. ? ~~Lex~~ N.C.

vicinity whites ✓ ~~Baltimore~~ last summer

VIP - Violence ✓ Cambridge, Md.

copies news clips

Other orders in quantity? No.

Chamber of Commerce of
Greater Spartanburg
Spartanburg, South Carolina

Attention Mr. Richard E. Tukey

letter
6-17-63
6-18-63

200 - Business - Next Target for Integration?
@ .20 $40.00

Please ret MA for filing

Sent: 6/18/63
Parcel Post

By: RB.

6-18-63

Mr. J.C. Connell —

213 Dunn St.
Cin 15, Ohio

For debate; to integrate church
or - not integrate
short on exps to not

Temple Church in Areas of Racial Tension
Case for Integration
Hill - This I Believe
McGill Agony of Sou. Ministers

N.S. - The Other Miss.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY
CHICAGO 37 · ILLINOIS

Serial Records Department
June 18, 1963

To: Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

6-28-62

Re: New South

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☒ This is a duplicate issue/volume of item you sent to us previously with invoice ________________.

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☒ Please send no. 8 which you have ommitted 1962
7&8

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☐ We are approving the charge of ____________ on your invoice and shall be happy to accept credit toward future purchases.

☐ We are returning a copy of your invoice; the original has been cancelled and filed. Please adjust your records by crediting our account with ______________.

Very truly yours,

Lillian Hedstrand
(Miss) Lillian Hedstrand
Head, Serial Records Department

SR-2

SAINT JOSEPH'S COLLEGE
RENSSELAER, INDIANA

17 June 1963

SPEECH DEPARTMENT

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

In the 11 May issue of The Christian Science Monitor there appeared excerpts from two sermons, one by Rev. James Nicholson and the other by Fr. Duncan M. Gray. The article stated that these were taken from the New South published by the Southern Regional Council. Since I am interested in Fr. Gray's sermons, particularly the one just prior and the one printed in The Monitor, I would appreciate receiving a copy of your publication. Please bill me for whatever charges are involved.

Sincerely yours,

Peter E. Kane

Professor Peter E. Kane

6-19-63
MA

CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE

OF SAN GABRIEL VALLEY

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June 12, 1863.

Southern Regional Council,
5 Forsyth St., N. W.,
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Gentlemen;

I wish a copy of your publication "A Hundred Years Later." I have no information as to its availability - whether for sale or not, the price, etc. Will you please let me know so that I can order it, if it is for sale.

Very truly yours,

Wolcott W. Hubbell

Wolcott Wood Hubbel
1000 No Vinedo Ave.
Pasadena Calif

6-19-63
MA

6-19-63

Coleman Stein
Bethesda, Md.

.30

materials

6/19/63
LK

picked up - 6-19-63

American Friends Service Committee
1818 South Main St.
High Point, N. C.

Attention Richard Ramsay

letter

6-19-63

4 - Racial Violence & Law Enforcement @ .25 -	$1.00
15 - Population maps @ .20	3.00
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2 - Executive Support of Civil Rights @ .35	.70
	$ 5.70

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AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, Incorporated

Eighteen Eighteen South Main Street, High Point, North Carolina Telephone 88-2-0109

June 14, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

The College Program of the American Friends Service Committee is organizing a project for this summer in several rural Negro communities in North Carolina to assist local leaders set up a series of workshops on citizenship. We need some resource material to use in these workshops.

Please send us copies of the following and bill the American Friends Service Committee:

1. RACIAL VIOLENCE AND LAW (1960) - - - - - - 4 copies. @.25 1.00
2. Percentage of Nonwhite Population in Counties of Southern States (map) - - - -15 copies @ .20 3.00
3. THE FEDERAL EXECUTIVE & CIVIL RIGHTS - - - 2 copies @.50 1.00
4. EXECUTIVE SUPPORT OF CIVIL RIGHTS - - - - - 2 copies @.35 .70

5.70

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Barbara Collins

Barbara Collins, Sec. to:
Richard Ramsay, Director
COLLEGE PROGRAM

sent - 6-19-63
put MA for
billing

/bc

Mr. F. A. Snyder, Manager
Coats & Clark, Inc.
Thomasville, Ga.

letter

6-19-63

3 - Business - Next Target for Integration?

@ .20 $ .60

June 19, 1963

Mr. F. A. Snyder, Manager
Coats & Clark, Inc.
Thomasville, Georgia

Dear Mr. Snyder:

We have mailed you today, under separate cover, the requested three copies of Business - Next Target for Integration? A statement is enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Enclosure

MILLS
TOCCOA, GA. ACWORTH, GA. PAWTUCKET, R. I.
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CLARKDALE, GA. THOMASVILLE, GA. DOVER-FOXCROFT, ME.
WARREN, R. I. NEWPORT NEWS, VA.
RESEARCH-NEWARK, N. J.

COATS & CLARK INC.

THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA . . . THOMASVILLE 1866

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COATS & CLARK'S SALES CORP.
430 PARK AVE., NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

June 13, 1963

sent 6-19-63
mA

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Please furnish us with three copies of the pamphlet, "Business - Next Target for Integration?" by John Perry.

If there is any charge for these pamphlets please advise and we will remit promptly.

Very truly yours,

COATS & CLARK INC.

F A Snyder

F. A. Snyder
Manager

S:1

COATS & CLARK'S QUALITY ZIPPERS
COATS & CLARK'S QUALITY THREADS
COATS & CLARK'S RED HEART YARNS
THE GREAT NAMES IN THREAD

June 19, 1963

Mrs. Luther H. Foster
Tuskegee Institute
Alabama

Dear Mrs. Foster:

We are pleased to send you today the requested 30 copies of the Letter from a Birmingham Jail.

We are adding your name to our mailing list to receive all subsequent Council publications and mailings.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

June 19, 1963

To : NM
From: MA

Please put on Research mailing list # 7

Mrs. Luther H. Foster
Tuskegee Institute
Alabama

ck 3^{00}
6/14/63
LK

sent 6-19-63
MA

MRS. LUTHER H. FOSTER
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA

June 12, 1963

Southern Regional Council
Room 201
5 Forsyth St NW
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

For enclosed check of 3^{00}, please send thirty copies of Martin Luther King's Letter from a Birmingham Jail.

I appreciate very much your including me on the Council mailing list.

Sincerely,

Vera C Foster

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- Southern Regional Council
- 5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
- Atlanta 3, Georgia

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		TOTAL AMOUNT			$

sent - 6-20-63
mA

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THE LIBRARY
THE EPISCOPAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY OF THE SOUTHWEST
606 RATHERVUE PLACE
AUSTIN 5, TEXAS

FREDERICK L. CHENERY, LIBRARIAN

June 12, 1963

New South
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

The following issues of NEW SOUTH are missing from our file:

Vol. 14, Nos. 10-12, 1959	.60
Vol. 15, All issues, 1960	2.00
Vol. 16, All issues, 1961	2.40
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We hope you can supply them.

Very sincerely

Frederick L. Chenery

FLC:vw

Frederick L. Chenery
Librarian

Sent: 6/20/63
Parcel Post

By: RB.

June 18, 1963

Dear Sir:

Please send me 2 copies of your June, 1961 issue - Vol. 16 No. 6 if you still have them. Please bill me accordingly.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,
J. McMakin
(Mrs. C. D. McMakin)
4276 So. 35th St.
Arlington 6, Va.

6-20-63
MA

6-20-63
MA

9237 Duke Station,
Durham, N.C.
June 18, 1963.

The Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sirs,

Will you please enter my subscription to NEW SOUTH and in addition send me ONE copy of the following:

1. The Negro and Employment Opportunities in the South 20 cents.
2. Racial Crisis and the Press, 25 cents.
3. School Desegregation: The First Six Years 25 cents
4. The Negro Voter in the South and The Negro and the Ballot 40 cents.
5. Map showing percentage of non-white population in counties of south. 25 cents.
6. Three views of the Segregation Decisions.
7. The Louisville Story.
8. The Easy Chair — Ashmore.
9. L.38. What Price Violence?
10 A Hundred Years Later — Comments 20 cents

I enclose $2 for my New South subscription plus a further $1.55, in all, $3.55.

Sincerely,

Michael Barnett

4.00 New South
2 years

1.00 Material

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Southern Regional Council, Inc.

5 Forsyth Street, N. W.

Atlanta 3, Georgia

Attention of Mrs. Montez G. Albright
Research Associate

Upper Dummerston Road

Brattleboro, Vermont

Alpine 4-5590

June 18, 1963

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta, Georgia

Attention of Mrs. Montez G. Albright

Dear Mrs. Albright:

I want to thank you very much for sending me the very fine material on civil rights--the booklets on Executive Support of Civil Rights and The Federal Executive and Civil Rights and the Management Information Service's Report No. 229 on "The City Government and Minority Groups". I am reading them all with keen interest; also the two issues of the "New South" which I had not known before. I should like very much to subscribe to the latter and enclose my check for $5 to cover subscription cost of $2 for a year and cost for sending me the other materials.

Please use the following address for the subscription to "New South":

Dr. Hildegard Durfee
Upper Summerston Road
Brattleboro, R.F.D. 1
Vermont

6-20-63
mA
sent to SS

With all good wishes for the fruition of your ideals and practices for equal opportunity for all people in the South,

Sincerely, Hildegard Durfee

Dr. Hildegard Durfee
UPPER DUMMERSTON ROAD
BRATTLEBORO, R. F. D. 1, BOX 21
VERMONT

ck $3^{\underline{55}}$ 6/20/63
HK

New South 2.00
Materials 1.55

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Please enter my subscription to NEW SOUTH for one year. Enclosed is my check (or money order) for $2.00.

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Atlanta Constitution

* * * *

"The Council has put out a notable series of studies in Southern life and needs."

Christian Century

June 20, 1963

Miss Phyllis Martin
Box 365
Tennessee Tech
Cookeville, Tenn.

Dear Miss Martin:

We are mailing you under separate cover some publications which we hope will be helpful to you in writing your research paper on the history of school integration in Kentucky and Tennessee.

Your library may have a file of Southern School News, and if this is available to you you can get later data. Or, you could order the Statistical Summary which is issued each year for $1.00. The address is: Southern Education Reporting Service, 1109 19th Avenue South, Nashville, Tenn. We have one copy of each issue in our files, but no extra copies to sell or lend.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
School Desegregation: the first six years
~~Southern Schools: Progress and Problems~~
The Louisville Story
Southerners & the Schools

Action Patterns

Box 365
Tennessee Tech
Cookeville, Tenn.
June 17, 1963

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I am writing a research paper in a History of the New South class. My topic is integration in schools, particularly in Kentucky and Tennessee. I would appreciate it if you could send me any information that you might have available on the topic.

I am a student at Tennessee Tech, and our library does not have any information on the topic. I would need the information as soon as possible. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,
Phyllis Martin

Southern School News
Sou. Edu Reporting Service
1109 - 19th Ave. South
Nashville, Tenn.
"Summary" 1.00

June 20, 1963

Mr. Arnold D. Kamen
Kamen-Stein & Associates
110 N. Franklin Street, Suite 904
Chicago 6, Illinois

Dear Mr. Kamen:

We are mailing you under separate cover some materials which will give you information on the quality, achievement level, expenditure per pupil and teacher-pupil ratio (Negro-white) at the elementary and secondary level.

I would suggest that you read the following books:
Ashmore, The Negro and the Schools
Harlan, Separate and Unequal
Giles, The Integrated Classroom

I think you will find Southern Schools: Progress and Problems very helpful, and you can obtain from the Southern Education Reporting Service, P. O. Box 6156, Acklen Station, Nashville, Tenn. their yearly Statistical Summary for $1.00 per issue. The 1962 Report of the Civil Rights Commission Public Schools: Southern States and Northern States should be helpful. The CCR reports can be obtained from Washington, D. C., Superintendent of Documents.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
Southern Schools: Progress & Problems
Georgia's Divided Education
The Truth About Desegregation in Washington's Schools
The Louisville Story
L-Reports: 16, 17, 10

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SUITE 904

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Commodity Futures

June 12, 1963

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I am looking for information concerning the following:

1) The quality of schools (Negro-White)

2) Achievement level of pupils (Negro-White)

3) Expenditure per pupil (Negro-White)

4) Teacher-pupil ratio (Negro-White),

at the elementary and secondary levels in the "South" in general and in selected Southern States in particular.

If this information has been complied by your organization, I would appreciate a copy of this study. If this material is available from sources other than your organization, would you please send me that information.

If there is a nominal charge for this material, I will be happy to send you my check upon receipt of same.

Your help in this matter is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely Yours,

Arnold D. Kamen

ARNOLD D. KAMEN

ADK:jf

School Desegregation: the first six years
Southern Schools: Progress & Problems
Ga's Divided Education
L. Reports 16 & 17, 10

Washington Schools

June 20, 1963

Mr. Edgar Maurice
Maryland, Melville Road
Plumstead. Cape.
SOUTH AFRICA

Dear Mr. Maurice:

We are mailing you, under separate cover, some materials on segregated-desegregated education in the United States. We hope these will be helpful to you in writing your Ph.D. thesis.

There is no charge for the materials, but you may repay us the cost of the postage if you wish.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
Southern Schools: Progress & Problems
Action Patterns in School Desegregation
Georgia's Divided Education
The Truth About Desegregation in Washington's Schools
The Louisville Story
Southerners & the Schools
School Desegregation: Help Wanted
L-Reports 10, 16, 17

New Orleans School Crisis

MA ple reply

Maryland,
Melville Road,
PLUMSTEAD. Cape.
SOUTH AFRICA.
10th June, 1963.

Mr. Leslie Dunbar,
Director,
Southern Regional Council,
5, Forsythe Street,
Atlanta,
GEORGIA. U.S.A.

Sir,

School Segregation

I am a Ph.D.research student at the University of Cape Town, South Africa, presently doing a thesis on the Education of the Coloured People of South Africa. The question of educational segregation naturally arises in the scope of the theme and there are certain parallels with the American situation.

I am informed by Dr. T. R. Davenport, of the History Department of the University, that you have available material on school segregation in the States and I am wondering whether it will be at all possible for you to make such material available to me.

If there is any way in which you can be helpful I shall be most grateful.

I thank you in anticipation of your reply.

Yours respectfully,

Edgar Maurice.

P.S. Costs will naturally
be borne by me.

Sny hier oop—To open cut here

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NAAM EN ADRES VAN AFSENDER
SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS

E.L. Maurice, Esq.,
Maryland,
Melville Road,
PLUMSTEAD.
CAPE.
SOUTH AFRICA.

Sny hier oop—To open cut here

Eerste vou—First fold

Tweede vou—Second fold

AIR LETTER LUGBRIEF AEROGRAMME

CAPE TOWN
KAAPSTAD
1963

5c

SUID-AFRIKA 5c REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Mr. Leslie Dunbar,
Director,
Southern Regional Council,
5, Forsythe Street,
Atlanta,
GEORGIA. U.S.A.

June 20, 1963

Mr. Jack Rabin
2825 Southwest 7th Avenue
Miami 36, Florida

Dear Mr. Rabin:

I am not certain of the type of information you are requesting. Do you want a kind of history of the Council, or did you have in mind some of our publications? If the former is what you want, please give me an idea of the extent of your interest so that I will know what to send.

I am enclosing a short resume of the Council's history, and a news release concerning our latest project, the Voter Education Project. Also enclosed is a list of our publications. If this is not sufficient, please feel free to write again.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Enclosures:
- L-1
- VEP news release
- Publications list

2825 Southwest 7th Avenue
Miami 36, Florida
June 12, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

Will you please send me some information concerning your fight for full civil liberties, for equal voting privileges, and for equality in housing, schools, etc.

Sincerely,

Jack Rabin

L-1 VEP release
The Negro & the Ballot
Ga's Divided Edu.
Employment in Houston
Current publication

CENTRAL WASHINGTON STATE COLLEGE
ELLENSBURG, WASHINGTON

Bouillon Library
14 June 1963

New South
Room 201
5 Forsythe Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

This library maintains one subscription to NEW SOUTH.

A careful check of our records and shelves shows that the 1962 November and December issues failed to reach here, although subsequent issues to date have arrived.

We bind this title, and therefore we write to ask your kindness in supplying the missing items.

Thank you.

Cordially yours,

John P. Allen

John P. Allen
Acquisitions Librarian

6-21-63
m A

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

June 18, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I would very much appreciate it if you would send me copies of your Reports L-8, L-29, L-32, together with any other material on Carleton Putman that you could send me.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Eugene Feingold

Eugene Feingold

EF:bar

L-29
+ Ben Marse's
"The View on Race & Reason"

6-21-63

Dear Sirs: 6/19/63

Please send me one copy of Howard Zinn's Albany Report.

Thank you,

Jack McKart
320 North Ninth St.
Hamilton, Ohio

6-21-63
m A

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

DIVISION OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA

June 19, 1963

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, Northwest
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Could you please rush me a copy "Albany: A Study in National Responsibility." Enclosed you will find a self-addressed envelope. If there is a charge for the publication, please bill me.

Sincerely,

H. F. Way
H. Frank Way
Assistant Professor
of Political Science

6-21-63
air mail
m A

HFW:cb

Enc.

ck $\$10^{\underline{00}}$
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Miss Alice Mc murtrie Biddle
72 Philadelphia, Pa.

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by letter —
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June 20, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

Please send me a copy of your article "The Annealing of the South" and the map which accompanies it.

Thank you.

Yours very truly,

Ira Harkey

Ira Harkey

IH:ig

6-27-63
mA

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PA ✓
fyi
please ret for filing

June 27, 1963

MA - we have a few copies of this. PA

Mrs. Dean B. Richards
337 Bowden Drive
Auburn, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Richards:

At the request of Mrs. Nat Welch we are mailing you some materials on the economic effects of school closing. All may be ordered from us in quantity with two exceptions: The Economic Impact of Racial Unrest may be ordered from the Potomac Institute, 1501 18th Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.; and When a City Closes Its Schools. We have only one copy of the latter left. However, it is the sort of thing that would be of interest mainly to sociologists and you may be able to lift from it some facts and figures that you could use and have them mimeographed.

An interesting item in the New York Times (6-6-63) stated that $2,500,000 federal tax money had been granted by the Health, Education & Welfare Department for "rapid learning program" to teach 1,500 Prince Edward County (Va.) Negro school children who have had no public education. This is the fifth year the public schools have been closed there.

If we can be of any further assistance, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
When a City Closes Its Schools
High Cost of Conflict
Oxford Disaster: High Price of Defiance
New South, March 1961: New Orleans
School Desegregation: Help Wanted
L Reports 26, 27, 30, 37, 38

Memo from **LESLIE W. DUNBAR**

3/61

anything

economic effects

school closing

Missies
Potomac Inst.

Mrs Nat Welch

~~mrs High Cost~~

Mrs Dean B. Richards
337 Bowden Drive
Auburn, Alabama

When a City Closes Its Schools
High Cost of Conflict Norfolk Va
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School Deseg
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☐ PAPER PAT'D BY N.C.R. CO.

June 27, 1963

Mr. Perry S. Lusk
Director
National Conference of Christians & Jews, Inc.
310 Commerce Exchange Bldg.
Oklahoma City 2, Oklahoma

Dear Mr. Lusk:

I am sorry that we cannot give you much help on information with reference to the desegregation of private amusement parks. We cover the southern states, and we are have great difficulty here in just desegregating the public parks.

In Atlanta and Memphis, the Fair Grounds are desegregated, along with amusement rides, etc. Baseball parks are desegregated in Norfolk, Va., Little Rock, Ark., Jacksonville, Fla. and (surprisingly) in Lexington, N. C.

Attempts have been made in Atlanta to desegregate ~~the~~ Fun ~~Fair~~ Town, a private amusement park, but without success. Attempts have been made in two cities in Maryland, also without success.

It seems you are pioneering in Oklahoma City, and do please let us know of any success.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Educating for Brotherhood

NCCJ

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REGIONAL DIRECTOR
Perry S. Lusk

June 20, 1963

The Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, Northeast
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I am seeking factual information with reference to the desegregation of private amusement parks. It may be that you will have information and background as to places where private amusement parks have gone through the process of desegregation.

Very briefly, for your background information, Oklahoma City's public parks are desegregated, including swimming facilities, and also some of the private amusement parks. However, two privately owned amusement parks are still completely or partially segregated.

The new Community Relations Committee, recently organized in Oklahoma City, is presently negotiating with these park owners and would appreciate any information that may be helpful in their discussions.

Sincerely,

Perry S. Lusk

Perry S. Lusk
Director

PSL:c

Atlanta Fair Grounds
Memphis Fair Grounds

baseball
Norfolk Va
L R
Lexington NC
[illegible] Fun & Park
Jacksonville

attempt Atlanta
2 [illegible]

June 8, 1963

Gentlemen,

Could you supply me with a few copies, 3 or 4, of the March "New South" the one on "The Other Mississippi"? If so, please let me know the price.

Thank you very much.

Mrs. E. C. Geiger
R.D. 3, Box 525
Jacksonville 18, Fla.

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A RECAPITULATION. ATLANTA,
THE COUNCIL, 1961.

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SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W., Room 201
Atlanta 3, Georgia

CURRENT MATERIALS AVAILABLE

____ THE FEDERAL EXECUTIVE AND CIVIL RIGHTS, a 48-page report sent to President John F. Kennedy with an 18-point proposal on executive power in furthering civil rights. 50¢ single copy; 35¢ each in quantities of 50 or more.

✓ 1 RACIAL VIOLENCE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT, by George McMillan, 32 pages Southern Regional Council. A study of racial violence and law enforcement in Chattanooga, Little Rock, and Montgomery. 25¢ single copy.

✓ 1 SCHOOL DESEGREGATION: THE FIRST SIX YEARS, 35 pages, Southern Regional Council. This short pamphlet sets forth, in question and answer form, the facts confronting the South and the meaning for its citizens. 30¢ single copy; 25¢ each in quantities of 50 or more. pd-55

____ RACIAL CRISIS AND THE PRESS, Walter Spearman and Sylvan Meyer, an analysis of the treatment of racial news by the press. 30¢ single copy; 25¢ for quantity copies.

____ THE SOUTH AND THE NATION, by Leroy Collins, former Governor of Florida, "a picture of the material advance of the South in recent years, of unusual educational efforts and successes, of a growing but wise use of government, and of the possible return of the South to her early position of national leadership." 15¢ single copy.

____ THE CHURCH IN AREAS OF RACIAL TENSIONS, by the Reverend Cornelius Tarplee, Associate Secretary for Intergroup Relations, National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church, an address given before the National Convocation of the Church in Town and Country in Louisville, Kentucky. 10¢ single copy.

____ IF THE SCHOOLS ARE CLOSED...A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF THE PRIVATE SCHOOL PLAN, by Warren E. Gauerke and Donald Ross Green, 40 pages, 1959, The Southern Regional Council. 25¢ single copy.

____ TOWARD A SOLUTION TO THE SIT-IN CONTROVERSY, by Margaret Price, a round-up of events in the sit-in controversy including an analysis of methods used to solve the problem in some cities. (mimeographed) 10¢ single copy.

____ LUNCH-COUNTER DESEGREGATION IN CORPUS CHRISTI, GALVESTON, AND SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, by Kenneth Morland. (mimeographed) 10¢ single copy.

____ THE STUDENT PROTEST MOVEMENT, a Special Report prepared by the research department of the Southern Regional Council. 10¢ single copy.

____ THE NEGRO AND THE BALLOT and THE NEGRO VOTER IN THE SOUTH, both by Margaret Price; and RACE AND SUFFRAGE IN THE SOUTH SINCE 1940; three treatments of registration and voting by Negroes, published by the Southern Regional Council. 40¢ for three-pamphlet packet; 35¢ for quantity copies.

____ WHAT THE SUPREME COURT SAID, by Prof. Robert A. Leflar, 12 pages, reprinted from Southern School News. A critical analysis of the Supreme Court school decisions. 10¢ single copy; 8¢ for quantity copies.

LEADERSHIP (L) REPORTS (periodic reports, listed below, concerning race relations and related subjects; single copy free; quantity rates on request).

____ L-5 -- PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND THE ECONOMY OF VIRGINIA, excerpts from a talk by Dr. Louis T. Rader, General Manager, Special Control Dept., General Electric Co., Waynesboro, Virginia, June 12, 1959.

✓ 1 L-6 -- THE "DAVIS REPORT" AND THE TRUTH ABOUT THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SITUATION IN WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3, 1959.

____ L-7 -- GOVERNOR ALMOND (VIRGINIA) ON THE IMPORTANCE OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS, July 24, 1959.

X 1 L-8 -- RACE AND INTELLIGENCE, August 10, 1959.

✓ 1 L-11 -- LITTLE ROCK REPORT. . .WHAT HAS HAPPENED SINCE THE SCHOOL CRISIS?, October 12, 1959.

X 1 L-13 -- "DID YOU FIND THAT THERE WAS MUCH DIFFERENCE IN THE ABILITY OF NEGRO CHILDREN TO RECEIVE AND PROFIT BY INSTRUCTION?", a question and answer session with the late Dr. Omer Carmichael, then Superintendent of Louisville Public Schools, December 15, 1959.

____ L-15 -- TYPES OF DESEGREGATION PLANS, February 1, 1960.

✓ 1 L-16 -- ATLANTA AND WASHINGTON: RACIAL DIFFERENCES IN ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT, by Frank H. Stallings, Associate Professor of Education, University of Louisville, January 26, 1960.

✓ 1 L-17 -- DESEGREGATION AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT, March 14, 1960.

____ L-20 -- PROBLEM SOLVING THROUGH RACE RELATIONS COMMITTEES, October 25, 1960.

____ L-21 -- PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, by H. McKinley Conway, Jr., president of Conway Publications, Inc., publishers of industrial magazines and business guides, November 30, 1960.

____ L-22 -- A REPORT BY THE FOWLER COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS, a biracial commission appointed by former Governor Collins of Florida to supply leadership on issues of race relations, December 9, 1960.

____ L-23 -- DESEGREGATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION, January 24, 1961.

____ L-24 -- EXCERPTS FROM AN ADDRESS BY MALCOLM BRYAN, PRESIDENT OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF ATLANTA, CONCERNING RACIAL PROBLEMS AND ECONOMICS, February 16, 1961.

✓ 1 ACTION PATTERNS IN SCHOOL DESEGREGATION: A GUIDEBOOK, by Herbert Wey and John Corey, 276 pages, 1959, Phi Delta Kappa Commission Project. Single copy free, quantity requests considered.

✗ 1 THE LOUISVILLE STORY, by Omer Carmichael and Weldon James, 173 pages, 1957, Simon and Schuster, detailed account of Louisville's desegregation of schools. Single copy free, quantity requests considered.

✗ 1 SOUTHERNERS AND SCHOOLS, by Helen Fuller, reprinted from The New Republic, 1959. A series of seven articles concerning the South and desegregation. Single copy free; quantity requests considered.

✓ 1 THE TRUTH ABOUT DESEGREGATION IN WASHINGTON'S SCHOOLS, by Erwin Knoll, 22 pages, 1958, reprinted from The Washington Post and Times Herald. Single copy free; quantity requests considered.

✓ 1 THE EASY CHAIR, by Harry S. Ashmore, 6 page leaflet, reprinted from Harper's Magazine, June 1958. Concerning the story behind the Little Rock headlines. Single copy free, quantity requests considered.

✓ 1 CHANGING PATTERNS IN THE NEW SOUTH, 120 pages, Southern Regional Council. A collection of more than 40 articles from NEW SOUTH magazine, 1946-55, tracing the far-reaching trends in Southern race relations. It contains the story of new practices in voting, law enforcement, government, the press, libraries, travel, the armed forces, education and the public schools and other topics. Single copy free, quantity copies for payment of postage.

✓ 1 THREE VIEWS OF THE DESEGREGATION DECISIONS, 29 pages, 1956, Southern Regional Council. The pamphlet includes three papers presented before the 21st annual meeting of the Southern Historical Association. The papers were presented by William Faulkner, Nobel prize winner for literature; Dr. Benjamin Mays, President of Morehouse College; and Cecil Sims, lawyer of Nashville, Tenn. Single copy free, quantity copies for payment of postage.

✓ 1 DESEGREGATION IN BALTIMORE CITY SCHOOLS, 32 pages, The Maryland Commission on Interracial problems and Relations and the Baltimore Commission on Human Relations. Single copy free, quantity copies for payment of postage.

✓ 1 SOUTH CAROLINIANS SPEAK, 89 pages, compiled by the Reverend John B. Morris and others. A collection of short essays concerning race relations by South Carolina "moderates." Single copy free, quantity copies for payment of postage.

B D Perry - Baton Rouge, La. sent 6-21-65

73 A

Mailed separately:

What the Supreme Court Said
Georgia's Divided Education
The Truth About Desegregation in Washington's Schools
Action Patterns in School Desegfegation
The New Orleans School Crisis
When a City Closes its Schools
Southern Schools: Progress and Problems
School Desegregation--Help Needed?

Racial Violence and Law Enforcement
Albany: a Study in National Responsibility
The High Cost of Conflict
The Oxford Disaster...Price of Defiance
New South: Mississippi
" " The Other Mississippi
Letter From a Birmingham Jail
The Unequal Badge

The South and the Nation
The Case for Integration
The Annealing of the South
New South: Negotiated Desegregation in Macon, Ga.
Business--Next Target for Integration?
The Negro and Employment Opportunities in the South: Houston
The City Government and Minority Groups
Plans for Progress: Atlanta Survey

L-Reports: 10, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23C, 25, 26, 27, 29,30, 31, 33, 35, 37, 38,39, 40, 41

June 27, 1963

Miss Jean Noerdinger
7218 Quick Avenue
River Forest, Illinois

Dear Miss Noerdinger:

Enclosed is a short history of the Council and one of our publications lists. We appreciate your interest.

4 Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

P.S. Please make your own selection.

ck 5^{00}
6/24/63
rK

7218 Quick Avenue
River Forest, Illinois
June 19, 1963

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I am very interested in the work of your organization and would appreciate receiving any information or publications which you may have.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,

Jean Noerdinger

June 27, 1963

Mr. George Stevens
1500 S. Palm Avenue
San Gabriel, California

Dear Mr. Stevens:

Thank you for your interest. We are enclosing a short resume of the Council's history and a list of current publications. If the information given is not sufficient, please indicate this when you check the periodicals you find of most interest.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

George Stevens
1500 S. Palm Ave.
San Gabriel, Calif.

Dear Sirs:

As publications director for the Young Christian Workers in the Los Angeles area, I am interested in any information which you can supply as to the background and purposes of your organization as well as any periodicals available. This material will be used for educational purposes towards the developement of leaders in our society.

Sincerely,

George Stevens

George Stevens

ps/GS

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

6-27-63

PROCESSING DEPARTMENT
EXCHANGE AND GIFT DIVISION

Refer to: LRS/Librn.

June 18, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

The staff of our Legislative Reference Service has asked me to request the following publication to be used in replying to inquiries from Members of Congress:

15 copies - Business—next target for intergration?
by John Perry

This publication is in addition to any which you may have already sent the Library. For your convenience, I am enclosing a self-addressed mailing label which will bring the material to the Library without further postage. We are hoping that the publication may be received either as a gift or on an exchange basis. In the event that it is not available, or available only by purchase, please notify the Service Librarian, Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C.

We shall be most grateful for any assistance you can give us with our request.

Sincerely yours,

Jennings Wood
Chief
Exchange and Gift Division

Enclosure

June 27, 1963

Mr. Henry Spira
Box 593
550 West 20th Street
New York City 11, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Spira:

Under separate cover we have mailed you some materials on Mississippi; hope these will prove to be helpful.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
- New South, Oct. 1961: McComb
- " " Oct., 1962: Mississippi
- " " March, 1963: The Other Mississippi
- Student newspaper editorials
- Oxford Disaster: Price of Defiance
- Report of Mississippi Advisory Committee
- VEP news release: 64 acts of violence, 3-31-63

cash $1.00
6/27/63 HK

Jackson, Mississippi 6/26/63

Dear Sir:—

Am working on a series of articles dealing with Mississippi. Would you please mail me any relevant available material, especially dealing with physical intimidation & violence, voter registration projects, maintenance of the "open-shop", segregation, standard of living of Negroes, effects of discrimination, terror as an answer to attempts at organization etc. Also bibliography.

Thanking you for above,

Yours truly

H Spira

HENRY SPIRA
Box 593
550 West 20 St.
New York City 11, N.Y.

New South

Oct 1961 – McComb

Oct 1962 Miss

March 1963 Other Miss.

Student newspaper editorials

Report of Miss Adv.
Comm. to U S Commission
in Civil Rights

Oxford Disaster
Price of Defiance

VEP news release
3-31-63

64 acts of violence

ck $2.00
6/24/63
LK

sent 6-27-63
mA

Los Angeles 2
May 7. 1963

My Dear Fellow Americans!

I take this way to tell All of you how much I enjoy the March Issue of New South as It is Truly telling the True Side of Humans in Mississippi and Prove the God is Working on the Conciousness of Americans in Mississippi causing them to Try to Create More Brotherly Love between All Americans in their State.

They are Truly Trying to Roll the Stone (Race Problems) away. and I Praise and Bless All of Them in their Efforts.

I am sure All of Us Regret the Incidents that happened in Oxford, Miss over Mr Jas. Meridith but from what I see it Caused the Ministers to Say. It was a Blessing. and Will cause All to Try with more Detirmination to Reach the Goal of
"Love ye One Another.

I am sure All of you can see the Fruits of you "Labor"

I am an American with a Black way of Showing It (Smile) or so called "Negro" but I have faith in Americans Growing Out of their Mistaken Beleifs about Each Other.

And I want you to change your address machine from "Miss" to Mr for some one wont know whether to kiss me or kill me (Smile).

Enclosed is 2^{00} check send me 10 copies of March 1963 Issue.

Again I Praise All of you in your Efforts to Create a Better Understanding between All Americans and may All of you continue to enjoy the Blessings of Good Health Happiness, Success and Devine Guidance in All your Efforts

Lovingly yours

"Mr" Johnnie Weaver
754 E 93 St.

PRAYER FOR PROTECTION

The light of God surrounds me;
The love of God infolds me;
The power of God protects me;
The presence of God watches over me.
Wherever I am, God is!

To Letter Opener-

GOD BLESS THIS AUTOMOBILE

This is God's car. It neither gives nor receives offense in all its journeyings. God's hand is at the wheel. His wisdom chooses the way. God's law of order and right adjustment is manifest in all its mechanism. No fear alarms its occupants; for God's presence blesses them with the spirit of peace.

The driver of this car is an emissary of Spirit. God's wisdom inspires in him alertness, good judgment, and quick decision. God's patience gives him temperance and courtesy. The Spirit of the Lord is upon him and directs him in all his ways.

PRINTED U.S.A. UNITY SCHOOL OF CHRISTIANITY, LEE'S SUMMIT, MO. CEP-39-60M 3-60-EP-39

June 27, 1963

Miss Margo Martin
Penn Community Services, Inc.
St. Helena Island
Frogmore, South Carolina

Dear Miss Martin:

I am sorry for the delay in replying to your letter of June 18. We are out of Report L-42, and I was attempting to get some firm date on when we might be re-running it. We are so heavily scheduled in the mimeographing department that this has not been possible. We should, however, barring any more urgencies, be able to re-run it within ten days to two weeks. If this is not soon enough for your purposes, you have our permission to copy the report you have.

I am enclosing a copy of L-43, which may be of some help. We do have this in quantity.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

PENN COMMUNITY SERVICES, INCORPORATED
ST. HELENA ISLAND
FROGMORE, SOUTH CAROLINA

COURTNEY SICELOFF
DIRECTOR

BEAUFORT, S.C., 524-4337
AREA CODE 803

June 18, 1963

/

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

L-43

Please send us five (5) copies of Report L-42 of June 6, 1963 concerning business groups statements on desegregation.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Margo Martin

Margo Martin

6-~~17~~27-63
mA

June 28, 1963

Mr. Alan F. Westin
Associate Professor of Public Law
and Government
Columbia University
New York 27, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Westin:

Your form letter to Mr. Fleming has come to me for reply. Mr. Fleming has been in Washington, D. C. for the past two years as director and executive vice president of the Potomac Institute. Mr. Dunbar, our present executive director, is on vacation.

Enclosed are some statements and background information on the Council and its activities. We do not handle any court cases, since we are not an action organization.

We would be most interested in receiving a copy of your research when it is completed. We maintain extensive files on all civil rights activities, including legal action; the files are used not only by us but by many writers, researchers, and the press.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Enclosures:
- Origin and Aims
- Policy statement
- School desegregation statement
- Recent Supreme Court decision statement

1952 policy st—
reaffirmed - 1962
Sup Court decision

Columbia University in the City of New York | *New York 27, N.Y.*

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC LAW
AND GOVERNMENT

Fayerweather Hall

Aims & Origins

VJ ple reply

ack recvd your letter

June 19, 1963

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

I am writing a study of the creative role that leading civic groups play in American law and the legislative process. In this connection, I would be most grateful if you could provide me with two pieces of information.

1. I would like to have a copy of the national convention proceedings or national policy meetings of your organization for 1960-63, if these are still available. Any platforms or sets of national policy positions for these years would also be useful to me.
2. If your organization has taken part since 1960 in any court cases in the local, state, or federal courts involving constitutional issues, either as a party to the law suits or as a friend of the court, I would appreciate having any information you could supply about such activity.

no Court cases

Your assistance in this research will be greatly appreciated, and I will send you a copy of the study when it is published.

Sincerely yours,

Alan F. Westin
Associate Professor of Public Law
and Government

June 28, 1963

Mr. Tully Nettleton
Editorial Writer
The Christian Science Monitor
1 Norway Street
Boston 15, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Nettleton:

We do have an updated map based on the 1960 census figures, and a copy is enclosed. Under separate cover I have mailed you a few other things which may be interesting to you as background material. If we can be of any other help to you, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

The Christian Science Monitor
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Published by The Christian Science Publishing Society
One Norway Street, Boston 15, Massachusetts

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

June 27, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Several years ago, in connection with the Supreme Court ruling on school desegragation, you printed a pamphlet "Next Steps in the South" which contained a map showing the percentage of non-white population by counties in the southern states. This was based on the 1950 census.

Have you prepared such a map from the 1960 census figures? If so, we would like to obtain a copy of it.

Sincerely,

Tully Nettleton

Tully Nettleton
Editorial Writer

6-28-63

~~School Deseg.~~
~~1st 6 yrs.~~

Map
Annealing of the South
Mr. Dabbs speech

June 28, 1963

Mr. Jack Rabin
2825 Southwest 7th Avenue
Miami 36, Florida

Dear Mr. Rabin:

We are mailing today, under separate cover, the items you ordered from our publications list. There were three things we could not include: We have no more copies of When A City Closes Its Schools, "New Business Ways in the South," and Report L-20. We have not reprinted L-20 because we are in process of updating it, as we do to reports from time to time.

We do not maintain a mailing list for individuals, but we do list our new publications from time to time in our monthly magazine, New South. Perhaps you would like to subscribe, and in this way you could keep up with what we have and order those things which interest you. A subscription blank is enclosed for your information.

Your interest is appreciated, and we hope the materials will be helpful to you.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

2825 Southwest 7th Avenue
Miami 36, Florida

June 27, 1963

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

Will you please send me the following publications listed in your Summer, 1962 publications list as "single copy free":

✓ "A Southerner's Words Supply Rebuttal" by John Lofton.
✓ "This I Believe" by Haywood M. Hill, M.D.
✓ "A Southern View of the South" by Harold C. Flemming
✓ "The Louisville Story" by Omer Carmichael
✓ "Three Views of the Segregation Decisions" by William Faulkner
✓ "The Easy Chair" by Harry S. Ashmore
✓ "South Carolinians Speak" compiled by the Rev. John B. Morris
✓ "Action Patterns in School Desegregation: A Guidebook" by Herbert Wey and John Corey
✓ "Desegregation in Baltimore City Schools" by Maryland Commission
✗ "When A City Loses Its Schools" by Ernest Q. Campbell
✓ "The Southern Regional Council Reports the Changing South"
✗ "New Business Ways in the South" reprint from Business Week
✓ "Leadership Reports": L-1, 5, 12, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20-34, 35-39.

Please keep me informed of other publications from time to time as they are printed.

Sincerely,

Jack Rabin

Memo from **MONTEX ALBRIGHT**

JS

July 1, 1963

Please add New South mailing list, complimentary

INDIANA UNIVERSITY
Bureau of Public Discussion
Owen Hall - S
Bloomington, Indiana, 47405

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Please send 25
additional copies
"Letter from Birmingham Jail"
Thanks

Mrs J H Foster
520 Montgomery Rd
Tuskegee Inst, Ala.

Nat'l Council of Churches
N.Y., N.Y.

6-29-63 10.00

Materials & info
cash $10.00
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LK

Courtesy—TUCKER-CASTLEBERRY PRINTING, INC. • JAckson 5-8654

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Ministerial statements

7-2-63

Francis Harmon
c/o Nat'l Council of Churches
475 Riverside Dr.
N.Y., N.Y.

Courtesy—TUCKER-CASTLEBERRY PRINTING, INC. • JAckson 5-8654

1. Committee of 100 of Southerners to write letters

2. Rescue displaced ministers

3. start interracial ministers informal group

4. Op. Friendship visiting (as Knoxville)

5. picket white seg. churches my suggestion

6. Ask ministers to talk w/ power structure people who belong their church.

PAL VI 6 b7

MA

July 1, 1963

Mr. I. H. Burney, II
Vice-President-Secretary
Afro-American Life Insurance Company
101-105 E. Union Street
Jacksonville, Florida

Dear Mr. Burney:

Since Mr. Dunbar is on vacation for two weeks, your letter to him was referred to me for reply.

We are sending you today the six copies of L-43 (you will note that it is L-42 revised to include the total Atlanta statement). I have also included two copies of "Business--Next Target for Integration?" for your possible interest.

The following statements are complete: Raleigh, 5-13-63; Greensboro, 5-16-63; Atlanta, 5-30-63. We have not been successful in getting the complete statements from Charlotte and Knoxville and have nothing to add to them. We used excerpts from news reports. If and when we are able to get these, I will forward copies to you.

You may be interested in the following additional information: The Raleigh Merchants Bureau reported that only 10 of its 450 members were violently opposed to the statement, the response to the statement ran 10 to 1 in favor of it, and both the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants Bureau opened their membership to Negroes on June 6, 1963. On May 15, the News & Observer published a list of 945 signatures of people supporting the stand taken by the business men.

The Greensboro Merchants Association announced on May 16, 1963: (incomplete) "All policies be removed in both government and business facilities within the City of Greenboro which deny rights or services to any citizen."

I remember you from the Board meeting in November, and sincerely hope your efforts in Jacksonville will be fruitful.

Sincerely,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)

MA - pls. reply
mwj - for LWD

Office of the Secretary

Afro-American Life Insurance Company

Incorporated under the laws of Florida

DR. A. L. LEWIS, Founder

HOME OFFICE
101-105 E. UNION STREET
[redacted]
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA
West Bay Station

June 27, 1963

RECEIVED
JUL 1 1963

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

A committee of eight (8) Negroes, including myself have been working very closely with the Community Advisory Committee of The Jacksonville Area Chamber of Commerce, in the area of Desegregation for a period of about one (1) year.

At our meeting on last Friday, June 21, 1963, I made reference to your report L-42 dated June 6, 1963 under title of "Businessmen Point The Way".

Considerable interest was expressed by the Chamber of Commerce Members and I was asked to supply a copy of this report to the Committee Chairman, Mr. J. J. Daniels who is also President of Stockton Whatley Davin & Company. I was also asked by Captain J. R. Compton, Commanding Officer of The Jacksonville Naval Air Station, for a copy. Captain Compton is a member of the committee.

I would appreciate it if you could supply me with at least six (6) copies of the report and if possible the full statement of these Business Groups. Any suggestions, directions or materials that you think would be helpful in our situation here in Jacksonville would be greatly appreciated.

Very respectfully yours,

I. H. Burney II

I. H. BURNEY, II
VICE-PRESIDENT-SECRETARY

IHB/j

"60 Years of Dependable Service"

Report L-43
June 17, 1963

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

BUSINESSMEN POINT THE WAY

Business groups in a number of southern cities have recently issued statements calling on all businesses serving the public to desegregate. The texts of these statements are reprinted below.

DIRECTORS OF THE RALEIGH MERCHANTS BUREAU:

unanimously Complete 5-13-63

450 members about 10 opposed

> "God-fearing people, as responsible citizens, and all people of good will, must face the fact that peace in human relations is essential.
>
> "Being charged with the responsibility of offering leadership to business in the community of Raleigh, we are convinced we should, without further delay, remove all policies in both government and business which deny rights and services because of race.
>
> "The overriding challenge now confronting every Raleigh business person is to do these things that would further human relations and the continued growth of Raleigh."

both orgs opened their membership to Negroes 6/6

response 10 to 1 – favor

News & Observer 5-15-63 published list of names of people supporting citizens' group

CHARLOTTE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE:

> "We, the Directors of the Charlotte Chamber of Commerce, recommend that all businesses in this community catering to the general public be opened immediately to all customers without regard to race, creed or color."

GREENSBORO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE:

Complete 5-18-63

G

105
105
105
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105
105
105
105
105
945

> "The Board of Directors of the Greensboro Chamber of Commerce endorses the principle of equal treatment for all persons, without regard to race, color or religion and urges business firms to begin immediately serving all persons of the community.
>
> "The Board also recommends cooperation of community organizations to muster support of Greensboro citizens for the principle endorsed by this resolution."
>
> "Further, in the interest of public safety and to encourage the continued development of good community relationships, the Board urges that gatherings of large masses of people, which endanger public safety and disrupt the orderly movement of people and traffic, be discontinued along with unlawful activities of any kind."

ATLANTA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE: (Complete) 5-30-63

"The Atlanta Chamber of Commerce has as its prime mission that of building a strong economy, one that all Atlanta citizens might share. This it has been able to do because of the climate of harmony and cooperation that has prevailed here, and it will be able to successfully continue its efforts only if this climate continues. The future of Atlanta is too bright and too sure to be tarnished by hatred, strife and discord.

"The Chamber of Commerce will never allow itself to be placed in the position of trying to tell any proprietor how he should conduct his business. This choice belongs to each proprietor. On the other hand, all Atlanta is dependent on a healthy climate for survival. All Atlantans share an equal responsibility for developing and maintaining that climate.

"Therefore, the Board of Directors of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce appeals to all businesses soliciting business from the general public to do so without regard to race, color or creed and to do so as expeditiously as good judgement will dictate.

"Atlanta has too much ahead of her that needs to be accomplished to allow her attention to be diverted to non-productive strife and conflict that can bring only chaos to the city and its people."

KNOXVILLE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE:

(A statement circulated for voluntary signatures in Knoxville; about 3500 citizens had signed this statement as of June 3, 1963).

"Believing in the equal rights of all people...

And, believing that what is morally right is economically sound...

And, believing in observing the law of the land...

We, the undersigned, pledge ourselves to work peacefully for the prompt and orderly desegregation of all public facilities in our community.

May 16, 1963

Greensboro Merchants
Ass'n:

"all policies be removed in both
government & business facilities
within the City of Greensboro.
~~Removal of all policies~~
which
~~that~~ "deny rights or
services to any citizen"

~~urges businesses "to begin
immediately serving all
persons of the community"~~
and endorsed "the

July 1, 1963

Mrs. Elsie Francis
Jacksonville Urban League
109 East Union Street, Room 1
Jacksonville 2, Florida

Dear Mrs. Francis:

We are pleased to send you a copy of the requested Newsletter, and a later issue also. We are also including a recent condensed report on demonstrations. Within another month or so we shall have ready a more comprehensive report and in the meantime we hope to keep up-dating the condensed reporting every two weeks. You will be added to our mailing list to receive all such reports in the future.

In return, we would appreciate being notified of any desegregation in your area which may not have come to our notice through news clips and other reports.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
Newsletters
Report

P.S. Can you tell us if there has been any desegregation in Catholic schools in your area other than the Catholic high school in Jacksonville and the Blessed Sacrament (elementary) School in Tallahassee?

JACKSONVILLE URBAN LEAGUE
FOR SOCIAL SERVICE AMONG NEGROES
109 EAST UNION STREET ROOM 1 ELGIN 6-4292-3
JACKSONVILLE 2, FLA.

June 25, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir/Madame:

In your March or April issue of your Newsletter you carried a list of hotels in the United States that had desegregated their facilities to Negroes.

& later one
plus
statistical
review of
demonstrations

Please send us a copy of this bulletin, and include us on your permanent mailing list.

Very truly yours,
JACKSONVILLE URBAN LEAGUE

Elsie Francis
(Mrs.) Elsie Francis
Administrative Secretary

Memo : from **MONTEX ALBRIGHT**

July 1, 1963

Re: Jacksonville Urban League
109 E. Union St., Room 1
Jacksonville 2, Fla.

MM: please add to Intergroup Mailing list

MM: please add to list to receive Newsletter

July 1, 1963

Mr. Michael Parrish
Reference Analyst
Bureau of Public Discussion
Indiana University
Owen Hall
Bloomington, Indiana, 47405

Dear Mr. Parrish:

We are pleased to add the Bureau of Public Discussion to our New South mailing list on a complimentary basis. A current publications list is enclosed for your information.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailing address for New South:

Indiana University
Bureau of Public Discussion
Owen Hall - S
Bloomington, Indiana, 47405

INDIANA UNIVERSITY
Division of University Extension
OWEN HALL
BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA

Audio-Visual Center
Studies in Adult Education
Bureau of Public Discussion
Industrial and Labor Services

Regional Campuses
Conference Bureau
Correspondence Study

27 June 1963

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Our attention has been called to your publication, New South. Would it be possible to obtain a free subscription to this magazine?

yes

The Bureau of Public Discussion operates as a public service arm of Indiana University. It works with many educators, librarians, and voluntary organizations in Indiana and elsewhere in providing opportunities for the study of public and international affairs. We believe that some of the persons who come to us for program assistance or to utilize other Bureau services would be interested in knowing about this magazine.

Thank you for your consideration of our request.

Sincerely yours,

Michael Parrish
Reference Analyst
Bureau of Public Discussion

Please use this address:
INDIANA UNIVERSITY
Bureau of Public Discussion
Owen Hall - S
Bloomington, Indiana, 47405

MP:kl

Spearman
SC

July 2, 1963

Dear Alice,

I don't know if you are planning a fall conference similar to the one you had last year or not, but just in case I'm mailing you some clips that may interest you. It seems to be a kind of local youth corps idea that is being done on an experimental basis in Decatur and Atlanta this summer. It certainly could be tried out in smaller towns, and by church groups, if they were so inclined. I imagine the Decatur Recreation Department and the Atlanta Community Council would be happy to give you additional information at the end of the trial period if you are interested. If I note any more clips about this, I'll send them to you.

Our prison reform is finally getting underway, after 12 years!

Regards,

Montez

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS
168 Capitol Annex
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY
PHONE 227-9661, EXT. 534

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The Rev. Canon Robert W. Estill,
Lexington

Vice-Chairman
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Louisville

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Bardstown

Hecht S. Lackey,
Henderson

Paul Oberst,
Lexington

Jack T. Page,
Pikeville

Executive Director
Galen Martin

July 1, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

Would you please send us 2 copies of your publication entitled "The Unequal Badge". Please bill us if there is a charge.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Galen Martin njj
Galen Martin

~~629~~
7-2-63
MA

July 2, 1963

Mr. M. E. Kriegel, Editor
Syndicate Press
47 McKeever Place
Brooklyn 25, New York

Dear Mr. Kriegel:

Under separate cover we are sending you a synopsis of recent developments in the North Carolina cities you mentioned, as well as in other southern cities. We plan to up-date this every two weeks as long as demonstrations continue. The North Carolina Council on Human Relations is located in Charlotte, 121 E. Third Street and the director is Harry S. Jones.

Our reports received from the Councils on Human Relations are not available for distribution or publication.

You requested to be on our press mailing list; will you please send us information about the Syndicate Press and how many papers you represent? We have a very limited mailing list for news media. If you would care to send us copies of your releases, we might consider an exchange with New South--if your material is of value to us. Otherwise, the subscription rate is $2.00 per year.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

June 30, 1963

- Please send SRC PRESS RELEASES, also press copies of "NEW SOUTH", monthly.

Are progress reports of the 12 state Councils of Human Relations available - please send list of addresses and directors?

What is current status of 2 Tri-City areas:

I ① RALEIGH ② DURHAM ③ CHAPEL HILL } NORTH CAROLINA
II ① GREENSBORO ② WINSTON-SALEM ③ HIGH POINT? }

M. E. Kriegel, Editor

M. E. KRIEGEL, EDITOR
SYNDICATE PRESS
47 McKEEVER PLACE
BROOKLYN 25, N.Y.

Where is N. Car. office - who is director, to contact?

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

PROCESSING DEPARTMENT
EXCHANGE AND GIFT DIVISION

Refer to: LRS/Libn.
July 2, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

The Staff of our Legislative Reference Service has asked me to request the following material to be used in replying to inquiries from Members of Congress:

15 copies - State Commissioners on Human Relations report no. L-35 6/20/62

sent 7-5-63 m A

This material is in addition to any which you may have already sent the Library. For your convenience, I am enclosing a self-addressed mailing label which will bring the material to the Library without further postage. We are hoping that the material may be received either as a gift or on an exchange basis. In the event that it is not available, or available only by purchase, please notify the Service Librarian, Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C.

We shall be most grateful for any assistance you can give us with our request.

Sincerely yours,

Jennings

Jennings Wood, Chief
Exchange and Gift Division

Enclosure

July 8, 1963

Professor Clifford M. Lytle
Department of Government
University of Arizona
Tuscon, Arizona

Dear Professor Lytle:

We are mailing you today, under separate cover, some requested materials for the course in Civil and Political Liberties.

Regarding the Synopsis of Recent Developments, we plan to up-date this every two weeks and we have in process a fuller report giving some interpretation to these events. If you would like to receive this later, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
- SRC - Origin and Aims
- Federal Executive and Civil Rights
- Executive Support of Civil Rights
- City Government and Minority Groups
- Albany: A Study in National Responsibility
- The Oxford Disaster...Price of Defiance
- Employment Studies: Atlanta, Houston, Chattanooga
- Racial Violence and Law Enforcement
- New South: November-December, 1963 (see"Civil Rights & Civil Duties")
- Equal Protection of the Laws in North Carolina
- Report on Mississippi
- The Negro and the Ballotin the South (updated registration figures in New South, above)

THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA
TUCSON, ARIZONA
COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS
DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT

Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, 3, Ga.

Gentlement:

It has come to my attention that you have published a booklet entitled:

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE AND CIVIL RIGHTS (1961).

Is it still possible for me to secure a copy. If so, I would appreciate your forwarding one to my office.

In addition, I might add that at the present time I am organizing a course in Civil and Political Liberties. If it is possible to secure literature or other information on your organization, I would be greteful for your assistance in providing me with same.

Sincerely,

Clifford M. Lytle

Clifford M. Lytle
Assist. Prof. of Govt.

Albany
Negros & the Votes

Ck $2.25
7/8/63
LK

Thank you

INVOICE

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

TO: Mr. Ed Wright
Dept. of Social Science
Midwestern University
Wichita Falls, Texas

****

Purchase Order #

Date Shipped

15 copies of

"Letter from Birmingham City Jail"

by Martin Luther King, Jr.

Cost: ------ $2.25

Thank you

Ck $1 27
7/8/63
LK

REMITTANCE ADVICE

From - CALIFORNIA BOOK CO., LTD.
2310 Telegraph Avenue
Berkeley 4, California

To - Southern Regional Council

We are enclosing (check)
(cash)
(stamps) in the amount of $ 1 27

In Payment of:

Invoice	307
less D/m 291	180
	1.27

July 8, 1963

Professor James R. Flynn
2220 - 20th Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Professor Flynn:

Thank you very much for the check for $10, and for your expressed interest in our work.

Under separate cover we are mailing you some materials on administrative support, or lack of support, of civil rights for your lectures abroad. I hope you will find them useful in preparing for the lectures.

A list of current publications is enclosed, for your information; in the event you wish other publications please write again.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
- The Federal Executive and Civil Rights
- Executive Support of Civil Rights
- VEP news release--64 acts of violence in Mississippi
- Albany: A Study in National Responsibility
- Racial Violence and Law Enforcement
- The Oxford Disaster--Price of Defiance
- Letter From a Birmingham Jail
- Synsopsis of Recent Developments

James R. Flynn
2220-20th St. N.W.
Washington, D.C.

ck $10.00
7/8/63
HK

WA… D.C.
6:30 PM
6 JUL
1963

8¢
U.S. AIR MAIL

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta 3, Georgia

AIR MAIL

Materials

AIR MAIL

2220-20th St. N.W.
Washington, D.C.
July 6, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta 3, Georgia

ck $10.00 enclosed MA

Dear Sirs:

I am a professor of Political Science and have been asked to give a series of lectures abroad on "Eisenhower, Kennedy & Civil Rights." Friends in SNCC & CORE (I am a former chairman of a CORE local - Richmond, Kentucky) said you might be able to help me - I need material that describes what recent administrations, particularly Kennedy, have failed to do to promote racial equality.

Friends recommended three of your pamphlets: two on "the Executive and Civil Rights" (approximate title) and one entitled "Report on Albany" by Howard Zinn. They said that you might be able to collect other materials that would allow me to present a really sound, documented critique of executive failures to act, particularly cases in which those who work for integration have not gotten protection from violence and in which the Federal Government has not prosecuted their assailants. I know that in our community the FBI was of no help when violence was used against us.

We are leaving the US on July 27th — three weeks from today. I know I have not given you much time, but anything you can send me will be much appreciated. Many abroad believe that the Kennedys are crusaders on civil rights and possess no flaw in that area. It seems vital to me to explode that notion & list their sins of omission — particularly where violence has occured.

Thank you very much. Please find enclosed a check for $10 to cover the cost of assembling & mailing the material and as a small contribution to the movement.

Yours,

James R. Flynn
2220 - 20th St. N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Fed. Exec & Civil Rights
Exec. Support of Civil Rights
Albany
Miss. violence report
McMillan, Racial Violence & Law Enforcement

July 8, 1963

Mr. Howard Smukler
1018 Marsaillaise
Aurora, Illinois

Dear Mr. Smukler:

For your college debate topic, "Federal Aid ot Education," and its relationship to civil rights and job opportunities, we are sending you under separate cover some materials which may be helpful.

The Employment Studies deal somewhat with vocational education and civil rights; the two studies on Executive action have some information on this also.

May I suggest that you write to the Department of Helath, Education, and Welfare, Washington 25, D. C. and request their chart 684458-h, with a listing by states of allocations by the Office of Education, including vocational rehabilitation. There are also statistics on health, which you will not need for your topic. (We only have one copy of this report.)

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
- Federal Executive and Civil Rights
- Executive Support of Civil Rights
- Employment Studies: Atlanta, Chattanooga, Houston

1018 Marseillaise
Aurora, Illinois

Dear Sir;

Next year the college debate topic will concern itself with federal aid to education. Since the relationship of the South to this problem will be an important issue, would it be possible for you to send me some information on this subject.

Information on the problem of schools, financing, and their relationship to civil rights and job opportunities would be most helpful.

Sincerely yours,

Howard Smukler

Employment Studies: 4
Federal Exec. & Civil Rights
Exec. Support of Civil Rights

July 8, 1963

Miss Rita Rozmarynowski
Secretary, Spectrum Club
Wisconsin State College
Route 1, Box 139
Hatley, Wisconsin

Dear Miss Rozmarynowski:

Under separate cover we are mailing you some general information on the race problem in the South. Enclosed is one of our current publications lists; perhaps you will find some items which you will wish to order from it.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
  New South, November-December, 1962
  The Annealing of the South
  A Southern View of the South

Route 1, Box 139
Hatley, Wisconsin
July 3, 1963

Southern Regional Council (SRC)
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia
Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director

Sir:

I belong to the Spectrum Club at Wisconsin State College, Stevens Point. This club discusses various problems. At present, we are very interested in the racial problem; and we would appreciate as much particulars as possible that you can supply us with.

If there is any cost for these

particulars, would you please send me this information?

I will need these particulars at the end of August for the coming school year.

Sincerely yours,
Rita Rozmarynowski
Sec., Spectrum Club

July 8, 1963

Mr. James J. Hughes
Executive Vice President
Montclair Chamber of Commerce
460 Bloomfield Avenue
Montclair, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Hughes:

In reply to your inquiry of July 3rd, the enclosed mimeographed and printed materials will answer your first three questions.

Regarding our successes and failures, we feel we share with all the over civil rights groups the general progress that has been made. We know of some spectacular successes and some equally spectacular failures.

We are enclosing also a copy of our current publications list to give you an idea of the kinds of materials we research and publish.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Enclosed:
  SRC--Origins and Aims
  Policy Statement: the South of the Future
  The Changing South
  Publications list

Montclair Chamber of Commerce

MONTCLAIR UNITES TRADITION WITH PROGRESS — 460 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE, MONTCLAIR, N. J. / PILGRIM 4-7660

July 3rd, 1963

Southern Regional Council Inc.
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen -

Can you provide us with some literature describing your operations?

What has been its concept of operation? How was it formulated? What have been its successes and failures?

These and other allied information would be most helpful.

Very truly yours,

James J. Hughes

James J. Hughes
Executive Vice President

July 8, 1963

Miss Judith Hutcheson
4066 Castleman Avenue
St. Louis 10, Missouri

Dear Miss Hutcheson:

I'm very sorry, but your letter of July 3 did not reach this office until Saturday, July 6—and we do not work on Saturday. It came to my attention today. Of course this is too late to meet your request for information for a program on July 7th.

The two publications you requested, America's Tenth Man and Singers in the Dawn have been out of print for more than 10 years; we did not reissue them because they are very much out-dated.

Since you are interested in summer youth meetings at your church, I am sending you some more recent publications which you may find of interest and may be able to work into the program at a later time.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
This I Believe
The Church in Areas of Racial Tension
The Agony of the Southern Minister
New South, Will Campbell article
Letter from a Birmingham Jail
Tragic Fellowship of Southerners

4066 Castleman Avenue
St. Louis 10, Missouri
July 3, 1963

Dear Sir:

I am in charge of planning our summer youth meetings this year at my church, Oakhill Presbyterian, and have been planning one discussion on race relationships in our land. While reading the book *52 Practical Programs for Young People* by Louise Miller Novotny, I came across program number six "Black and White". Given an excellent description of your pamphlets "America's Tenth Man" and "Singers in the Dawn", I feel they would make wonderful material for a program. I will need them as soon as possible. If it is acceptable I will send the payments for the pamphlets in the return mail; however, if the price is over seventy-five cents, please inform me before sending them. Otherwise I will be very grateful for a quick reply.

Religious publications

Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,
Miss Judith Hutcheson

(over)

P.S. Due to unpreventable occurances the program on race relationships must be held this coming Sunday, July 7th. I know it will be a great rush, but if at all possible I would like to have the pamphlets by this Saturday's mail. If the cost is anywhere around one dollar please send them anyway. Thank you very much.

July 10, 1963

Mr. Ronald McCracken
236 Edgewood Avenue
Westfield, New Jersey

Dear Mr. McCracken:

We are pleased to send you the two requested pamphlets and hope they will be useful to you.

You may be interested to know that during 1960-61 the Louisville, Kentucky Police Department conducted an intensive in-service training program (which we considered excellent) and many of the lessons did concern training for handling minority groups and racial disturbances. We have copies of the complete lesson series, but only for our files. If you are unable to obtain copies from the Louisville Police Department, and are still interested, we could make copies of some of the more pertinent lessons.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
McMillan, Racial Violence and Law Enforcement
Rudwick, The Unequal Badge
Potomac Institute, Inc., The Economic Impact of Racial Unrest
The City Government & Minority Groups

P.S. I am taking the liberty of enclosing with the requested materials two other publications which may be of interest to you.

July 7, 63
Ronald McCracken
236 Edgewood ave
Westfield, N.J.

Southern Regional Council

Gentlemen:

Would you kindly forward to me the following pamphlets, I am a police officer for the town of Westfield, N.J.

1. "Racial Violence + Law Enforcement" by George McMillan
2. "The Unequal Badge" by Elliott M. Rudwick

Thank you;

Ronald McCracken

Louisville Ky- Police Dept conducted intensive in service training program 1960-61

ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE
Of B'nai B'rith
515 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N. Y., PLaza 1-1800

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J. HAROLD SAKS
Administration
LESTER J. WALDMAN
Organization and Planning

July 10, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Sirs:

Would you please send 3 copies of Businessmen Point the Way. We think it will be most useful in the preparation of a pamphlet we are doing on the economic effects of violence in the South.

Please bill us for any charge.

Sincerely yours,

Sylvia Strauss

Sylvia Strauss
Publications Dept.

SS:ch

sent 7-12-63
3 A

MEMBERS OF NATIONAL COMMISSION

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LEO SCHNEIDER, New York, New York
ARMUND J. SCHOEN, Chicago, Illinois
*HENRY E. SCHULTZ, New York, New York
B. DAVIS SCHWARTZ, New York, New York
MRS. HARRY SCHWARTZ, Columbus, Ohio
PAUL SEIDERMAN, Miami, Florida
MRS. MICHAEL SHAPIRO, Washington, D.C.
*S. O. SHAPIRO, New York, New York
MRS. DAL SIEGEL, Salt Lake City, Utah
*MRS. LEONARD M. SIMS, Detroit, Michigan
*MRS. CHARLES D. SOLOVICH, Detroit, Michigan
HAROLD STAENBERG, West Orange, New Jersey
NELSON F. STAMLER, Elizabeth, New Jersey
*MEIER STEINBRINK, New York, New York
SAMUEL J. STONE, Peoria, Illinois
BEN STROUSE, Baltimore, Maryland
EUGENE L. SUGARMAN, New York, New York
SIDNEY SUGARMAN, New York, New York
MELVIN M. SWIG, San Francisco, California
SAMUEL TARSHIS, Seattle, Washington
COLEMAN TAUBE, Minot, North Dakota
LOUIS H. TAXIN, New York, New York
*NORMAN TISHMAN, New York, New York
AARON TOLLIN, Washington, D.C.
MAURICE TURNER, Los Angeles, California
A. RAYMOND TYE, Boston, Massachusetts
JOHN J. UNTERMANN, Newark, New Jersey
MRS. D. J. WASSERSTROM, Kansas City, Missouri
SIMON S. WEIL, Nashville, Tennessee
*LAWRENCE H. WILLIAMS, Cleveland, Ohio
HARRY YUDKOFF, Detroit, Michigan

Members of Executive Committee

July 10, 1963

Mrs. Ruth O'Neil
Detective Sergeant
Crime Prevention Bureau
Police Headquarters
Buffalo 2, New York

Dear Mrs. O'Neil:

We are pleased to send Captain Wheeler the two publications you have requested. I am also taking the liberty of adding two others which may be of interest to him.

If Captain Wheeler does not already know of the program of in-service training conducted by the Louisville, Ky. Police Department in 1961-62, he may be interested in writing to them for copies. A good part of the program concerned handling of minority groups. We considered the lesson material excellent and have file copies of all the series.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
  McMillan, Racial Violence and Law Enforcement
  Rudwick, The Unequal Badge
  Potomac Institute, Inc., The Economic Impact of Racial Unrest
  The City Government and Minority Groups

CRIME PREVENTION BUREAU

BUFFALO POLICE DEPARTMENT

HOWARD E. FINNEY,
Commissioner of Police

Room 305, 60 Church Street
Buffalo 2, New York
Telephone TL 6-7000

Howard R. Wheeler
Captain - Commanding
James McCann
Lieutenant

July 8, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I am writing you in behalf of Howard R. Wheeler, Captain Commanding the Crime Prevention Bureau. In the June issue of LAW AND ORDER magazine I noted a listing of pamphlets available pertaining to Community Relations.

Captain Wheeler asked me to request from your organization the following:

RACIAL VIOLENCE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT
by George McMillan

THE UNEQUAL BADGE by Elliott M. Rudwick

Thank you for your cooperation.

Yours very truly,

Ruth O'Neil

(Mrs.) Ruth O'Neil
Detective Sergeant
Crime Prevention Bureau
Police Headquarters
Buffalo 2, New York

Children's
Bill of Rights

For each child regardless of race, color or creed—

1. The right to the affection and intelligent guidance of understanding parents.
2. The right to be raised in a decent home in which he or she is adequately fed, clothed and sheltered.
3. The right to the benefits of religious guidance and training.
4. The right to a school program, which, in addition to sound academic training, offers maximum opportunity for individual development and preparation for living.
5. The right to receive constructive discipline for the proper development of good character, conduct and habits.
6. The right to be secure in his or her community against all influences detrimental to proper and wholesome development.
7. The right to the individual selection of free and wholesome recreation.
8. The right to live in a community in which adults practice the belief that the welfare of their children is of primary importance.
9. The right to receive good adult example.
10. The right to a job commensurate with his or her ability, training and experience, and protection against physical or moral employment hazards which adversely affect wholesome development.
11. The right to health services to prevent and treat disease and to insure the fullest mental, physical, and social development.

Employment Studies
Negro & the Ballot
Letter from Birmingham Jail
Racial Violence & Law Enforcement
The Unequal Badge
Plans for Progress
L-Reports 33, 35, 36, 38, 39, 41, 43
New South: Sept 1962, March, April & May, 1963

July 10, 1963

Mrs. Margo Kenyon
1001 Morrison Court
Tampa 9, Florida

Dear Mrs. Kenyon:

Our mutual friend, Norman Artis, was in Atlanta for a few days and gave me your name with a request to send you some pertinent materials for use in establishing the new Council on Human Relations in Tampa. I am enclosing a current publications list, and mailing you under separate cover a selection of materials.

I trust that your group has been in touch with the new director of the Florida Council on Human Relations, the Rev. Lewis Mitchell, 356 South Beach Street, Daytona Beach, Fla. Mr. Mitchell has only been on the job a very short while, but we understand that he plans to visit Tampa soon. He is completely familiar with all the resources that are available from both the Florida Council and Southern Regional Council.

We are delighted to know that an active group is getting organized in Tampa; certainly the potential is there--and the need. We wish you every success and please call on us if we can be of assistance at any time.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

BCC: Rev. Lewis Mitchell

Dear Mr. Mitchell: When you are in Tampa, you might contact Mhe and Mrs. Mark Dunnell; I don't have the address here at the office and will send it later. Mrs. Gail Dunnell is active as foreign relations chairman of the League of Women Voters; Mark Dunnell reorganized the A.A. U. branch there and brought it up from a pitiful remnant to a active, working group. They both know many people in Tampa and could give you names of those likely to be interested in a Council on Human Relations.

Miss Wanda White
3301 Roswell Rd, Apt. B-6
Atlanta 5, Ga.

teacher at Lovett school whom I met at social gathering 7/9/63. She asked me to send her some Council materials useful in the Lovett situation.

MA

sent
7-10-63

Courtesy—TUCKER-CASTLEBERRY PRINTING, INC. • JAckson 5-8654

New South

Jan - 1960

Sept 1962

March, April, May 1963

This I Believe

The Church in Areas of Racial Tension

Letter from a Birmingham Jail

Employment: Atlanta

L Reports: L16, 36, 38, 39, 43

The Annealing of the South

Miss Wanda White
3301 Roswell Rd, Apt B-6
Atlanta 5

Courtesy—TUCKER-CASTLEBERRY PRINTING, INC. • JAckson 5-8654

Telephone request: 7-10-63

Rev. Chas. E. Frazier, Conf. dir. Youth Work for
Methodist Church, 63 Auburn Ave., Atlanta 3

teaching course in work camp of youth on civil rights

sent:

Federal Executive & Civil Rights
Executive Support of Civil Rights
Albany
What the Supreme Court Said
Letter from a Birmingham Jail
Racial Violence & Law Enforcement
Price of Defiance (Oxford)
This I Believe
Church in Areas of Racial Tension
Employment: Houston

New South
  Nov.-Dec. and Jan., 1962
  May 1963
  Jan., 1961
  Jan., 1960

(containing articles on civil rights or religion)

My A

Courtesy—TUCKER-CASTLEBERRY PRINTING, INC. • JAckson 5-8654

7-9-63

Assn Press inquiry re religion & race for Article "Role of Sou. Church"

Kathryn Johnson

M A

Conversation, mainly reassurance she was right in conclusions with two exceptions

Miss. - ministers' courage

beginnings of conscience and action in South

Courtesy—TUCKER-CASTLEBERRY PRINTING, INC. • JAckson 5-8654

ck $37.50
7/10/63
LK

FISK UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

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7/10/63 $2.00
LK

Materials

Courtesy—TUCKER-CASTLEBERRY PRINTING, INC. • JAckson 5-8654

July 9, 1963

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
2011 Grand Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

Please send us 20 copies of the enclosed. Thanks

L-43
Businessmen Point the Way

Dorothy Webster

sent 7-12-63
MA

July 15, 1963

Dr. Sylvester P. Theisen
Department of Sociology
Saint John's University
Collegeville, Minnesota

Dear Dr. Theisen:

We are mailing you today a selection of materials which we hope will be helpful to you in your course in Racial and Cultural Minorities. A list of our current publications is also enclosed, in the event you wish information on some specific topic not covered in the selection.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

P.S. The best bibliography we know of is the one put out each year by the Race Relations Institute, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

Mailed separately:
The Federal Executive and Civil Rights
Executive Support of Civil Rights
The Negro and the Ballot in the South (enclosure, later figures)
Racial Violence and Law Enforcement
Albany: A Study in National Responsibility
Employment Study: Houston
Southern Schools: Token Desegregation
Potomac Institute: The Economic Impact of Racial Unrest
The City Government and Minority Groups
Business: Next Target for Integration?

SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY
College of Arts and Sciences
COLLEGEVILLE, MINNESOTA

Department of Sociology

July 9, 1963

Dear Sir:

I am teaching a class of 12 this summer and will teach a class of over 30 this fall a course in RACIAL AND CULTURAL MINORITIES with emphasis on the American Negroes. Please send me any bibliographical or informative material you may have on hand which you may consider useful for a teacher of the subject.

Thank you

Dr. Theisen

Dr. Sylvester P. Theisen
Prof. of Sociology

Bibliography:
Race Relations Institute
Fisk University
Nashville, Tenn.

add
Business, Next Target
& Reports

July 15, 1963

Mr. N. Charles Thomas
Director of Christian Education
  and Field Administration
Christian Methodist Episcopal Church, First District
664 Vance Avenue
Memphis 5, Tenn.

Dear Mr. Thomas:

We are mailing you, under separate cover, the requested information on progress in integration. If you will compare the voter registration figures given in The Negro and the Ballot in the South with the mimeographed sheet giving later figures, you can work out the increase. We hope the information will be useful to you.

Sincerely yours ,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
  Southern Schools: Token Desegregation and Beyond
  L-23C - Desegregation in Higher Education
  L-42A - Parochial School Desegregation
  Synsopis of Recent Developments
  L-43 - Businessmen Point the Way
  The Negro and the Ballot (plus later figures)

First Episcopal District
Christian Methodist Episcopal Church

664 Vance Avenue
MEMPHIS 5, TENNESSEE

Area Code 901
525-4929

PRESIDING BISHOP
B. JULIAN SMITH

Residence Phone
526-3261

Director of Christian Education
and Field Administration
N. CHARLES THOMAS

Souther Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

This letter comes as a request for a report on General Progress in Intergration for 1962-63, to be used in connection with a conference on Religion and Race for our denomination.

Your immediate response will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,

N. Charles Thomas
N. Charles Thomas

N
C
T:gjg

schools – ✓ Token Deseg.
✓ College report
✓ Catholic school report
✓ Synopsis report
✓ C of C. L report
✓ Voter regis. figures

"The Master has need of you"

July 15, 1963

Miss Marlo Tellschow, Assistant
Department of Theology
Valparaiso University
Valparaiso, Indiana

Dear Miss Tellschow:

We are mailing you today (enclosed) some pamphlets and information on Negro registration and voting in the South. We hope it will be helpful to you.

There is a study underway at the University of North Carolina, and we have seen some preliminary reports on "Negro Political Participation in the South," by Professors Donald R. Matthews and James W. Prothro. The reports we have are marked "not for publication" so we do not feel free to make copies for you. But you might write to them, if you are interested in this phase of Negro voting, and perhaps they would let you have a copy of their latest preliminary reports.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Enclosed:
The Negro Voter in the South
The Negro and the Ballot in the South (plus later registration figures)
VEP violente report

Prothro & Matthews article?

VALPARAISO UNIVERSITY
VALPARAISO INDIANA

July 9, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

This past week we here at Valparaiso were privileged to have with us for our annual Human Relations Workshop and Institute, Dr. Dabbs, the President of your organization.

In talking with Dr. Dabbs, I enlisted his help in a research paper which I am writing for a graduate course in American Political Parties. The subject of the paper is the Negro vote, and Dr. Dabbs suggested that I write to your Atlanta office for whatever reports and material you might have on such things as Negro registration, voting statistics, and any other information that might affect the picture of voting in the South.

Whatever material you would be able to send me would be deeply appreciated. I am enclosing some stamps, which I hope will cover the postage. You may send the material to me c/o the Department of Theology, Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Indiana. (The paper is due August 9th.)

In advance, sincere thanks for your time and trouble. Greetings and best wishes.

Sincerely,

Marlo Tellschow

(Miss) Marlo Tellschow, Assistant
Department of Theology

Suffrage Sum -
Matthews article

43346

July 15, 1963

Father Paul Piazza, S.J.
Jesuit House of Studies
3959 Loyola Lane
Mobile, Alabama

Dear Father Piazza:

We are mailing you today, under separate cover, some materials which we hope will be helpful to you in the series of monthly discussions on social questions in the South.

4 If we can be of any further assistance to you, please write again.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
- The Federal Executive and Civil Rights
- Executive Support of Civil Rights
- Albany: A Study in National Responsibility
- The Negro and the Ballot in the South (plus later figures)
- Racial Violence and Law Enforcement
- Employment Studies: Atlanta, Chattanooga, Houston
- Southern Schools: Token Desegregation and Beyond
- New South, April 1963
- The Annealing of the South
- Letter from a Birmingham Jail

JESUIT HOUSE OF STUDIES

3959 LOYOLA LANE
MOBILE, ALABAMA

received
7-9-63

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Several of us who are particularly interested in the social question in the South have grouped together for monthly meetings and discussions. Our plan is for each member to deliver a paper which will be followed by a question-discussion period.

If you have any information and literature you could send us that might help our endeavors it would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely thankful

Paul Piazza, SJ

Paul Piazza, S. J.

July 15, 1963

Professor Milton M. Gordon
Department of Sociology
and Anthropology
University of Massachusetts
Amherst, Mass.

Dear Professor Gordon:

We are mailing you today the requested copy of *Southern Schools: Token Desegregation and Beyond,* and several of our latest research publications (some of which we distributed for other groups) which we think will be of interest to you. Enclosed is our current publications list, and if any of the less recent pamphlets interest you, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
- SRC - Origin and Aims
- Publications list
- Southern Schools: Token Desegregation and Beyond
- The Civil Rights Crisis: A Snyopsis of Recent Developments
- The City Government and Minority Groups
- Business--Next Target for Integration?
- *New South*, article by Robert Coles

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
University of Massachusetts
Amherst

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
AND ANTHROPOLOGY

July 14, 1963

Southern Regional Council
4 Forsythe Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

For research purposes, I should appreciate the receipt at your earliest convenience of the re~~port,~~ "Token Desegregation and Beyond," by J. Kenneth Morland, as described in today's New York Times. Please bill me if necessary. I should also like to receive any research reports which you may have issued on the racial desegregation process in the South, together with a description of the program and aims of the Council.

Thank you for your consideration.

Very truly yours,

Milton M. Gordon

Milton M. Gordon,
Professor of Sociology

SRC - origin & aims

[illegible]

City Gov. & Minority Groups

Business: Next Target for
Integration

New South - Calis article ~~april~~ 196

publications list

Sirs;

Please send pamphlets entitled " Racial Violence and Law Enforcement"

Peter Willie
845 Columbus Ave.
New York 25, New York

sent
7-15-63
mA

July 15, 1963

Mr. Jon Schwestka
Special Ass't for Political Education
213 Coffman Memorial Union
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis 14, Minn.

Dear Mr. Schwestka:

We are mailing you under separate cover a selection of our materials for the library you are forming of current literature. You will note from the "SRC-Aims and Origins" that we are not a political organization. However, much of our material is useful in understand politics—particularly in relation to civil rights and race relations. And since your announced purppse is "the political awareness of the student body," I thought you would find materials on civil rights and social issues of interest.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
- Federal Executive and Civil Rights
- Executive Support of Civil Rights
- Albany: A Study in National Responsibility
- Racial Violence and Law Enforcement
- The Negro and the Ballot in the South (plus later statistics)
- The Negro Voter in the South
- Token Desegregation and Beyond
- City Government and Minority Groups
- Employment Studies: Atlanta, Chattanooga, Houston
- L-1; publications list

2nd Exec
Exec Support
Albany
Racial Violence & Law Enforcement
Negro & the Ballot (plus later figures)
Negro Voter
Token Deseg. & Beyond
City Gov & Minority Groups
Employment Studies
$1 - publications list

See PA

MINNESOTA STUDENT ASSOCIATION
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis 14

July 2, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe St., N.W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Gentlemen:

The Minnesota Student Association asks your organization's help in the forming of a library of current literature from prominent political organizations throughout the world. We ask that we be placed on a mailing list for all free literature that your organization distributes, so that we may be kept up- to- date on your organization's policies, activities, and current involvements. We feel that an on-campus source of information is essential, in order to encourage the political awareness of the student body.

I thank you and remain,

Sincerely yours,

Jon Schwestka

Jon Schwestka
Special Ass't. for Political Education

Send to: Mr. Jon Schwestka
Special Ass't. for Political Education
213 Coffman Memorial Union
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

July 16, 1963

Captain Leland D. Weaver
Services Division
Police Department
City of Salem, Oregon

Dear Captain Weaver:

We are pleased to send you the two publications you requested, and I am taking the liberty of adding two others which you may find of interest.

In 1961-62 the police department of Louisville, Ky. conducted an in-service training program. A good part of the lesson material concerned the handling of minority groups. We considered the series excellent, but now have only file copies. If you are interested in this kind of training series, perhaps the Louisville Police Department still has some extra copies.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
McMillan, Racial Violence and Law Enforcement
Rudwick, The Unequal Badge
Potomac Institute, The Economic Impact of Racial Unrest
The City Government and Minority Groups

CITY of SALEM OREGON

SALEM
ALL AMERICA CITY

City of Salem, Oregon

July 11, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

Will you please send to David Patrick Geary, Chief of Police, Salem, Oregon the following pamphlets if they are available:

1. "Racial Violence and Law Enforcement" by George McMillan
   and
2. "The Unequal Badge" by Elliott M. Rudwick

Also send price for possible future quanity orders.

Thank you

David Patrick Geary
Chief of Police

by Leland D. Weaver
Leland D. Weaver, Captain
Services Division

LDW:bf

July 16, 1963

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays
President
Morehouse College
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mays:

Under separate cover we are mailing you today the requested five copies of Token Segregation and Beyond.

There is never any charge for our materials to board members and friends of long-standing. We hope that you will let us know when you would like extra copies of anything we publish or distribute.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

July 15, 1963

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Please send me five copies of "Token Desegregation and Beyond".

Sincerely yours,

Benjamin E. Mays

Benjamin E. Mays
President

BEM:H

N. B. Send bill.

July 16, 1963

Miss Elizabeth Keen
P. O. Box 976
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Dear Miss Keen:

Our deepest apologies for not replying to the letter you wrote several months ago. I have been unable to trace it, or to find anyone who received it.

We are mailing you, under separate cover, the requested copy of Token Desegregation and Beyond, and adding your name to our Research mailing list to receive subsequent publications. We have several categories of mailing lists, and the Research list is for those people who especially wish to receive our major studies and pamphlets. Periodically, we list in New South all publications so that subscribers may order those which interest them. I am enclosing a publications list (a little out of date now) for your information.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

ELIZABETH KEEN
P. O. BOX 976
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA

July 14, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3
Georgia

Gentlemen:

May I please have a copy of the study "Token Integration and Beyond," which is mentioned in today's Atlanta Constitution?

OK

Several months ago I wrote to you asking what I need do (pay money? I am willing to) to be placed on your publications mailing list. I have not yet received a reply to my letter. Thus I must depend on my newspaper reading to keep me posted on your publications, at best a risky way of doing so, for the newspapers may fail to mention each and every one of your studies.

I should appreciate some advice on this matter.

Respectfully yours,

Elizabeth Keen

Ck $5.00
7/18/63
LK

Tuskegee Institute

RELIGIOUS EXTENSION SERVICE
P. O. Box 58
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

July 17, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Enclosed please find $5.00. Please send me as many copies of Letter from Birmingham City Jail by Martin Luther King, Jr. as this amount will cover.

Obligingly yours,

V A Edwards
V. A. Edwards, Director
Religious Extension

Enclosure
VAE:gj

50
10)5.00

sent 50
7-18-63
mA

Darnell

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- 5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
- Atlanta 3, Georgia

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VENDOR'S COPY

July 19, 1965

Mr. David E. Traub, Chief
Equal Employment Opportunity Office
U. S. Army Material Command Hdqs.
Philadelphia Procurement District
128 North Broad Street
Philadelphia 2, Pa. 19102

Dear Mr. Traub:

We are pleased to send you a copy of the reprint from the Harvard Business Review. A list of publications is enclosed for your information.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MATERIEL COMMAND
EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY OFFICE
PHILADELPHIA PROCUREMENT DISTRICT
128 NORTH BROAD STREET
PHILADELPHIA 2, PENNSYLVANIA 19102

AMCSA-IR-PH

17 July 1963

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

It would be appreciated if you will send me a copy of the reprint from the "Harvard Business Review", March-April 1963. I understand this is available from your Organization.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

David E. Traub

DAVID E. TRAUB, Chief
Equal Employment Opportunity Office

July 19, 1963

Detective Howard Frankel
Detective Bureau
Office of County Prosecutor
Elizabeth, New Jersey

Dear Detective Frankel:

We are pleased to send you the two requested publications, and I am taking the liberty of adding two others which may be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
McMillan, Racial Violence and Law Enforcement
Rudwick, The Unequal Badge
Potomac Institute, The Economic Impact of Racial Unrest
" " The City Government and Minority Groups

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY PROSECUTOR

DETECTIVE BUREAU
UNION COUNTY
ELIZABETH, NEW JERSEY
ELIZABETH 3-8000

FRANK C. ENGLEHART
CHIEF
RICHARD B. REILLY
CAPTAIN
STEPHEN T. MCGLYNN
LIEUTENANT

July 17, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Would you kindly send me the following pamphlets as noted in the July 1963 issue of "Law and Order":

"Racial Violence and Law Enforcement", by George McMillan

"The Unequal Badge", by Elliott M. Rudwick

Thanking you in advance, I am

Very truly yours,

Howard Frankel
HOWARD FRANKEL
County Detective

HF:bs

July 19, 1963

Professor Armistead S. Pride
Chairman, Department of Journalism
Lincoln University
Jefferson City, Missouri

Dear Professor Pride:

We are pleased to send you the requested study, *Token Desegregation and Beyond*, and our current publications list. In the pamphlet, *School Desegregation: the first six years*, there is a longer and older bibliography of our past publications which may be of interest to you, and which are not included in the current list.

The first of August we will have a study by Dr. Robert Coles, a psychiatrist, on school desegregation and its effect on Negro and white children. If you would be interested in receiving this, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
Morland, *Southern Schools: Token Desegregation and Beyond*
School Desegregation: the first six years
New South, article by D.r Coles.

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY

FOUNDED AS LINCOLN INSTITUTE 1866 BY THE
62ND AND 65TH UNITED STATES COLORED
INFANTRIES, AND SUPPORTED BY THE STATE
OF MISSOURI

JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI

DEPARTMENT OF JOURNALISM

July 16, 1963

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Your study, "Token Integration and Beyond," was published recently. Would you send me a copy?

I would appreciate having a list of other studies you have published in the last half dozen years.

Very truly yours,

Armistead S. Pride

Armistead S. Pride
Chairman

July 19, 1963

Mr. Peter Rothstein
Field Secretary
Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
504 South Madison
Albany, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rothstein:

Under separate cover we are mailing you the publications you requested and some materials which we hope will be helpful to you inthe contemplated study of the medical situation in Albany.

Regarding the study, the materials are on Atlanta, and are offered as guides or suggestions. The mimeographed materials are from the Atlanta Council on Human Relations and concern their struggle with hospitals here. There are now two Negro interns and other improvements; there are also two Negro chaplains in training at Grady. The Employment Study: Atlanta (p.13) will give you information on medical societies. Recently the Medical Society here has admitted some Negro doctors to membership.

Hill-Burton funds are covered in the President's new civil rights bills (see p. 3, Federal Programs, A) and will not be in effect unless passed.

We wish you success on your study, and would appreciate having a copy of it for our files when it is completed.

Sincerely yours,

Montes G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
- Albany
- Federal Executive and Civil Rights
- Executive Support of Civil Rights
- Employment Studies: Atlanta
- Press Reports on Atlanta Hospitals
- Atlanta Council materials on Atlanta hospitals

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Comm
504 South Madison
Albany, Georgia
16 July 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs,

I would appreciate very much your sending to me a copy of the two booklets by Howard Zinn on Albany and of "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights" and "Executive Support of Civil Rights".

There is also pending here in Albany a possible study of the medical situation in the city. If you have any studies on file of similar studies (hospitals-conditions, treatment, etc.; care outside of the hospitals) I would appreciate your sending me copies if possible. I seem to recall that several months ago there was either a federal ? law or executive order prohibitng the use of federal funds for the construction of segregated hospitals. If you have a copy of this document or can supply more information, it would be most helpful.

Yours truly,

Peter Rothstein

Peter Rothstein
Field Secretary,
Student Nonvilent Corrdinating Committee

July 22, 1963

Mr. Bradford E. Brown
Seacoast Shores
East Falmouth, Mass.

Dear Mr. Brown:

We are mailing you under separate cover the requested copy of Token Desegregation and Beyond, and a current publications list is enclosed. A sample copy of New South is included with the pamphlet.

We hope this material will be helpful to you in your work with the Capt Cod Branch Of NAACP and in the local church groups.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Seacoast Shore
East Falmouth, Mass.
July 19, 1963

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Gentlemen:

I would appreciate receiving a copy of your publication "Token Integration and beyond. I would also like a list of your current available literature. Do you have a sample copy of "New South"? This material will be of help in my work in the Cape Cod Branch NAACP and in local church groups. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Bradford E. Brown

July 22, 1963

Mr. E. Craig Reller
216 E. Fairview Avenue
Alexandria, Virginia

Dear Mr. Reller:

We are mailing you under separate cover some information on the Council, as you requested. The news release will inform you of the latest Council project, the Voter Education Project. A list of our publications is enclosed, to give you an idea of the kinds of materials we publish and distribute.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

216 E. Fairview Ave.
Alexandria, Va.
July 18, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I have become interested in the Southern Regional Council through reading New South and recently, hearing Dr. Dabbs speak.

I would like to become more familiar with the working of the Southern Regional Council. Would you please send me imformation concerning your work.

I would appreciate any imformation you can send me at your earliest convience.

Sincerly yours,

E. Craig Reller

July 19, 1963

Dear Sirs:

Please send 20 copies of "Federal Programs To Rromote Employment and Development in Reural Communities"by M. Hayes Mizell to

Dr. S. Garry Oniki
Secretary
Council for Christian Social Action
United Church of Christ
289 Park Avenue South
New York, New York 10010

sent 7-22-63 MA

July 22, 1963

Miss Jean Noerdinger
7218 Quick Avenue
River Forest, Illinois

Dear Miss Noerdinger:

We are mailing you today, under separate cover, the requested publications, and will enter your subscription to New South. The publications total $1.90, and New South is $2.00 per year; this leaves a credit balance of $1.10 whiche we can either refund, or hold if you wish to order another materials. I am returning the list you checked so you will have it in the event you do.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

sent:
The City and the Negro
Negro Employment Opportunities: Houston, Atlanta, Chattanooga
The Negro Voter
The Negro and the Ballot
The Freedom Ride
Student Protest Movement: A Recapitulation
This is What We Found
SRC Reports the Changing South
L-Reports: 28, 29, 30,
Student Newspaper Opinion: Oxford, Miss.

Write letter

7218 Quick Avenue
River Forest, Illinois
July 14, 1963

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

6/24
5.00 ck

Recently I sent to your organization a check for five dollars and would like to inquire whether this may be used to cover my subscription to New South and also the publications which I have checked on your list.

Thank you very much for sending me information about your organization and the publications list.

Ans L-20

Sincerely yours,

Jean Noerdlinger

2
.20
.60
.40
.25
.15
.25
.05
1.90
2.00
3.90

sent
7-19-63

5.00
3.90
1.10

July 22, 1963

Miss Miriam Cohen
SNCC Field Secretary
504 S. Madison
Albany, Georgia

Dear Miss Cohen:

We are not able to help you much on the information you requested in your letter of July 18. The only way to get accurate and detailed information of 1) economic and labor conditions and 2) financial situation and employment practices in Albany is by a local survey. I am sending you, under separate cover, a survey guide we used in surveys of some southern cities; a copy of the results of one such survey is also enclosed so that you may see what results and conclusions were obtained.

Dun and Bradstreet would list the general financial rating of each company large enough to be included in their list, but this would tell nothing of local operations and profits. The Federal Reserve Bank lists percentage of profitible operations by categories, such as "department stores" and the like, but nothing on individual companies.

Clips could be assembled on some selective buying campaigns, but I think just the general statement that wherever they have been in effect and were observed by at least 90% of the Negro population, they have been most successful and gains have been obtained in employment practices as well as other policies, such as lunch counters, rest rooms, and the like. We are so busy this summer with our own projects that we cannot, for several weeks, take the necessary time to work out a summary. We would be happy to have someone from SNCC come by and go through our clip files to assemble this information.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

2 Report – Negro Pay
Business Men Lead Way
Employment Surveys: Atl, Houston
Survey Guide
New South: April 63

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
504 S Madison
Albany, Georgia
July 18, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

We are investigating the feasibility of a selective patronage program against local manufacturing and processing companies with discriminatory hiring practices.

The Southern Regional Council could probably help us with a lot of information. We need information of the financial situation of the companies here and their employment policies. Also, we could use general data on economic and labor conditions in Albany, and, finally, as much information as possible on other cities, both North and South, which have instituted selective patronage programs of this type.

The Southern Regional Council could be a great help to us in our research. We thank you in advance for your assistance.

If possible we would like to have the information you send for free since we cannot afford to pay for it. Thank you!!

Sincerely yours,

Miriam Cohen

Miriam Cohen,
SNCC Field Secretary

Local survey necessary, for
1. economic + labor conditions
2. financial situation + employment policies

Dun + Bradstreet would list their gen. financial rating, value of property, etc. but not profits of operation.

Fed. Reserve Bank would list % of profitable operation for city, but not breakdown of indiv. firms.

July 22, 1963

Miss Judy Roark
1925 East 4800 South
Salt Lake City, Utah

Dear Miss Roark:

Under separate cover we are mailing you some requested information on the Council, and a list of our current publications so that you may see the kinds of things we publish.

Regarding your inquiry as to what the Utah State Pilgrim Fellowship can do to help men get equal rights, I would suggest that you begin first in the churches, supporting and publicising the national statements and policies of your denomination and those of the National Council of Churches. The churches have said that all church groups should support also the President's program for civil rights now before Congress.

Another helpful project would be to inform yourselves of inequities in your own state and cities and informing the political structure of the state and city of them. The establighment of city and state Commissions on Civil Rights or Human Relations are always helpful.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

SRC - Origins & Aims
Changing South
L-33
L-35
New South: April 63
Employment: Houston
The Annealing of the South

July 15, 1963

Southern Regional Council
4 Forsyth, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sirs,

The Utah State Pilgrim Fellowship of the United Church of Christ is very interested in your work and your progress in the racial revolution our country is facing.

We would greatly appreciate your sending us information on your work and telling us of anything we can do to help all men get equal rights. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Judy Roark

Judy Roark
1925 East 4800 So.
Salt Lake City, Ut.

17

State &/or
City
Councils on Human Relations
or Civil Rights

Support & publicize the
national statement of
your church & those
of the National Council
of churches

The Presbyterian Outlook

AUBREY N. BROWN, JR.
Editor

JAMES S. BROWN
Business Manager

MIlton 9-1371 • 512 East Main Street • Richmond 19, Virginia

Old in Service • Established 1819 • New in Spirit

July 16, 1963

7-22-63

Dear Friends,

I hope you will send a copy of the June 25 civil rights crisis synopsis to Miss Carole Pesenti at 1545 Jasper St., Medford, Oregon 97501, along with anything else you have that will give a youth group background information on current developments.

Gratefully yours,

Aubrey N. Brown, Jr.

ANB/dk

Publications list

Synopsis'

New South

April 63

SRC - origin & aims
Changing South
Synopsis
Fed Programs to Promote Employment
Zeker Desegregation & Beyond
Publications list

July 22, 1963

Miss Elisabeth L. Stephens
Television Service
United States Information Agency
Washington, D. C.

Dear Miss Stephens:

We are pleased to add the USIA Television Service to our mailing list for future publications and press releases, as you requested. The general information on our organization is enclosed, in several items.

Regarding specific information on the activities of American college students, on and off campus, in connection with our work and related movements, I will try to give you a general summary.

In connection with SRC, we do have, each summer one or more college students working in our office, in clerical positions. We also are visited by college students, individually and in groups, who are seeking information on civil rights in the South and in making contacts with action groups. The Voter Education Project sometimes puts such students in touch with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee when they are interested in working in the field for voter education. We get many letters from college students working on theses and dissertations and wanting general and specific information, which we are glad to supply to them. The state Councils on Human Relations in Southern states, which are affiliated with SRC, have in many states now student groups interested in the objectives of the councils.

A number of college students work with CORE and with the NAACP youth groups over the South. You would need to write to them to get more specific information. The American Friends Service Committee also has student groups. some are in work camps both in the U. S. and overseas; some are in local groups. Again, mose specific information could be obtained from AFSC.

We hope this information will be helpful to you; if you have any further questions, please write again.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

July 22, 1963

To: NM

From: MA

Please put on mailing list #7
and on Press Release list

Television Service
U.S. Information Agency
Washington, D. C.

Courtesy—TUCKER-CASTLEBERRY PRINTING, INC. • JAckson 5-8654

LWD

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY
WASHINGTON

VJ
ple handle
rec MA 7/22

July 12, 1963

Dear Sir:

With the rapidly changing civil rights picture, the Television Service of the U. S. Information Agency would like to be kept abreast, on a fast and continuing basis, of all activities in this field.

Would you be good enough to send us general information about your organization, and specific information on the activities of American college students, on and off campus, in connection with your work and related movements.

Please put us on your mailing list for future publications, special events, press releases, etc. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Elizabeth L. Stephens

Elizabeth L. Stephens
Television Service

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Memo : from **MONTEX ALBRIGHT**

7-22-63

To: Janet Smith

From: Montez Albright

Please xxxx enter subscription New South for

Miss Jean Noerdinger
7218 Quick Avenue
River Forest, Illinois

and ask Luesta Knox to transfer $2.00 from materials (she sent it 6/24) to New South for payment.

July 22, 1963

Mrs. T. J. Ledeen
South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. Ledeen:

We only have 50 copies left; in the interest of saving time, you should order direct from the American Friends Service Committee, 160 N. 15th Street, Philadelphia 2, Pa. Prices are as follows:

Up to 99 copies	.10 each
Up to 999 copies	.08 each
~~Up to~~/More than 1,000	.06 each

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Please send us information concerning the availability of the brochure Letter from Birmingham City Jail by Martin Luther King, Jr. from your office. We seem to have misplaced the covering letter which came with the copies sent to us.

We shall appreciate having 100 copies if available. Bill us if there is a charge for these.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth C. Ledeen

Elizabeth C. Ledeen (Mrs. T. J.)

July 22, 1963

The Rev. James H. M. Henderson
P. O. Box 247
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Dear Mr. Henderson:

Since we now have less than 50 copies on hand of Letter From a Birmingham Jail, it would be easier for you to order them from the Friends Service Committee, 160 North 15th Street, Philadelphia 2, Pa. They had the letter reprinted, and our supply came from them. Prices in quantity are as follows:

Up to 99 copies	.10 each
Up to 999 copies	.08 each
More than 1,000 copies	.06 each

The Letter is printed so that it may be stamped and addressed and mailed third class, space having been left on the back for this purpose.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

P.O.Box 247
7/18/63

Gentlemen:

I would like to consider purchasing a number of the publication by Martin Luther King, LETTER FROM BIRMINGHAM CITY JAIL. I have been informed that you have them for sail.

My purpose is to distribute them to all pastors of the Alabama Synod - possibly some 200. What would be the cost to me for such a number? Thanks for an immediate answer.

very truly yours,

James H. M. Henderson

RUTH REESE

THE BLACK ROSE

19/7/63

Southern Regional Council.
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Gentlemen:

I would appreciate it very much if you would send me your latest report. I think it was called;

"Token Integration + Beyond"

Thank You.

Yours truly

Ruth Reese
Post Box 1721
Oslo, Norway

7-23-63
MA

POST BOX 1721 — OSLO — NORWAY

7-23-63

Telephone requests:

U.S. Information Service ordered 50 copies Jan. 63 NEWSOUTH (Eric Lincoln's story on Black Muslims) sent airmail, special delivery, first class.

Courtesy—TUCKER-CASTLEBERRY PRINTING, INC. • JAckson 5-8654

July 23, 1963

Dear Sir,

As a member of the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee in Albany, I feel the need of some well-organised background material on the Albany Movement since its inception and on Albany it self. I would therefore appreciate being sent, for my own use and for the use of others, 15 or 20 copies of Dr. Zinn's pamphlet published early this year on the integration struggle in Albany.

Sincerely yours,

John W. Perdew

John Perdew

504 S. Madison
Albany, Ga.

DUKE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
DURHAM
NORTH CAROLINA, 27706

July 22, 1963

Ret to MA
for billing
7-24-63

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3
Georgia

MEMORANDUM: See attached copy of requested titles.

Please send titles attached and an invoice.

Use enclosed mailing label.

Thank you,
Mary E. Plowden
Head, Order Department
MEP/ds

REPLY:

Collins, Leroy: The South and the Nation.	$ .10
Desegregation in Baltimore City Schools. Report by the Maryland Commission on Interracial Problems and Relations and the Baltimore Commission on Human Relations	$ .10
Executive Support of Civil Rights, a review of the current administration's first year of civil rights action.	$ .50
The Freedom Ride--May, 1961. A chronology of it and reactions to it.	$ .25
Georgia's Divided Education. A detailed report published by the Georgia Conference on Educational Opportunities...	$ .35
Map, showing percentage of non-white population in counties of southern states as of 1960.	$ .25
Morris, John B.: South Carolinians Speak.	
Rudwick, Elliott M.: The Unequal Badge.	$ .10
Southern Student Newspaper Opinion on the University of Mississippi.	$ .05
The Student Protest Movement: a recapitulation, a summary of sit-in activity from February, 1960 to September 1961 and its results.	$ .15
Tarplee, Cornelius: The Church in Areas of Racial Tension.	$ .05
Wright, Marion A.: Segregation versus the space age.	$ .05
	$1.85

NATIONAL LUTHERAN COUNCIL
Paul C. Emple, Executive Director
U. S. A. NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION

DIVISION OF PUBLIC RELATIONS
Philip A. Johnson, Executive Secretary
DEPARTMENT OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
Helen M. Knubel, Secretary
50 Madison Avenue New York 1~~2~~, New York 10010
MUrray Hill 6-8860

July 24, 1963

Mrs. Montez G. Albright
Research Associate
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Albright:

We have received your letter of July 12 regarding Lutheran statements and activities in the area of race relations.

We have referred it on to the Rev. Lawrence Halvorson, Secretary of Human Relations of the Division of American Missions of the National Lutheran Council, 327 South LaSalle Street, Chicago 4, Illinois. You shall be hearing from him soon.

Sincerely yours,

Mary W. Pond

(Mrs.) Mary W. Pond
Assistant
Research and Statistics

MWP:ms

FRANK W. SPENCER
P. O. BOX 136
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

Ck \$$6^{00}$
7/26/63
LK

SAVANNAH
JUL 23
6 PM
1963
GA.

5c

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

IN REPLY PLEASE REFER TO
July 24, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

The Library of the Civil Service Commission is interested in obtaining a copy of the publication noted below. If available without cost, may we have a copy sent to us? If there is a charge for this publication please send an invoice with it.

If the publication is not available, or if there is a charge, will you please indicate this below and return this form to us? Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Elaine Woodruff

Mrs. Elaine Woodruff
Librarian

☒ A self-addressed frank is enclosed.

☐ We have an exchange agreement with you.

✓ Title of publication:

Desegregation in higher education. (Report L-23B rev. Feb. 13, 1963)

7-26-63
MA

☐ Enclosed free of charge.

☐ Price is ________.

☐ Supply is exhausted.

☐ Material is not yet published. Expected publication date________.

☐ Invoice enclosed with publication.

____
Signed

ML 5
SEPTEMBER 1962

ck $2.00
7/23/63
LK

INVOICE

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Mrs. Charles Nelson
404 N.W. 3rd Street
Faribault, Minnesota

****

Purchase Order # letter
4/24/63
Date Shipped
4/26/63

100 copies THIS I BELIEVE @ $.02 $2.00

Thank You.

July 20-1963

Southern Regional Council Inc.
5 Forsyth St N.W.
Atlanta, 3, Georgia.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is a check for $\$2^{00}$ which I believe the United Church Women of Faribault, Minn owe. I found this invoice among my papers when we returned home from a lengthy vacation. I am sorry about the delay and trust it hasn't caused any difficulties.

Sincerely
Mrs Erwin F. (Anna) Schoenfeld Treas.
40- 9th Ave S.E.
Faribault - Minn.

Treasurer- United Church Women
Faribault - Minn.

FRANK W. SPENCER
P. O. BOX 136
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA 31402

The Waterfront

July 26, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

It will be appreciated if you will send me twelve additional copies of SOUTHERN SCHOOLS - TOKEN DESEGREGATION AND BEYOND by J. Kenneth Morland, billing me for the cost of same.

Thanking you, I am

Yours very truly,

Frank W. Spencer

Frank W. Spencer.

.25
12
50
25
3.00

7-29-63
m A

WESTMINSTER FELLOWSHIP
THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CHAPEL HILL, NORTH CAROLINA

HARRY E. SMITH
CAMPUS PASTOR
HARRY THOMAS FRANK
ASSOCIATE

July 25, 1963

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sirs:

Please send us the following:

100 copies of THE CASE FOR INTEGRATION, by Daniel C. Thompson .05 $5.00

150 copies of THE CHURCH IN AREAS OF RACIAL TENSION @.05 $7.50

$12.50

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Harry Thomas Frank
Harry Thomas Frank

HTF/ccl

7-29-63
mA

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE • WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

Refer to:

July 24, 1963

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I have just learned of a study, "Token Integration and Beyond", published by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith and the Southern Regional Council.

I would like very much to get a copy of this study for our Research and Reference Unit. If you could make this study available to us it would be greatly appreciated. Should there be a charge, however, please notify me before sending the publication so that a government purchase order can be processed.

Sincerely yours,

Marian F. Shafer

(Mrs.) Marian F. Shafer
Research & Reference Unit
Div. of Public Health Methods, PHS
Room 4728-A, HEW North Building
330 Independence Ave. S.W.
Washington 25, D. C.

7-29-63
mA

July 23

Please send to me a copy of Howard Zinn's

Albany, Georgia
and
Albany, Georgia II

7-29-63
mA

If there is a charge please tell me so I can forward it to you.

Thank you,
Sarah Hodges

c/o N.S.A. Southern Student Human Relations
Seminar
Foster Quadrangle
Indiana University
Bloomington, Indiana

PURCHASE ORDER

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, INC.

PURCHASING AND SHIPPING DEPARTMENT
160 N. FIFTEENTH STREET
PHILADELPHIA 2, PA.

N.B.

INDIVIDUAL PREPARING ORDER SHOULD FOLLOW INSTRUCTIONS IN MEMO ON " PREPARATION OF PURCHASE ORDERS" AVAILABLE FROM OFFICE MANAGERS.

INSTRUCTIONS TO SUPPLIER

1. ADDRESS MERCHANDISE FOR INDIVIDUAL AND ROOM NO. REQUESTED.
2. SEND INVOICE IN TRIPLICATE TO ATTENTION PURCHASING DEPT., ATTACHING YELLOW INVOICE COPY OF THIS ORDER.

TO BE FILLED IN BY PURCHASING DEPARTMENT ONLY

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

PURCHASE ORDER NO. PA-B-135

PURCHASE ORDER DATE 7/26/63

PURCHASING DEPT. SIGNATURE Dorothy Tomino

QUANTITY	DETAILED DESCRIPTION	UNIT PRICE	AMOUNT
4 copies	A HUNDRED YEARS LATER -- Toward Regional Realism No.2		
20 4 .80	Ship to: American Friends Service Committee Attention: Purchasing and Shipping 160 North 15th Street Philadelphia 2, Penna.	7-29-63 MA	

DELIVER TO: Nora R. Booth ROOM NO. 319 DATE NEEDED Early

FOR AFSC INFORMATION ONLY: EXACT NAMES OF ACCOUNTS TO BE CHARGED:

BUDGET LIMIT (IF ANY):

DIVISION OR DEPARTMENT: International Affairs Division

PROGRAM: International Conferences & Seminars

PROJECT: East West Travelling Discussion Seminars

ALLOCATED ACCOUNT:

TYPE OF EXPENSE:
OFFICE SUPPLIES & EXPENSE ☐
PROGRAM SUPPLIES ☒
OTHER:

Nora R Booth

ORDERED BY Nora R. Booth DATE 7/25/63 APPROVED FOR BUDGET BY Mary Ellen Tessell

VENDOR'S COPY

Enclosed:
Synopsis of Recent Developments
L-36, Richmond ; L 43 - Business men [illegible]
New South, April 1963, Macon
copy, "How Knoxville Acted to Avoid Racial Troubles," National Observer, July 22, 1963
Dabbs, Tragic Fellowship of Southerners
Tarpley, Church in Areas of Racial Tension
New South, Jan. 1960, Campbell, Religion's Role in Desegregation

July 29, 1963

Mr. Merrill Proudfoot
150 W. 87th St., Apt. 8-C
New York, N. Y. 10024

Dear Mr. Proudfoot:

I believe that our "The Civil Rights Crisis: A Synopsis of Recent Developments" will give you an idea of how wide-spread the instances of city-wide desegregation (or partial desegregation) have been this spring and summer. We are mimeographing this week the developments for one month(June 25-July 25) and I will mail it to you within a few days.

You are correct that there have been other cities than Knoxville which have desegregated peacefully, by negotiation. Although there have been, in some instances, initial picketing and demonstrations, there was no wide-spread or massive demonstrations long continued. I am sending you the story on Knoxville, Macon (Ga.), and Richmond (Va.). We will have soon, in an L-Report, the story of Charlotte (N.C.), and I will send it along with the addition to our "Synopsis".

Regarding references and resources pertinent to people working with Christian principles in groups at state universities, I am including a few items, and would suggest that you get the following:

Will D. Campbell, Race and the Renewal of the Church, Westminster, paperback, $1.25
Conference on Religion and Race, Challenge to Religion: Racism, Regnery, paperback $1.65
________, Religion's Role in Racial Crisis, recommendations for action, Nat'l Conference on Religion and Race, 289 Park Avenue South, New York 10, N. Y. .65

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

150 W. 87th St., Apt. 8-C
New York, N.Y., 10024
July 24, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, North West
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I am to speak and lead a couple of workshops at the conference of the Campus Christian Life Association in Montreat, N.C., on August 13 and 14, on the general subject of desegregation. Since I have been rather out of touch with the situation in the South since the end of May, I should like to have your help on one question: How wide-spread have been the instances of city-wide desegregation this spring and summer?

I know that the Mayor and Chamber of Commerce in Knoxville (where I teach) sparked a drive to make Knoxville an "open city", which has met with considerable success. I have the feeling that something similar has occurred in many Southern cities in the wake of the Birmingham demonstrations. But I do not have the facts; I am hoping you do.

If there is any other information or resource which you feel would be particularly pertinent to a group of people working with Christian groups at state universities, by all means include it. I shall be glad to take care of any charges.

Sincerely yours,

Merrill Proudfoot

Merrill Proudfoot

Synopsis - add later
Knoxville
Macon, Ga.
Richmond
Charlotte - later
C of C statements

July 29, 1963

Mr. Geoffrey Bock
Friends Work Camp
Arthur Morgan School
Route 5
Burnsville, N. C.

Dear Mr. Bock:

The movie, The Face of the South, is distributed for us by the Anti-Defamation League, 41 Exchange Place, S.E., Atlanta 3, Ga. In the interest of saving time, since you need the film before August 15, I telephoned them July 25 when your letter was received. All copies were reserved at that time, and the earliest date they can get one to you is for August 12th showing. You should receive a confirmation slip from them at about the same time this letter reaches you.

Unfortunately, the sound track has deterioted from so much use, but a script is included in case you should need it.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

CC: Anti-Defamation League

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Southeastern Regional Office
1818 South Main Street, High Point, North Carolina
P. O. Box 1307 88 2-0109

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JAMES MATTOCKS
Treasurer
B. TARTT BELL
Executive Secretary

Friends Work Camp
Arthur Morgan School
Route 5
Burnsville, N.C.
July 22, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear sir:

I am writing for the high school work camp of the American Friends Service Committee at the Arthur Morgan School. We are located in the Celo Community near Burnsville, North Carolina.

Anti Defamation League
12th

We would like very much to obtain for our viewing the movie The Face of the South. I was wondering if you could send us this film. We will be willing to pay any fees that might be required.

I hope that you will be able to send the film as soon as possible, as this camp will terminate on August 15.

Thank you very much.

Very truly yours,
Geoffrey Bock
Geoffrey Bock
Recreation and Education Chairman

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July 29, 1963

Mr. Lee B. Thomas, Jr.
Vermont American Corporation
P. O. Box 1475
Louisville 2, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Thomas:

I believe that what you want is our The Civil Rights Crisis: A Synopsis of Recent Developments. If I've guessed wrong, please let me know. I'm enclosing a publications list. We are running off an addendum to this report which includes events from June 25 to July 25. If you would like a copy of the additional information, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

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July 23, 1963

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

May I have a copy of your report on the "violence areas"?

I would like this for my personal information only.

Thanks.

Very truly yours,

Lee B. Thomas

Lee B. Thomas, jr.
ⓐ

Labor Unions

July 29, 1963

Mr. Kim Robert Larson
5824 Kimbark Avenue
Box 3221
Chicago 37, Illinois

Dear Mr. Larson:

Congratulations on going to Japan next Summer, and to India at the end of August. Under separate cover we are mailing you the requested study of Albany by Dr. Zinn. Regarding industrial relations, and the progress in integration in labor, you will find enclosed some copies of recent news clips which show the great flurry of change in labor recently. Along with the Albany study, you will find four of our employment studies. In each of them is some material on the affect of organized labor on employment opportunities for Negroes. These latest actions by government and labor unions will, we hope, soon change this situation as described in our 1962 pamphlets.

You may also wish to write to the NAACP Labor Department, 20 West 40th Street, New York 18, N. Y., for copies of speeches, testimony before House sub-committee, and/or pamphlets on Labor as it concerns Negro employment.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

P.S. In addition to the clips on national actions and statements, I am enclosing a summary of local actions taken from news clips.

Nat'l-Local action by labor unions:

N.Y.Times, 7-2-63: United Brotherhood of Carpenters today directed its 3,000 locals to eliminate racial discrimination if they were practicing any. The union, with 750,000 members, is the largest of the building trades unions.

N.Y.Times, 6-19-63: Los Angeles County Federation of Labor began a program today to end racial discrimination in union hiring halls.

Washington, 6-22=63: AFL-CIO--18 building trade unions adopted a four-point program designed to half discrimination in apprentice training and job referrals in the construction industry.

N.Y.Times, 6-21-63: Negroes and Puerto Ricans will be sought out by Local 1 of the Plumbers Union for its apprenticeship program in a new recruiting drive.

N.Y.Times, 7-16-63: Four Trenton, New Jersey union locals involved in state construction work have accepted five Negroes into full membership and two others into apprentice programs in the last five days.

Texas Observer, 6-29-63: State/(Texas)AFL-CIO president Hank Brown promised full support and creation of a statewide union committee on civil rights and equal employment. Brown and four other Texas labor officials....were among the 300 labor leaders who met at the White House with Kennedy.

Clips copies & sent:

Washington Post, 5-25-63, "Roosevelt (House Labor sub-committee) Tells Union to Show Rights Progress" by Jean M. White

Washington Post, 7-18-63, "Meany Urges Strong Rights Law" by Richard L. Lyons

N. Y. Times, June 23, 1963, "Agency Proposed to Bar Union Bias (NAACP proposal) by Martin Arnold

Washington Post, ~~5-25-63~~ 7-27-63, "U.S. Rules Out Bias in Apprentice Jobs"

New York Times, 7-18-63: "Negro is Slated for Labor Board"

New York Times, 6-30-63: "Steel Concerns and Union Sign Pact with Extended Vacations"

N.Y.Times, 7-12-63, "Railroad Firemen End Bias in Union" by Donald Janson

N.Y.Times, 7-13-63, "U. S. Askd Unions for Racial Composition Data" John Pomfret

N.Y.Times, 6-22-63: "ILO Vote Bars A South African"

5824 Kimbark Avenue
Box 3221
Chicago 37, Illinois
July 23, 1963

Southern Regional Council

Dear Sirs:

I have been recommended by Cathy Cade, who worked with SNIC in Atlanta this spring, to write to you concerning my particular interests.

Next summer I will be in Japan staying with a Buddhist community (Itto-en Community) which is interested very much in the work you are doing. Would it be possible for you to send me a copy of Dr. Howard Zinn's article on Albany, Georgia to bring them? Also, any other information you would be able to send, particularly (if you have it) on how integration, civil rights, etc. has progressed, bogged down, etc. in industrial relations, would you send that?

Also, since I am leaving for India at the end of August, if you could reply before then I would be most thankful. Thanks also for your consideration.

Sincerely yours,

Kim Robert Larson

Kim Robert Larson.

16802

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DATE
July 29/63

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AUTHOR
Price M

PUBLISHER
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

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We have also been advised by Customs that the Canadian Customs Form (M.A.) must, in future, be completed in all applicable details. This will include our order numbers, your invoice number, country of origin, number of packages, unit prices, discounts, shipping weight, amount of freight if any, and the signature of the exporter, as well as the specific titles of the books shipped.

We realize the extra work this may cause, but it is necessary in order to comply with Customs regulations. Your assistance in this matter would be greatly appreciated.

Yours very truly,

CO-OPERATIVE BOOK CENTRE OF CANADA LIMITED,

125A Bermondsey Rd.,

Toronto 16, Ontario

July 29, 1963

Mr. Fred Ioanou
20151 Bramford
Detroit 34, Michigan

Dear Mr. Ioanou:

Under separate cover we are mailing you some sample publications which we believe will be helpful to you in your high school courses on American history, literature, and government. A current publications list is also enclosed, for your information and possible interest.

Other sources for materials would be: American Friends Service Committee, 160 N. 15th St., Philadelphia 2, Pa.; and American Jewish Committee, 165 E. 56th St., New York 22, N. Y. The Anti-Defamation League, 515 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y. also publishes a number of pamphlets; there is a charge for their materials but they will send you a publications list for your information. If you are interested in civil liberties, the American Civil Liberties Union, 170 Fifth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y. will have publications in this area.

We do not, at the present time, maintain a mailing list for individuals. Our monthly publication, New South, periodically lists new publications so that subscribers may write for these which interest them. (Two copies are enclosed.)

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
- The Federal Executive and Civil Rights
- Executive Support of Civil Rights
- Albany: a study in national responsibility
- A Hundred Years Later
- Employment Study: Houston
- New South: April and May, 1963
- The Annealing of the South

Fred Ioanou
20151 Bramford
Detroit 34, Michigan

July 23, 1963

The Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Avenue, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I am a teacher of American history, literature, and government at Thurston High School, Redford Township, Michigan. While gathering materials for class use, I was told about your excellent publications by Dr. Julius Paul of the Political Science Department at Wayne State University, Detroit.

I would like to receive sample copies of your publications, if at all possible. I would also greatly appreciate being put on your mailing list for new materials as they are made available. Any suggestions as to sources of materials or information will be welcomed, as I am a first year teacher trying to put together a file for classroom use.

Thanking you in advance, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Fred Ioanou

August 2, 1963

Faith E. Fish
290 Wellington Rd.
Buffalo, 16, N.Y.

Dear Miss Fish,

I have your letter of July 31, requesting information pertaining to the history and present state of Albany, Ga.

Under separate cover, I am sending you a synopsis of recent developments in the civil rights crisis and an excerp from a more recent synopsis; both have some information on Albany. Also included are two more thorough studies of the Albany situation by Howard Zinn.

I hope these will be of help to you.

Sincerely,

Carol Hoeschen
Research Department

Mailing Address ⟵ Faith E. Fish
290 Wellington Rd.
Buffalo 16, N.Y.

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Sir,

I am writing to you in relation to the problem in Albany, Ga. Recently I have become very interested in this particular area which has been brought to my attention by certain individuals.

I would like very much to make this the subject of a paper I am now in the process of organizing. I am hoping that possibly you could help me out in getting information pertaining to the history and present state of Albany , Ga., and the recent crisis that has occurred there. I would appreciate any help and information that is available as soon as your convience allows. I would be glad to pay any expense necessary.

Thank you for your cooperation in this manner.

Sincerely yours,

Faith E. Fish

August 2, 1963

1142 N. Randall Rd.
Aurora, Ill.

Dear Mr. Neubauer,

We have your letter of July 31, requesting information on federal aid to education and segregation.

Under serarate cover, we are sending you Kenneth Morland's study of token desegregation in southern schools, and a pamphlet entitled, "Georgia's Divided Education." Let me refer you to the Office of Education of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, which makes available public school finance programs by state.

If you have questions concerning aid to specific states and school systems, perhaps we can be of more help.

Sincerely,

Carol Hoeschen
Research Department

3F.x

1142 N. Randall Rd.
Aurora, Ill.
July 31, 1963

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

This year's college debate topic deals with the problem of federal aid to education. One of the areas sure to be discuss is the issue of segregation. Would you kindly send me any information which might be helpful in researching this question? I am especially interested in material dealing with the financial aspects of the issue as well as a bibliography.

Any material will be greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,
David Neubauer
David Neubauer

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July 31, 1963

Sent - 8/2/63 - C.H.

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Kindly send me one copy of the 27-page report on school desegregation published by Professor Morland.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

David Cohen

David Cohen
Legislative Representative

DC:brs

270 Miramar Rd
Ft Myers, Fla
33905

Aug 4 63

Please send me
10 copies of
"Segregation versus the
Space Age"

(Rev) Helene Ulrich

Memo : from **LUESTA KNOX**

The Rev. Allison Williams
Trinity Presbyterian Church
3003 Howell Mill Rd
Zone 27 -

2 copies The DeSegregation
of Southern Schools
a Psych Study

237-6491 Bill A

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July 30, 1963

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Please send me ten (10) copies of "Business-Next Target For Integration?" reprinted from the Harvard Business Review, March/April 1963 Vol. 41, No. 2.

Sincerely,

Ben Cothran

Ben J. Cothran
Director,
Public and Employee Relations

BJC/fs

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8-5-63
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August 5, 1963

Mr. Leslie D. Gates, Jr.
906 Glenview Drive
Carbondale, Illinois

Dear Mr. Gates:

We are pleased that a former member of the Virginia Council on Human Relations has continued his interest in civil rights and civil liberties in Illinois and that you are a working member of the Social Action Committee of the Unitarian Fellowship there. I am enclosing, with the other materials listed, a recent New South; you will note a blank for subscribing and we will be pleased to have you again as a subscriber.

Regarding community surveys, any survey done in 1950, as the Greenville one was, would not be particularly appropriate today, especially in Illinois. However, I'm sending you the Greenville's Big Idea (we have no more copies of the survey blanks) so that you can see the areas covered. Our more recent employment surveys may be helpful in that area: enclosed with the other materials is the questionnaire and three results of the study as published. A study of Negro Policemen in the South, The Unequal Badge is also enclosed. It, too, may be inappropriate for Illinois. Almost any community would need to draw up its own survey questionnaire because so much would depend on the manpower available for the survey, the areas to be covered, and whether or not the survey is to be done by volunteers or professionals. If to be done by volunteers, questions should be simple and factual. You will need the assistance of social scientists to help you in working out the kind of questionnaire to be used, as much of the success of the project will depend upon the type used, the training of the people to do the survey, and the writing up of the results.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
  Greenville"s Big Idea
Employment Questionnaire plus Atlanta, Houston, Chattanooga

  The Unequal Badge

LESLIE D. GATES JR.
906 GLENVIEW DRIVE
CARBONDALE, ILLINOIS

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe St NW
Atlanta 3 Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I am a former member of SRC through the Lynchburg chapt. of Va Council on Human Relations and learned to value your publications. I am currently serving on the Social Action committee of the Unitarian Fellowship here and *would like to again subscribe to* "New *South*". Also I seem to remember a form obtained from you for the purchase

over

of conducting a survey
on discrimination of all
kinds in a community.
If such a form is
available I would ~~enjoy~~
like very much to have a
copy.

Sincerely yours
Leslie D. Hale Jr.

August 5, 1953

The Rev. Joseph T. Leonard, S.S.J., S.T.D.
The Josephite Fathers
1130 N. Calvert Street
Baltimore 2, Maryland

Dear Father Leonard:

We are pleased to grant permission to quote in your book, Theology and Race Relations, the following:

> Benjamin E. Mays, "Moral Aspects of Segregation," appearing in Three Views of the Segregation Decision, 1957., p. 13, approximately 65 words: "The chief sin...or the segregator."

We are interested to know that such a book will soon be published, and shall look forward to reading it.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

CC: Dr. Benjamin Mays

Memo from **MONTEX ALBRIGHT**

August 5, 1963

Dear Dr. Mays,

I though you would be interested to know that you are being quoted in a soon to be published book, to be put out by Bruce Publishing Company.

It is our understanding that it really is not necessary to request permission to quote, from either the publisher or the author, unless more than 150 words are used. I therefore did not take your time to telephone you about this in advance.

Sincerely,

THE JOSEPHITE FATHERS 1130 N. CALVERT ST. • BALTIMORE 2, MARYLAND

July 29, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street NW
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Gentlemen:

Permission is requested to quote the following material in my book, THEOLOGY AND RACE RELATIONS, which is to be published in the near future by Bruce Publishing Company:

> Benjamin E. Mays, Moral Aspects of Segregation, appearing in "The Segregation Decisions," 1957. p. 13, approximately 65 words: "The chief sin... or the segregator."

I am

Gratefully yours,

Joseph T. Leonard ssj

Rev. Joseph T. Leonard, S.S.J., S.T.D.

August 5, 1963

Professor Donald A. Strickland
Assistant Research Economist
Leuschner Observatory
University of California
Berkeley 4, California

Dear Dr. Strickland:

We are not a political group, as the enclosed items will illustrate; we do have a point of view and a policy and we are (through our research materials) sometimes quoted in the Congressional Record, as well as used in propaganda materials put out by political groups.

If you are interested in any of the publications on our enclosed list, and still wish to be put on our mailing list for research publications, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Enclosures:
SRC — Origin and Aims
McGill column, 8-5-63
Richmond Times-Dispatch editorial, 8-21-58
Changing South
Publications list
New South, Nov.-Dec., 1962

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July 30, 1963

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Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

In connection with research I am doing on political groups and political philosophy, I am interested in obtaining certain publications of the Southern Regional Council. Would you kindly send me copies of your newsletters, policy statements, and any other publications expressing the philosophy of your association from 1957 to date? The library here at Berkeley does not now receive these documents. I feel they are or will be of considerable historical importance, and I shall see to it that whatever you send gets deposited with the library. I shall also reimburse you for necessary postage expenses, etc.

Would you put me on your permanent mailing list?

Thank you for your assistance.

Yours truly,

Donald A. Strickland

Donald A. Strickland, Ph.D.
Assistant Research Economist

DAS:pd

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Atlanta 3, Georgia

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3. A separate invoice for this purchase order or for each shipment thereon shall be rendered immediately following shipment. All copies of invoice shall be forwarded direct to using agency at delivery point shown, not to the Department of Purchases and Supply or to the Department of Accounts unless either is the receiver of the articles or services.
4. All prices unless otherwise specified are net, F. O. B. destination with transportation charges prepaid.
5. Equipment, materials and/or supplies delivered on this order shall be subject to inspection and test upon receipt and if rejected shall remain the property of the vendor.
6. If shipment is made by freight or express the original bill of lading properly receipted shall accompany invoice.
7. If not shown on this order shipping directions will be supplied by the consignee.

ENCUMBER: Approp. Code — Allotment — Quarter
213-06-1593 (1 - 1)
Certified as to availability of funds— Department of Accounts
(Date)

Agency Va. State College, Norfolk
By
Title Bursar-Business Manager

VENDOR

MORRIS CAMPUS STUDENT ASSOCIATION
University of Minnesota, Morris
Morris, Minnesota
July 25, 1963

Dear Sirs:

Please send us literature regarding your organization for our newly established Student Government files.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Patricia Hennen
Patricia Hennen, Secretary

L-1
Changing South
eds. - McGill
Richmond News

1962 Nov-Dec. New South
publications list

August 6, 1963

Miss Lois Mahen
R.D. 4, Box 109
Apollo, Pennsylvania

Dear Miss Mahen:

I am sorry to tell you that the pamphlet, America's Tenth Man, has been out of print for more than ten years. Under separate cover I am sending you two other publications which you may find useful in the discussion of racial relationship for the Free Methodist Youth meeting. I am also enclosing a list of our current publications.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
School Desegregation: the first six years
New South

Dear Sir:

Am requesting the booklets "America's Tenth Man" and "Singers in the Dawn" for a Free Methodist Youth meeting. We're having a program on "Racial Relationships" and desire the material in the booklets.

Thank-You
Local Vice-Pres.

Lois Maker
R.D. 4 Box 109
Apollo,
Pennsyl.

P.S
If the cost is over $.50 please notify me first
Thank-You

cash $1.30
7/30/63
LK

PURCHASE ORDER

BACON PAMPHLET SERVICE, Inc.

Pamphlet Distributors

NORTHPORT, NEW YORK
ANDREW 1-7714

No. 01582

MUST APPEAR ON LABEL
to assure identification

7-15-63

To

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

No. of Copies		
1 copy-	FEDERA [redacted] CUTIVE AND CIVIL RIGHTS.	.50
1 copy-	Dabbs- HUND LATER.	,20
1 copy-	New South V 17	.20
1 copy-	McMillan- RACIAL V AW ENFORCEMENT.	.25
1 copy-	RACIAL WORK AND NEGRO OUTHERN EMPLOY-	.20
	May 1962 (Miami)	
		1.35

Ret. MA for filing

8-6-63
MA

We enclose $ 1.35 in ☐ Stamps ☒ Check

☐ PAPER PAT'D BY N.C.R. CO.

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Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N.E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date August 9, 1963

To: BC + MA

From: PA

Subject:

Please send 100 copies of L-44 to:

Mr. Monroe Schlactus
Anti-Defamation League
41 Exchange Place, S.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

label attached.

MA — Also, please bill him at the rate of .05¢ each.

sent 8/9/63
BCC

GENERAL BOARD OF CHRISTIAN SOCIAL CONCERNS
OF THE METHODIST CHURCH
DIVISION OF HUMAN RELATIONS AND ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

THE METHODIST BUILDING
100 MARYLAND AVENUE, NORTHEAST
WASHINGTON 2, D.C. · LINCOLN 6-1000

AUGUST 9, 1963

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INCORPORATED
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

DEAR SIRS:

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A COPY OF YOUR MIMEOGRAPHED REPORT ENTITLED "THE CIVIL RIGHTS CRISIS: A SYNOPSIS OF RECENT DEVELOPMENTS TO."

I HAVE NOT SEEN AND WOULD BE PLEASED TO RECEIVE A COPY OF YOUR FIRST REPORT DATED JUNE 25, 1963.

SINCERELY YOURS,

Grover C Bagby
GROVER C. BAGBY

MRF

8-12-63
mA

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
HOSPITAL
WEST SPRING STREET
WEST HAVEN 16, CONNECTICUT

YOUR FILE REFERENCE:

IN REPLY REFER TO:

August 8, 1963

Mr. F. H. Stallings
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Stallings:

I would very much appreciate receiving two copies of your report # L-16, February 26, 1960, "Racial Differences in Academic Achievement."

Sincerely,

Julius Laffal, Ph.D. rb
Julius Laffal, Ph.D.
Director of Research
Psychology Service

JL:rb

8-12-63
mA

Show veteran's full name and VA file number on all correspondence. If VA number is unknown, show service number.

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY
WASHINGTON

August 5, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Sirs:

We would appreciate receiving a copy of the item indicated below for the use of the staff of the Library of the U. S. Information Agency.

A self-addressed label is enclosed for your convenience in forwarding the publication.

If there is a charge for this item, please notify the Procurement Librarian before sending.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

Margaret M. Balogh

Procurement Librarian
Research & Reference Service

Publication needed:

VOTER REGISTRATION FIGURES IN THE SOUTH--TWO COPIES

Please use our
return sticker.

8-12-63
mA

IAL-149 (Rev)
3/26/58

RACHEL ANN EDELSON
28 ROSEVILLE ROAD
WESTPORT, CONNECTICUT

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

Please send me Albany, Georgia and Albany, Georgia II by Howard Zinn if at all possible. I would appreciate any other information you have on the freedom movement. I learned of the availability of these booklets through SNCC.

Thank you -

Sincerely,
Rachel Edelson

8-12-63
M.A

PRESCOTT MEMORIAL LIBRARY
LOUISIANA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE
RUSTON, LOUISIANA

August 5, 1963

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

The library will appreciate receiving a copy of the following reprint which, according to your list, is available free upon request:

A Southerner's Words Supply Rebuttal by John Lofton, reprinted from the *Pittsburgh Post Gazette* (March 18, 1959).

Sincerely yours,

Ruth F. Shoap

(Mrs.) Ruth F. Shoap
Business and Social
Science Librarian

RFS/lc

Ret MA for billing
(can't find)

sent 8/12/63

no charge - BOC

(On last shelf of printed materials)

UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

August 2, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

In the July 14 issue of the Atlanta Daily World we noted that a study was prepared by Professor J. Kenneth Morland of Randolph-Macon College entitled "Token Desegregation and Beyond" published by the Southern Regional Council.

It would be greatly appreciated if a copy of this study were mailed to this office.

Sincerely yours,

Elizabeth R. Cole

(Mrs.) Elizabeth R. Cole
Chief, Public Education Section

8-5-63
MA

send
Coles study next week

sent- 8-12-63

August 2, 1963

Leon J. LeMonaco
140 Ave. O
Brooklyn 23, N.Y.

Dear Mr. LeMonaco,

We have your letter of July 30, requesting information dealing with the effects of cultural deprivation upon the psychological development and level of aspiration of children subjected to such influences.

Under separate cover we are sending you Kenneth Morland's study of token desegregation in southern schools, a pamphlet entitled, "Georgia's Divided Education", and a study by Robert Coles on "Southern Childern Under Desegregation."

An excellent reference for your study would be, "Desegregation of Southern Schools: A Psychological Study", also written by Dr. Coles. This is to be released on August 12, and will be available here after that date.

We hope these will be of help.

Sincerely,

Carol Hoeschen
Research Department

sent
8-12-63
3, A

July 30, 1963

Southern Regional Council

63 Auburn Ave. N.E.

Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Sirs:

I am compiling a bibliography under the direction of Dr. Martin Hamburger for use with the advanced Guidance and Counseling Institute to be held at New York University during the coming academic year.

I am interested in any books reports, research studies, monographs, or pamphlets dealing with the effects of cultural deprivation upon the psychological development and level of aspiration of children subjected to such influences.

Whatever assistances you can offer inthis connection will be appreciated.

Leon J. Lo Monaco

140 Ave O

Brooklyn 23, New York

Deseg of S.S.
a p study
Mailed
Cons Speech

August 12.

August 12, 1963

Professor Bruce L. Clayton
Department of History
King College
Bristol, Virginia

Dear Professor Clayton:

We have your order for materials, for which you enclosed $1.00. Unfortunately, we are not able to supply two of the items you requested; our supply has been exhausted since the publications list was mimeographed. The materials we can send you total only .37, so I am taking the liberty of substituting two new publications not included in the list. I hopw this will be satisfactory.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
Items requested (less two)
Southern Schools: Token Desegregation
Southern Schools: A Psychiatric Study

cash $1.00
8/12/63
LK

KING COLLEGE
BRISTOL, TENNESSEE

Dept. of History
August 8. 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Will you please send me the following from your list of publications:

— THREE VIEWS OF THE SEGREGATION DECISION, by William Faulkner, Dr. Bejamin Mays, and Cecil Sims.

? THE EASY CHAIR, by Harry Ashmore.

— SOUTH CAROLINIANS SPEAK, ed. by Rev. John B. Morris.

.02 A SOUTHERN VIEW OF THE SOUTH, by Harold C. Fleming.

.05 THE CHURCH IN AREAS OF RACIAL TENSION, by Rev. Cornelius Tarplee.

? .05 ARE SOUTHERN MINISTERS FAILING THE SOUTH?, by Robert Paul Sessions.

— ADDRESS BY MALCOLM BRYAN, L-24

— DESEGREGATION AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT, L-17

— AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION RESOLUTION ON RACE, L-29

.25 MAP, showing percentage of non-white population in counties of southern states as of 1960.

.37

send Southern Schools: Token Deseg
& Psyc. Study

Thank you,

Bruce Clayton

Bruce L. Clayton
Assistant professor
of History

Does the enclosed 1.00 cover all the printing and mailing costs?

August 12, 1963

The Rev. Tom S. Wilson
Assistant Rector
St. Martha's Episcopal Church
P. O. Box 386
West Covina, California

Dear Mr. Wilson:

We do make it a practice to furnish one free copy of our materials when requested; it would be unusual for us to furnish 20 copies without cost.

Unfortunately, our supply of Lunch Counter Desegregation in ... Corpus Christi has been exhausted. We do have available copies of The Church in Areas of Racial Tension; the cost is .05 each.

I am enclosing a copy of our publications list. You will note, under Leadership Reports a number of titles. These are short, mimeographed reports and we could send you any selected titles that you think would be helpful to your discussion group without charge.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Write

ST. MARTHA'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH
P. O. BOX 386
WEST COVINA, CALIF.

Dear Sirs: We understand that you furnish free copies of the following to groups desiring them:

out — "Lunch Counter Desegregation in Corpus Christi"
"The Church in Areas of Racial Tension"

It would be very helpful to our study group if you could send us 20 copies of each of these.
Thank you.

The Rev. Tom S. Wilson
Assistant Rector

1 only

August 12, 1963

Mrs. Martha Sevier
Order Division
The Public Library
City and County of Denver
Denver 2, Colorado

Dear Mrs. Sevier:

I do not know how to account for your receiving no reply to your March order for eight copies of *Racial Work and Negro Waste in Southern Employment*, since I took over the responsibility of replying to research requests in May. We no longer have the pamphlet you ordered; it was an issue of *New South* and the supply has been exhausted. However, we do have a mimeographed report of the Miami Employment Study from which the magazine article was written. Under separate cover I am sending you one copy of this. If it will supply your need, we will be pleased to send you the other seven copies.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY
THE CITY AND COUNTY OF DENVER
DENVER 2, COLORADO

JOHN T. EASTLICK, Librarian
MALCOLM GLENN WYER, Librarian Emeritus

August 3,1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Under date of March 20,1963 we sent you our order for eight copies of the following pamphlet at .20¢ each:

out

RACIAL WORK AND NEGRO WASTE IN
SOUTHERN EMPLOYMENT

Up to the present writing we have not received this pamphlet. May we have the same at an early date together with invoice to cover. Thank you.

Yours very truly

Mrs Martha Sevier

(Mrs) Martha Sevier
Order Division

sent 1 copy
mimeographed
Miami

August 12, 1963

Mr. Terrence Cannon
American Friends Service Committee
2 West 20th St., Room 220
New York 11, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Cannon:

Under separate cover we are mailing you today a copy of The Negro and the Ballot. Please note that mimeographed sheets of later registration figures is enclosed with the pamphlet. There will be no charge for this one copy.

In the event you decide to order in quantity, the price will be .20 per copy (including the mimeographed enclosure of later figures). Should you wish more than 100 copies, we could make the price @ .15 each.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
NEW YORK METROPOLITAN REGION 2 West 20th Street Room 220 New York 11, N.Y. OR 5-4200

write

August 7, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Friends,

Will you please send me a copy of the pamphlet, THE NEGRO AND THE BALLOT, by Margaret Price, 1959. I am also interested in price information on quantity orders. Please bill me for this first copy.

Thank you and best wishes.

Yours sincerely,

Terrence Cannon (er)
Terrence Cannon

plus
later figures

TC/er

ck $2 00
8/12/63
LK

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.50 cash
8/12/63
LK

Hallo Baugh

1 copy
DeSegregation of
Southern Schools
sold at desk

Memo from **LUESTA KNOX**

Tom Matherson

Cash $200

8/12/63
LK

4 copies

Desegregation & Southern Schools

rec'd at desk

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DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

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8/12/63
LK

J. D. ANDERSEN, Sr.
213 Forrest Street
Americus, Georgia

August 9 1973

The Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St N W
Atlanta Ga

Gentlemen

Please send me 5 Copies pfthe June Issue of

NEW SOUTH. Enclosed $1.00 for same

Thanks
J D Anderson Sr

Sent
8-13-63
MA

August 13, 1963

Mr. J. W. Hill
Business Manager
Durham Business College
Durham, N. C.

Dear Mr. Hill:

Of the three publications you requested, we have only one in stock; they are quite old and we have been out of the other two for about ten years.

Enclosed is our publications list on current materials. We hope you will find something listed which will fill your needs. In addition, we do have several new publications not yet listed: School Desegregation: Token and Beyond and Southern Schools: Psychiatric Study. In the area of peaceful, negotiated desegregation, we have three things: reports on Norfolk, Va., Macon, Ga., and Charlotte, N. C.

We will hold your enclosed .30 until we hear from you further, and will either refund it or apply it on other materials.

5

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

cash .30
8/13/63
LK

D U R H A M B U S I N E S S C O L L E G E
Durham, North Carolina

Re: America's Tenth Man
Greenville's Big Idea
A New Era In Human Relations

Gentlemen:

Please send us information on the above captioned item at your earliest convenience.

Our check in the amount of is enclosed as payment for this service.

Yours very truly,

J. W. Hill

J. W. Hill
Business Manager

JWH/c

August 13, 1963

Mrs. Tanja Winter
Cherry Lane
Syosset, New York

Dear Mrs. Winter:

To send sample copies of ALL our literature would be quite a task. Instead, I am enclosing a copy of our current publications list so that you may select those items which would be of interest and use to the Syosset Citizens for Human Rights.

Regarding films, we do not have any. The Anti-Defamation League in New York City would be able to send you a list of films.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Please send listing of films & also
sample copies of all literature &
discrimination. Thanks.

Syosset Citizens / Human Rights

Dr. B L Winter

MRS. TANJA WINTER
Cherry Lane
Syosset, New York

August 13, 1963

Miss Alison Macfarlane
33 Ragged Hall Lane
St. Albans, Hertfordshire
ENGLAND

Dear Miss Macfarlane:

We are beginning your subscription to New South with the current issue for six months, as you requested. The charge will be $1.00. I will make a note to send you, in September, the requested five copies each of every issue published during this Summer for distribution among the group of university students interested in racial problems. I am enclosing a copy of our current publications list. You will note that, periodically, our new publications are listed in New South and we will be happy to have you order any that are of interest to you. I think it would be best if you make the selection yourself, since you will know which of the publications will be most useful to you and the group.

4

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

33 Ragged Hall Lane,
St. Albans,
Hertfordshire
England

3rd August, 1963

The Secretary,
Southern Regional Council,
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir,

Could you please send me
'New South', which I believe you publish,
1.00 for six months?

Also, I should like to know if it
would be possible for you to send me,
some time during September, a number
5 of copies of each issue published during
each this summer, to distribute among
members of "JACARI" a group of Oxford
University students interested in racial
problems. We should also be glad to
receive copies of anything else you may
publish. We shall, of course, make
arrangements to repay you for any-
thing you send. Thank you.

Yours faithfully,
Alison MacFarlane (Miss)

To open cut here →

Sender's name and address: A. Macfarlane,
33 Ragged Hall Lane,
St. Albans, Herts.
England

AN AIR LETTER SHOULD NOT CONTAIN ANY ENCLOSURE ; IF IT DOES IT WILL BE SURCHARGED OR SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL.

←Second fold here→

BY AIR MAIL
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AIR LETTER
AEROGRAMME

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4
196[illegible]
HERTS

6d
SIXPENCE·POSTAGE

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3,
Georgia,
U.S.A

the Church of the Redeemer
5603 NORTH CHARLES STREET • BALTIMORE 10, MARYLAND

Cash .05
8/13/63
LK

August 7, 1963

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Thank you for your prompt delivery of: The Church in Areas of Racial Tension.

Sincerely,

Judy Thomas

Judy Thomas
Librarian

payment for material sent earlier

episcopal
church

ck $3 00

8/13/63

LK

12 - Southern Schools - - Token Desegregation
and Beyond @ .25 3.00

FRANK W. SPENCER
P. O. BOX 136
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

The Waterfront

August 12, 1963

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Please forward 12 copies of CHARLOTTE HAS BUILT ITS INTEGRATION ROAD by L. M. Wright, Jr. and bill me for same.

Thanking you, I am

Yours very truly,

Frank W Spencer

Frank W. Spencer

sent 8-13-63 MA

NC

August 14, 1963

Miss Barbara Schwartzbaum
Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
504 S. Madison Avenue
Albany, Georgia

Dear Miss Schwartzbaum:

I did not receive a letter from you three weeks ago requesting 100 copies of Dr. Zinn's pamphlet on Albany; it may have arrived when I was out because of illness and probably was not answered because it did not (as this letter and envelope did not) have any return address. I was able to get the address by telephoning around town, but we do not usually take this much trouble. We did receive a letter dated July 23 from John Perdew in Albany asking for ten or 12 pamphlets; it too did not have a return address.

Because our stock of the Zinn pamphlet is very low, and because it was quite expensive to produce, we are sending you ten copies. You might try having a sort of library arrangement and checking them out to your staff members to read, and then return for others to read.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
10 - Albany, 1 & 2

August 12, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

? Three weeks ago we wrote you asking for one hundred copies of Howard Zinn's valuable pamphlets on Albany, Georgia. We still have not received them nor any word from you.

This summer we have many new staff members working with us who would derive a great deal from reading the pamphlets and having them to refer to.

For this reason we respectfully repeat our reqqest and ask that you send the material to us as soon as possible.

Thanking you in advance, I am

Sincerely yours,

Barbara Schwartzbaum

Barbara Schwartzbaum
Student Nonviolent Coordinating Comm.

504 S. Madison Ave.
Albany, Ga.

no address
July 23
John Perdew

August 14, 1963

Mr. Martin England
P. O. Box 10201
Greenville, S. C.

Dear Mr. England:

We were pleased to mail you the requested 100 copies of L-44 (Charlotte) yesterday after your telephone call. A bill is enclosed.

For both orders, if you should decide to order 1,000 or more copies, we will charge you the actual cost of producing this report, which is .08 each, plus postage.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Memo from **BERNICE COOK**

~~2700~~

Am. Baptist
Not listed

.08
100
$ 8.00

.08
1000
$ 80.00

Mr. Martin England
P. O. Box 10201
Greenville, S. C.

(3-1)

.08

Bill him for 100 copies of L-44 - sent 8/13/63. And he also would like price of 1000 or more copies - We have 2700.

not on card list

August 14, 1963

Miss Linda Thumann
Tower - Box 986
University of Buffalo
Buffalo 14, N. Y.

Miss Linda Thumann:

We have not issued any reports on the "discrimination crisis in the South"; we have a general report now in production but it will not be released until too late for your thesis. We have issued two "Synopsis" reports, and I am sending these to you along with our report on Albany, Ga.

I don't understand your lack of information. We get ours from news clips from the New York Times, Washington Post, and other newspapers. Both the papers I have mentioned have had extensive coverage of the crisis both north and south and should be in your library. Also, most magazines have had timely articles all Summer.

Enclosed is a short resume of the Council's orgin and aims, as you requested.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
Synopsis, 1 & 2
Albany

State University
Buffalo
BUFFALO, N.Y.

Tower - Box 986
University of Buffalo
Buffalo 14, N.Y.

Southern Regional Council
Room 201
5 Forysth Street S.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I will be writing a thesis on a discrimination crisis in the South. Due to lack of information, I may have to choose the Birmingham, Alabama situation.

Please send me all the articles you have compiled concerning Birmingham or any other crisis city.

Albany
Synopsis
1&2

I would also like to receive whatever material you have about your own organization and its work.

My assignment is due shortly. I would appreciate whatever rush you could put on this.

Sincerely,
Linda Thumann

8-15-63
L-1-origin & aims

DR. AND MRS. MATTHEW A. BUDD
3542 NORTH DRUID HILLS ROAD
DECATUR, GEORGIA

Aug. 14, 1963

Dear Madam,

Thank you for sending the 2 pamphlets so promptly. Enclosed is a check to cover the costs.

You mentioned on the phone that you have some literature concerning the work of the Southern Regional Council. I would be most interested in recieving such literature and finding out more about the work you do.

Thank you,

Sincerely,

Ruth L. Budd
(Mrs. Matthew A.)

MAY WE HAVE ANOTHER 25 COPIES OF REPORT NO. L-44, AUGUST 1, 1963 --- reprint from the Charlotte Observer, July 14, 1963, entitled : A Different Way CHARLOTTE HAS BUILT ITS INTEGRATION ROAD?

Many thanks!

8-15-63
mA

Alice N. Spearman
SCCHR

August 15, 1963

Professor John A. Robertson
University of Mississippi
516 E. Floyce Street
Ruleville, Mississippi

Dear Professor Robertson:

We are sending you under separate mailing the requested Changing South. Since it is quite old, we are including several other items which we think may be helpful to you in planning your courses in American History. A current publications list is enclosed; if you will check the publications you think would interest you, we will be pleased to send them. In addition, we have two new publication not yet listed: Southern Schools: Token Desegregation and Beyond, by Professor J. Kenneth Morland; and Southern Schools: A Psychiatric Study, by Dr. Robert Coles.

There will be no charge for the pamphlets to you, since they will be used in your course of study.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
- Changing South
- A Hundred Years Later
- The Annealing of the South
- New South: Nedra Tye and Lillian Smith

UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI
UNIVERSITY, MISSISSIPPI

~~INTERDEPARTMENT~~AL COMMUNICATION

TO: • Harold C. Fleming, Dir
Southern Regional Council
~~FROM~~: • Atlanta, Georgia
SUBJECT: • Educational Materials

DATE
August 10, 1963

Dear sir:

I am an instructor in the Department of History at the University of Mississippi and would like to receive a desk copy of your pamphlet entitled *Changing Patterns in The New South*, latest edition, from *the New South*].

I would like to examine this pamphlet as a possible supplement to various phases of my "trailer courses in American history. Please send me your latest catalog, other important information, and place my name on your future mailing lists. To avoid losing in the mails, ~~between~~ semesters, send to John A. Robertson 516 E. Floyce Street Ruleville, Mississippi, before September 15; after September 15, send to John A. Robertson, Department of History, University of Mississippi, University, Mississippi. At your convenience try to send before the fall semester. Thank you.

Sincerely,
John A Robertson
Instructor

CHEROKEE PRESBYTERY
R. C. Pooley, Jr., Stated Clerk
BOX 1301 ROME, GA.

Gentlemen:

Will you please send me 50 additional copies of the paper, Charlotte Has Built Its Integration Road, for use in Rome, Ga.

Our progress is at a standstill in efforts to desegregate, and this paper may provide the stimulent needed.

Thank you,

R C Pooley

8-16-63 m A

50 ¢ Coin
8|63 RHA &

Cales pamphlet
8-16-63
m A

Father Albert Bergeron
St. Frances Cabrini Church
1525 Crescent St.
New Orleans 22, La.

Memo : from **JEAN T. LEVINE**

Requested SRC literature and "origin and aims" on Saturday, August 10, 1963:

Mr. N.V. Bartley
Apt. C-1
Skyline Apartments
3106 West End
Nashville 5, Tennessee

8-16-63
mA

Blaustein Library

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

Institute of Human Relations • 165 East 56 Street, New York 22, N. Y. • Plaza 1-4000

August 14, 1963

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

We would be most grateful if you would send our Library the material listed below.

Thanking you for this courtesy, I am,

Very truly yours,

Harry J. Alderman
Librarian

2 copies:
The Civil Rights Crisis: A Synopsis of Recent Developments, I - dated June 25, 1963

8-19-63

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
DWIGHT EISENHOWER CAMPBELL (FIELD SECRETARY)
146 PINE STREET, CAMBRIDGE MARYLAND

16 August 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Arlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I would like for you to send me copies of two (2) reports of the Southern Regional Council, "Executive Support of Civil Rights, and "The Federal Executive and Cicil Rights, dated March 13, 1962, and January 1961 respectivily.

I woild also like to have a copy of "A Study Of Negro Farmares In South Carolina and Desegregation in Higher Education.

sent 8-20-63
MA
& billed .95¢

Respectfully yours;
Dwight E. Campbell
Dwight Eisenhower Campbell
"we shall overcome"

DEC:ne

Aug-18-63.

Southern Region Council:

Your monthly report for Aug. was excellent.
I am enclosing 2.00 for several copies
Please send them to me.

H | 2.00 CR
8|20|63
RHA

A Different Way.
Charlotte Has Built Its Integration Road-
Report L-44.
Aug. 1-63.

Materials

Reprint from Charlotte Observer
July 14-63.
A Special Report
By-
L. M. Wright Jr. Observer Editor-

sent 8-20-63 MA
20 copies

Thanks

Mrs. Anna Tonissen

Tonissen

2309 Park St.
Jacksonville, Fla.

$2.00 Check enclosed.

August 20, 1963

Mrs. Annie Ruth Tonissou
2309 Park Street
Jacksonville, Florida

Dear Mrs. Tonissou:

Your very nice letter, commenting favorably on our L-44 (Charlotte) has been read with appreciation. Thoughtful comments such as yours are a great morale booster to us and make our work more meaningful.

Under separate cover we are mailing you 20 copies of L-44, and thank you for your check.

Sincerely yours,

Montes G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

included:
New South: Macon

THE ST. VITAL SCHOOL DIVISION No. 6
ST. VITAL, WINNIPEG 8, MAN.

Canada

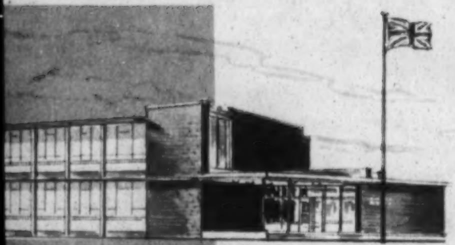
WINNIPEG - MAN.
AUG
1963
13

[redacted]

Materials

20¢
coin 8/20/63
R/Hm

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St.
Atlanta 3 Ga.



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Vermette School

7 Victoria Row
St Vital Wpg 8
Manitoba Canada.
August 12/63.

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St.
Atlanta 3 Ga.

Dear Sir:-

Please send me your pamphlet entitled "Hundred years Later" by J. M. Dabbs author - enclosed is twenty cents.

Thank you
Gwyn B MacKinnon

20¢ cash encl.

Mrs T. J. Mackinnon
7 Victoria Row
St Vital Wpg-8
Manitoba Canada.

8-20-63
MA

August 21, 1963

Mr. Mendell M. Davis
Executive Vice-President
Jackson Chamber of Commerce
P. O. Box 1038
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Davis:

We are pleased to send you the requested six copies of our Report L-44.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

CROSSROADS OF THE SOUTH

Jackson Chamber of Commerce

P. O. Box 1038
Jackson, Mississippi

August 20, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I would appreciate six copies of your Report No. L-44, dated August 1, 1963.

Yours very truly,

Mendell Davis

Mendell M. Davis
Executive Vice-President

MMD/jf

8-21-63
mA

Also: New South: Macon
L Report: Richmond
Businessmen Lead Way

August 21, 1963

Miss Rebecca Eisenhard
Acting Secretary
Warrenton-Fauquier Chamber of Commerce
Warrenton, Virginia

Dear Miss Eisenhard:

Thank you for your very informative letter of August 19; we do appreciate all the information on communication between the white and Negro communities and the desegregation of facilities which has occurred. Under separate cover we are sending you the requested L-Report on Charlotte, plus several other things which may be of interest.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
L-44: Charlotte
L-Report: Richmond
New South: Macon
L-Report: Businessmen Lead Way

WARRENTON-FAUQUIER
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

P. O. BOX 127
TELEPHONE 347-4414
WARRENTON, VIRGINIA

August 19, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street , N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

The Warrenton-Fauquier Chamber of Commerce has recently formed a bi-racial committee,composed of members of the white community in Warrenton and members of the Negro American Legion Post 360, for purposes of discussion and communication between the two communities.

Most of the restaurants and lunchrooms in Warrenton have been desegregated, and chain stores have opened employment opportunities to qualified Negroes as a result of the efforts and quiet co-operation of this group.

We are interested in learning how other communities have dealt with the problem of desegration.

Could you please send us Report L-44 of August 1, 1963, which gives an account of the Charlotte, North Carolina desegregation activities.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,
Rebecca Eisenhard
Rebecca Eisenhard,
Acting Secretary
Warrenton-Fauquier
Chamber of Commerce
Warrenton, Virginia

New South: Macon
J Report - Richmond
Business men lead way

Young Women's Christian Association of the United States of America

National Student YWCA

600 Lexington Avenue, New York, 22, N. Y. PLaza 3-4700 Cable. Emissarius, N. Y.

Special Project Staff:
MRS. EDNA T. ANDERSON
4315 Avenue H
AUSTIN 5, TEXAS
Phone GLendale 3-1608

Southwest Region
3012 Maple Avenue
Dallas 4, Texas
Phone Riverside 8-5741

August 21, 1963

To: Southern Regional Council, Inc., 5 Forsyth St., N. W., Atlanta 3, Ga.

From: Edna T. Anderson
Special Project
National Student YWCA
4315 Avenue H
Austin, Texas 78751

Attached is a check for $4.00 in payment of 40 copies of the June 1963 NEW SOUTH at 10 cents each.

already sent?
Yes- by Mary Godwin

UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI
UNIVERSITY, MISSISSIPPI

[redacted] COMMUNICATION

TO: • Mrs. Montez G. Albright
[redacted]: • Atlanta, Georgia
DATE August 19, 1963
SUBJECT: • Education materials

Dear Mrs. Albright:

Please send the following tracts and publications checked on the enclosed forms. Please send these as soon as possible so as to determine which will be useful. Thank you.

Sincerely
John A. Robertson
Instructor (History)

Sent 8-22-63
MA
Attached sheets

Already sent:
8-15-63
Changing South
✓ A Hundred Years Later
The Annealing of the South
New South: Nedra Tyre & Lillian Smith

THE UNEQUAL BADGE, by Elliott M. Rudwick,

Louisville, Jan. 26, 1960.

L-17 DESEGREGATION AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT. The findings of some border and Southern school districts which have desegregated. 1960.

L-19 WHAT PRICE TAG FOR 'MASSIVE RESISTANCE?' Two articles by Frank Trippett on the economic effects of Virginia's policy reprinted from the St. Petersburg Times, June 24 and 31, 1960.

L-20 PROBLEM SOLVING THROUGH RACE RELATIONS COMMITTEES. Where and how this has been effective. 1960. Out

L-21 PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, address by H. McKinley Conway, Jr., stressing importance of leaving education to educators. Nov., 1960.

L-22 A REPORT BY THE FOWLER COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS, a biracial group appointed by former Governor Collins of Florida to supply race relations leadership. Dec., 1960.

L-23A DESEGREGATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION. Fact sheet covering 1935 - 1961.

L-24 ADDRESS BY MALCOLM BRYAN, President of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, concerning racial problems and economics. Feb., 1961.

L-25 NEW CENSUS LOOK AT CITIES AND RACE. Reprint from the Washington Post, March 22, 1961.

L-26 ADDRESS BY GENERAL LUCIUS D. CLAY. Remarks on the industrial climate of Georgia. July, 1961.

L-27 THE EASY OR THE HARD WAY? Aspects of the option taken in parts of

Virginia and North Carolina not to desegregate schools. Oct., 1961.

L-28 ORGANIZATIONS SUPPORTING THE STUDENT PROTEST MOVEMENT. Nov., 1961.

L-29 AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION RESOLUTION ON RACE. Scientists reject theories of Negro racial inferiority. Nov., 1961.

L-30 A POSITIVE PLAN TO HELP SOLVE OUR RACIAL DILEMMA, reprint from the Jackson (Miss.) State Times, Nov. 3, 1961, and BIRMINGHAM FACES A HARD DECISION, reprint from the Birmingham (Ala.) News, Oct. 25, 1961. Two editorials from centers of Deep South resistance.

L-31 SLIPPING SEGREGATION: NEGROES WIN LOWERING OF MORE BARRIERS IN SOUTH. Reprint from the Wall Street Journal, Jan. 16, 1962.

L-32 REFUTATION OF "RACE AND REASON," by Dr. William P. Sullivan, Asst. Prof. of English, McNeese State College, Lake Charles, La. 1962.

L-33 A STATEMENT OF RECOMMENDED POLICE POLICY RESULTING FROM THE NEW YORK UNIVERSITY GRADUATE SCHOOL OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CONFERENCE ON "The Challenge of Desegregation for the American Police Executive." March, 1962.

L-34 DESEGREGATION IN SOUTHERN PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS. Report on Catholic dioceses in 11 states. May, 1962.

Index to price code

SC - single copy   SCF - single copy free
Q - price per copy in quantity
QRR - quantity rates on request
QCWC - quantities considered without cost

Fall 1962
additions to
SRC Publication List

L-35 STATE COMMISSIONS ON HUMAN RELATIONS - in Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, West Virginia.

L-36 RICHMOND QUIETLY LEADS WAY IN RACE RELATIONS - reprint from the Washington Post.

L-37 STATEMENT ON "ECONOMIC COST OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT" PRESENTED TO CONGRESS BY THE COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS.

L-38 WHAT PRICE VIOLENCE? Press commentary on the economic hazards of the University of Mississippi riots.

plus 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44

ALBANY: A STUDY IN NATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY, by Howard Zinn. Report on the summer 1962 events. SC 25¢.

A HUNDRED YEARS LATER - comments by four outstanding Southerners on the meaning of the Civil War Centennial. SC 20¢.

SOUTHERN STUDENT NEWSPAPER OPINION ON THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI. A round-up of editorials and columns reflecting on Oxford. SC 5¢.

✓ **A STUDY OF NEGRO FARMERS IN SOUTH CAROLINA**, a brief but accurate description of meaning which federal agricultural programs have for Negro farmers in the Deep South.
SC 10¢

✓

PLANS FOR PROGRESS, a study of their interpretation and implementation by 24 large corporations with southern branch offices in Atlanta.
SC 10¢

Add: Morland
Cales
✓Albany
Ga. Edu.
New South: ✓Macon

L-44 & L-45
Richmond
Business men

8-23-63

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August 23, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

It has come to my attention that on or about August 1st your organization published a report entitled "L44" dealing with the integration situation in or about Charlotte, North Carolina.

It will be greatly appreciated if you will send us a copy of this report at your early convenience.

Any charges attached to same, we will be glad to take care of upon presentation of invoice for same.

Sincerely yours,

James A. Payne
Executive Vice President

JAP/nl

8-26-63
mA

1961-1965
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ANN FAGAN GINGER, Editor

~~1908 Virginia Street~~
~~Berkeley 9, California~~
THornwall 9-1338
1715 Francisco St.
Berkeley 3, Calif.
August 21, 1963

Southern Regional Council
Room 206
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Would you please send us, and bill us for, a copy of ALBANY: A STUDY IN NATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY, by Howard Zinn.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Douglas Hill
Douglas Hill
Assistant Editor

8-26-63
Albany 1+2

309 North Cedar
Monticello, Iowa
August 23, 1963

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Find inclosed 50¢ for purchase of the booklet - "Southern Schools: Token Desegregation and Beyond" which was shipped to me 8-19-63.

Thank you for the credit you extended me.

Sincerely yours,
Paul Skelley

8-26-63
mA

RABINOWITZ & BOUDIN
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
30 EAST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
OXFORD 7-8640

VICTOR RABINOWITZ
LEONARD B. BOUDIN

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CABLE: RABOUDIN

711 14TH STREET N. W.
WASHINGTON 5, D. C.
NATIONAL 8-4047

August 22, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I should very much appreciate your sending copies of Albany, Georgia and Albany, Georgia, II, both by Howard Zinn, to Hal Witt, 600 F Street, N. W. Washington 4, D. C. and to me at the above address.

Please send me the bill for both sets.

Very truly yours,

Victor Rabinowitz JJ

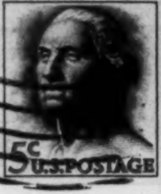
Victor Rabinowitz

8-26-63
mA
sent

VR:J

PAUL SKELLEY
309 No. Cedar Street
Monticello, Iowa

MONTICELLO
AUG 24
12 AM
1963
IOWA



Zoker Desegregation & Beyond

Southern Regional Council, Inc
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

5 8¢
Com.
8/26/63
RHA

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

SURVEY RESEARCH CENTER
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

August 13, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

Please send me three copies of your pamphlet concerning the racial crises in Albany, Georgia (as advertized in a SNCC release). The pamphlets should be sent to:

Miss Polly Ham
1809B Shattuck Ave.
Berkeley 9, California

Good luck in your courageous work.

Sincerely,
Polly Ham
Polly Ham

PS. Keep the change.

$1.00 cash
8/26/63
RHA

8-29-63
mA

AUBURN UNIVERSITY

AUBURN ALABAMA

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

TELEPHONE 887-6511

August 19, 1963

Southern Regional Council Inc.
5 Forsythe N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Albright:

Thank you so much for the publications you are sending us for our courses in Race Relations. I am sure that we will find the studies very useful. Let me assure you that any materials you send will be made freely available to students and faculty for reference. Our Library has open stacks, and all Library materials are readily accessible.

We have reviewed yourfine list of publications with one of the professors who will be teaching these courses, and he suggests that we would find every item on it useful. We have already recieved from you Southern Schools: Token Desegregation
Southern Schools: A Psychiatric Study
The Negro and the Ballot in the South
Albany: A Study in National Responsibility
The Federal Executive and Civil Rights
The Unequal Badge
Employment Studies: Atlanta, Chattanooga, Houston
New South: Macon
L Reports 16, 29, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 44.

Anything you care to send us will be made available to the entire Academic Community.

Thank you again for the publications you have sent us, and for your very generous offer of other free material for our Library. Please put us on your mailing list for future L Reports.

Sincerely yours,

Mary L. Belser
Mary L. Belser
Social Science Division

MLB:cr

See attached
sent 8-29-63
MA

8-29-63

sent by request to Auburn Univ library, social science division (other material sent previously)

Schools Action Patterns, Phi Delta Kappa
Sou. Schools, Progress & Problems
New Orleans School Crisis
Truth About Washington DC
Oxford: Price of Defiance
If the Schools are Closed
Georgia's Divided Education
School Deseg: 1st 6 years
Virginia's New Private Schools
This Is What We Found
[illegible]: 2-16-17-23¢, 27, 26

General: Racial Crisis & the Press
Segregation Decisions
South & the Nation
Report on Miss. CCR Adv. Comm.
Lunch-Counter Deseg. Winston-Salem
over Racial Violence & Law Enforcement

Courtesy—TUCKER-CASTLEBERRY PRINTING, INC. • JAckson 5-8654

This I Believe
Case for Segregation
Letter from Birmingham Jail
Annealing of the South
Student ed. Opinion
City Gov. & Minority Groups
City & the Negro
Student Protest Movement
Freedom Ride
Albany – I
Plans for Progress
Fed Programs to Promote
Employment
Negro Farmers in S.C.
Civil Rights Crisis: Synopsis 1&2

L-Reports: 19, 22, 21, 25 – 29 – 30 – 31 –
32 – 33, 35 – 37 – 38, – 39 – 40 –
41 – 44

New South: 1961 Sept, Oct, Dec., 1962 Jan, Feb, March
April, Sept, Nov. & Oct Dec.
1963 – Jan., May, March

August 15, 1963

Mrs. Mary L. Belser
Social Science Division
Auburn University
Auburn, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Belser:

We are pleased to send you some selected publications for your Seminar on Race Relations. In addition, I am enclosing a copy of our publications list. If, after looking over the materials sent, you note something else you think would be particularly helpful, we will be pleased to send it also. There will be no charge for the materials if they are to be used for faculty and students, and if, as we hope, they will be made available to students for reference.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
Southern Schools: Token Desegregation and Beyond (requested)
" " A Psychiatric Study "
The Negro and the Ballot in the South
Albany: A study in national responsibility
The Federal Executive and Civil Rights
Executive Support of Civil Rights
The Unequal Badge
Employment Studies: Atlanta, Chattanooga, Houston
New South: Macon
L-Reports, selected
16, 29, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 44

Social Science Division
AUBURN UNIVERSITY
AUBURN ALABAMA
THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
TELEPHONE 887-6511

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

We are collecting materials for a seminar on Race Relations, and would like to acquire any pertinent documents, studies, or reports that you have free for distribution to libraries. We are particularly interested in two studies you make in cooperation with B'nai B'rith on Desegregation Problems; the study of Token Desegration issued last month, and the study of the Impact of Southern School Desegregation on Pupils (directed by Dr. Robert Coles) issued recently. If copies of these studies are available, we would like to recieve them.

Your kindness is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Mary L Belser

(Mrs.) Mary L. Belser

8-15-63
MA

Box DD
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
August 25, 1963

Southern Regional Conference,
Room 201
5 Forsythe ST. N.W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Gentlemen;

I am enclosing $1.00 for 10 copies of Martin Luther Kings' Letter from a Birmingham Jail.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. E. H. Dibble
Box DD
Tuskegee Institute
Ala.

8-29-63
MA

$1.00 Cr
RHA

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8-29-63 sent

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SO. REGIONAL CONF. R w/ notation that we have later info if desired

INVOICE

DATE

PURCHASE ORDER

8-29-63

sent by request to History Professor of Miss. Univ. at Oxford –

Courtesy—TUCKER-CASTLEBERRY PRINTING, INC. • JAckson 5-8654

August 29, 1963

Professor Memphis Norman
Department of Sociology
Tougaloo Southern Christian College
Tougaloo, Mississippi

Dear Professor Norman:

Under separate cover we are mailing you today some requested materials on Mississippi for the fact-file you are organizing. We would certainly like to have a copy of it when you have it ready for distribution.

If you can give us more time, we may be able to send you additional information gleaned from news clips regarding bus drivers, police, etc. which may have been hired in Mississippi. And older tabulation of Negro police in southern states shows none in Mississippi, but I believe there are some now. Let us know the extent of your fact-finding, and we will do what we can to be helpful.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
  Report on Mississippi, CCR Advisory Committee
  Oxford: Price of Defiance
  New South, Oct. 1962, "Mississippi"
            March 1963, "The Other Mississippi"
            May, 1963, "Bomb Terror"
  L-45, Education in Mississippi
  Synopsis: I and II
  VEP News Release on Violence in Mississippi, 3-31-63

TOUGALOO SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN COLLEGE
TOUGALOO, MISSISSIPPI

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
DR. ERNST BORINSKI, CHAIRMAN

14 August 1963

The Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

The Sociology Department of Tougaloo Southern Christian College is in the process of organizing a Mississippi fact-file which would be of aid to the various classes in the general area of the social sciences. I am therefore writing your organization in quest of some material that you might have which aid in this venture. All costs will be paid by the Department of Sociology.

Your assistance in this matter would be greatly appreciated.

Sent 8-29-63 MA

Sincerely yours,

Memphis Norman
Memphis Norman, Assistant
Department of Sociology
Tougaloo Southern Christian College

Report on Miss. CCR Adv. Committee - NC	
Oxford - Price of Defiance	.25
New South, Oct 1962 - Miss.	.20
" " March 1963 - Other Miss.	.20
" " May 1963 - Ballot Terror	.20
2-45	N.C.
Synopsis - I & II	.40
VEP News Release - violence in Miss. 3-31-63	.20

$1.45 - N.C.

MEMBER
UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND
FOUNDED 1944

August 29, 1963

Mrs. J. L. McPhillips
1329 S. McDonough St.
Montgomery, Alabama

Dear Mrs. McPhillips:

If you will write to the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, 334 Auburn Avenue N. E., Atlanta 3, Georgia, I'm sure they can tell you where to order books written by Dr. Martin Luther King. They usually have copies on hand for sale.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

SEAFOAM BON

August 19

Gentlemen,

Please send me a listing of all of your publications. In particular, I would like to know where to order any and all of the books written by Dr. Martin Luther King.

Yours Sincerely,
Mrs. J. L. McPhillips

Permanent
Address:
1329 S. McDonough St.
Montgomery, Ala.

14 August 63

Mr. Roland Blanding
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Blanding:

I am currently working with Congress of Racial Equality on a Voter Registration and Education Drive in the Sixth Congressional District of the State of Louisiana. In the course of my activities here I have read many of, and have been very impressed by several of the studies done by the Southern Regional Council. Mr. Danny Mitchell, one of my fellow field workers suggested that I write to you regarding a list of your publications and the possibility of being put on your mailing list.

I would very much like to receive your publications

- "Racial Violence And Law Enforcement"/George McMillion
- "Albany: A Study In National Responsibility"/Howard Zinn

I shall be working on Voter Registration here in Louisiana for some several months and plan to continue my education in the South. I would appreciate very much being informed of the cost per year to receive your mailings and studies.

I remain very truly yours, knowing

We Shall Overcome

Edgar H. Vickery II
Committee on Registration Education
306 Ivey Street
Plaquemine, Louisiana

National Student Y.W.C.A.
Southwest Region
Special Staff Office
4315 Avenue H
Austin 5, Texas

AUSTIN
AUG 21
10 PM
1963
TEX.

5c POSTAGE

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

40 copies
New South, June '63
@ 10¢ each

CR #4^{00}
RHA
8/63

Questions regarding payments should refer to our order number and should be directed to:

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ACCOUNTING OFFICE
RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA

*See reverse side for explanation of correction code. (Corr. Code).

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MO.	DAY	YR.						MO.	DAY	YR.					
06	12	3			812825		.50	06	12	3			812571		.50
											VENDOR	NO	88855	TOTAL	1.00

CR
RHA
8/63

ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE
515 MADISON AVE.
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10022

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	8/9	L-44	
		100 @ 5	5^{00} CK 8/63

THIS ATTACHED CHECK IS IN FULL PAYMENT OF ITEMS LISTED ABOVE.

RHA

Behl Printing Co.—F.17450

111 "C" Street
Salt Lake City, Utah
August 29, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Would you please send me a copy of your pamphlet "CHATTANOOGA--THE NEGRO AND EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITES IN THE SOUTH.

I am chairman of the Public Affairs Committee of the YWCA, and would like copy of this pamphlet for our study of civil rights.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

Lee Wacker

(Miss) Lee Wacker

sent
9-3-63
24 A

30 August 1963

Dear Sir,

Please send me two copies of each of Zinn's Reports on Albany Georgia.

Thank you.

R. D. Holt
4908 - 8th Street, N.E.
Washington, D.C.

sent
9-3-63
MA

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA
2222 Piedmont Avenue

August 23, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

20¢
Coins
9/3/63
RHA

Dear Sirs:

I am enclosing herewith the sum of 20¢ which I understand is sufficient to cover a copy of "Albany: A Study in National Responsibility" and its postage. Please send the copy to the writer at the above address.

Sincerely yours,

Herbert Blumer
Herbert Blumer (JB)
Director

HB/jb
Encl.

sent
9-3-63
MA

also: Coles
Morland

Please send me a copy of your booklet The Negro and the ballot in the South by Margaret Price. I'll be happy to pay whatever charge there is for it. Also, could I have a list of other booklets put out by SRC. Thank you very much.

Sincerely
Shaun Langstone
3547 Townsend
Dallas 29 Texas 75229

sent
9-3-63
MA

~~#7~~ 1213 N. College
Newton, N.C.
August 30, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

Would you please send me 2 copies of your publication entitled "A Hundred Years Later." Please enclose any other information you have ~~one~~ on the Civil War.

Thank you.

Yours truly,
Robert Bristow

Sent 9-3-63
MA

plus Dabbs - Tragic etc
Nov-Dec 1962 New South
Annealing of the South

August 27, 1963

The Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, Northeast
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

We would appreciate your sending any free literature you have that will be suitable for use with our Church Commission on Christian Social Concerns.

Pleasant Valley Methodist Church
Commission on Christian Social Concerns
316 Valley Avenue
Amarillo, Texas 79108

Attn: Joe McDougal, Chm.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,

Norine Moore

Norine Moore, Secretary

9-3-63
MA

Church Among Racial Tension
This I Believe
Letter from a Birmingham Jail
Will Campbell, Jan. 1960 New South
The Other Miss., March 1963 " "
Perkins School of Theology Journal 1958

United States National Student Association
3457 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia 4, Pa.

Materials? yes
~~no letter~~

ck $5.00
9/6/63
LK

PHILADELPHIA
SEP-3'63
PA.
U.S. POSTAGE
05
P.B. METER 394623

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RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA

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MO.	DAY	YR.						MO.	DAY	YR.					
07	02	3			812825		1.70								

ck 1.70
9/9/63
LK

Jane Willingham
1231 Jackson Spring Road
Macon, Georgia

MACON
SEP 1
2 30 PM
1963
GA.

UNITED

UNITED STATES POSTAGE
FIVE
5

13 copies April New South (1963)

Ck for 2.60 enclosed

gave card to M. Goldwin for Maggie

9-12-63
MA

Sent

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta, 3
Georgia

EXPLANATION OF CORRECTION CODES APPEARING ON THE FACE OF THE CHECK STUB

1. California State (or combined State and County) Sales Tax:
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6. Arithmetical error on invoice has been corrected.
7. Purchase order based on quotation was f.o.b. destination. Hence, deduction has been made for transportation charge
    - (a) included in invoice, or
    - (b) paid by the University.
8. Invoice does not agree with terms of purchase order based on quotation on items other than f. o. b. point.
9. Transportation charge deducted because freight or express receipt was not furnished as required by general conditions of purchase order. If receipt referring to invoice and purchase order is submitted, payment will be made.

0. Other corrections. See attached invoice correction notice.

PLEASE ADDRESS CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING THIS PAYMENT TO:

Accounting Office
University of California
Riverside, California

1231 Jackson Spr. Rd
Macon
7/11

Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Friends: Attn Mrs. Long

There is a check enclosed for 2^{60} thereby enabling me to receive this fine issue

13 Copies of New South
April 1963.

All good wishes and compliments on your work.

Spain Willingham

P.S. Should there be any reply you may write below and mail.

13 September 1963
Clinton, Louisiana

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia
Attn: Mrs. Montez G. Albright

Dear Mrs. Albright;

Enclosed please find a cheque for $200 for a subscription to New South.

I have a request to make of you - I am a CORE Task Force Worker currently engaged in a Voter Registration and Education Drive in the Parishes of West Feliciana, East Feliciana and St. Helena of Louisiana. These are rural, agrarian areas. The Negro community here is largely unaware of the many Federal programs (ARA, RAD, etc.) which might be instituted in this region. Could you possibly send me the paper which the Southern Regional Council edited entitled Federal ✓ Programs To Promote Employment and Development In Rural Areas? I believe it was put together by a Mr. Mizell. This material would be of great value to us. I will gladly remit whatever it might cost. Thank you -

plus
negro
farmers
-SE

We Shall Overcome

Edgar H. Vickery II
c/o HOLMES, BOX 1
CLINTON, LOUISIANA

Check & note
re New South
to JS & LK
9-17-63
MA

Materials requested
sent 9-17-63
MA

Personnel Office
P.O. Dept.
~~Atlanta~~ Regional Office

special interest in
labor-[redacted] &
fair employment
practices pamphlets

9-17-63
over

ivan allen
nine stores to serve you
with every type
of business printing

Employment Studies
Atlanta
Houston
Chattanooga

Henderson

Plans for Progress

SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS
AUSTIN 12

September 4, 1963

Mr. Walter Spearman
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Spearman:

I am including a chapter on the treatment of racial news in a book on newspaper responsibilities. I'm wondering whether you have any printed materials that would be helpful to me? In my notes I have a reference to "racial crisis and the press" which was written by you and Mr. Sylvan. Perhaps a copy of that--or similar materials--would be helpful.

Thanking you in advance for your consideration of this request, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Paul J. Thompson

Paul J. Thompson
Director Emeritus

PJT:cgd

Sent
9-17-63
MA

September 17, 1963

Professor James R. Jaquith
P. O. Box 6126
University, Alabama 35486

Dear Professor Jaquith:

We have mailed you today the requested publications, and will be pleased to add both you and Professor Harold A. Nelson to our mailing list to receive subsequent research publications.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately (2)
- Public Education in Mississippi
- Desegregation of Southern Parochial Schools
- Morland and Coles reports
- Publication list

Acter

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
UNIVERSITY, ALABAMA

DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY

September 7, 1963

P. O. Box 6126
University, Alabama
35486

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs

A colleague in this department (Prof. Harold A. Nelson) and I are both very interested in receiving copies of your reports "Public Education in Mississippi" and "Desegregation of Southern Parochial Schools." Would it be possible for us both to be put on the mailing list for your reports? We would appreciate this very much.

Sincerely,

James R. Jaquith

James R. Jaquith

Sent
9-17-63
MA

September 17, 1963

Miss Marie Turner
American Friends Service Committee
160 North Fifteenth Street
Philadelphia 2, Pa.

Dear Miss Turner:

As you requested, we are quoting you prices on the pamphlets:

Southern Schools: Token Desegregation and Beyond
APsychiatric Study: The Desegregation of Southern Schools

These pamphlets are priced at 50¢ each. For 25 copies up to 100, the price would be 35¢; for quantities of 100 and up, the price would be 25¢.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
INCORPORATED
160 North Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania
LOcust 3-9372

HAROLD EVANS
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HENRY J. CADBURY
Honorary Chairman
CLARENCE E. PICKETT
Executive Secretary Emeritus
COLIN W. BELL
Executive Secretary

September 10, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Friends:

We would be glad to have the quantity discounts on the following pamphlets:

"Southern Schools - Token Desegregation and Beyond" @ .35
by J. Kenneth Morland

"A Psychiatric Study - The Desegregation of Southern Schools" @ .35
by Robert Coles, M.D.

We probably could use 25 copies of these. over 100 - @ .25

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Marie Turner

Marie Turner
Secretary - Jean Fairfax

mt

September 18, 1963

Mr. James T. McCain
Director of Organization
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

Dear Mr. McCain:

We are mailing you today the Synopsis on civil rights for June 24 and July 24, as requested. You will receive any future mailings.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

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national director
Richard Haley
assistant to the director
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

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September 17, 1963

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta, Ga.
30303

Dear Sirs:

We would very much like to be put on your mailing list for future copies of "THE CIVIL RIGHTS CRISIS: A SYNOPSIS OF RECENT DEVELOPMENT." Also, can you please send the synopsis of June 26th and July 26th, so that our file will be complete.

Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely,

James T. McCain

James T. McCain mm
Director of Organization

msm

Mailed separately: 60 copies each

Tarplee, The Church in Areas of Racial Tension
New South, The Other Mississippi
" " May 1963: Girl Without a Country; Seven Years of Bomb Terror
McMillan, Racial Violence and Law Enforcement
Morland, Southern Schools: Token Desegregation and Beyond
Coles, Desegregation of Southern Schools: A Psychiatric Study
L-Reports: 38, 39, 43, 41, 23C, 34A, 45

September 18, 1963

Mr. A. Knighton Stanley
Minister-Director
United Southern Christian Fellowship Foundation
North Carolina Agricultural and Technical College
Greensboro, N. C.

Dear Mr. Stanley:

Enclosed are some documents which should be helpful to you in your description of SRC at the Conference of Social Action Chairmen of the United Church of Christ, October 7-10. "Origin and Aims" answers most of your questions very briefly, except #7. "The South of the Future" gives more details regarding policy and aims of the Council, and SRC Reports the Changing South tells of some of our past publications. A current list of publications is also enclosed. The Voter Education Project news release tells of our newest project, and the increase in voter registration in the South, despite all the resistance to it, should answer #7 for that project.

Since we are not an action group, an assessment of "gains" is very difficult. We know our publications are read and used by all the action groups; they are quoted on the floor of the House and Senate, and inserted in the record; we know of a number of instances when publication of information that is accurate and needed on current problems has changed the course of events; and we know that our analyses of events is eagerly sought and used by all the news media, those doing serious research, and people in public life who wish to keep abreast of latest developments.

We will send a selected list of materials for disbribution at the conference in Chicago within a few days.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

THE UNITED SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP FOUNDATION
AT
NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE – GREENSBORO, N. C.

A. KNIGHTON STANLEY
MINISTER-DIRECTOR

OFFICE
THE DUDLEY BUILDING
275-5764

RESIDENCE
1712 McCONNELL ROAD
BR 3-4531

September 17, 1963

Director of Public Relations
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, NW
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I am to give a presentation on "Protest Organizations" to the Conference Social Action Chairmen of the United Church of Christ meeting in Chicago, Illinois, October 7-10. Please send material which includes the following information about your organization:

Origin & Aims
SRC Report the Changing South
VEP news release
Publications list

✓1. An historical sketch.

✓2. Purpose or philosophy of the organization.

✓3. Organizational structure.

✓4. Membership.

✓5. The techniques and methods used by your organization.

✓6. Sources of income.

7. Recent gains made by your organization in the cause of racial justice now.

In addition to the material which you forward to me, please send material for distribution to about sixty (60) people to me at

Duncan Y. M. C. A.
1515 Monroe Street
Chicago, Illinois

I hope that the material for my own information will come to me immediately.

Faithfully yours,

A. Knighton Stanley

A. Knighton Stanley
Minister-Director

AKS/jj

September 18, 1963

Miss Lina Nolin
Cascade Locks
Oregan

Dear Miss Nolin:

The racial situation and the attitude of our lawmakers, which you say has just come to your attention, was recognized in the South long ago by some people, and the SRC has been working at this since 1944. (See enclosed resume of Council and its activities.)

We will, of course, continue to do all we can. It is good, we believe, that this has now come to be recognized as a national problem and that we have much more activity in human relations, civil rights, and civil liberties. Also, the belated recognition and enthusiasm of the church is encouraging.

Thank you for the joke.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Enclosure:
L-1
Publications list

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth, N.W., Atlanta, Georgia
September 1, 1963

Dear Sir:

It has come to my attention through various discussions that the government is sitting on laurels when it comes to the Civil Rights problem. This is because it is not recognized that the situation is not only in the "South" but spread throughout the Nation.

A new kind of legislation must be supported. The measures that are being taken now are just not strong enough. Things have to be set underway immediately. If not--how many killings will it take before people realize too many people have died.

Upon being confronted first hand with the situation in the south, I am totally convinced that integration measures should be stepped up immediately. When will people realize that to be a true American one must accept the fact that the Negro is also an American with the same rights, freedoms, and privileges.

In conclusion--here is a story that is no longer a joke:

Said the Russian: If you're so good, why don't you have a man on the moon yet?
Said the American: Hell, I can't even get a Negro on a bus!

Impatiently,

Lina Nolin
Lina Nolin

Cascade Locks
Oregon

September 18, 1963

Mr. Stephen S. Henry
Recruitment Representative
City of Philadelphia
Personnel Department
875 City Hall
Philadelphia 7, Pa.

Dear Mr. Henry:

Our monthly magazine, New South, does not accept advertising. For your purposes of recruiting human relations representatives, I would suggest that whenever you have any vacancies you write to:

Mr. Paul Anthony
Field Representative
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

and Mr. Anthony can include this information in our monthly Newsletter which goes out to all related human relations organisations and civil rights action groups belonging to the Southern InterAgency Conference. SRC serves as the secretariat for this group, convening quarterly meetings for the purpose of sharing information and cooperative action. There is no firm date on the publication of this Newsletter; it is done monthly as time permits.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

P.S. Quite often we have on file applications from a number of persons interested in this type employment; Mr. Anthony could possibly supply you with a few names immediately if he knew the qualifications desired.

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA

FOSTER B. ROSER
DIRECTOR
ALLEN A. HYMAN
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT
875 CITY HALL, PHILADELPHIA 7, PA.

August 19, 1963

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

We are interested in using your publication for recruiting human relations representatives for the City of Philadelphia. Please send, as soon as possible, information on your rates, publication dates, and copy deadlines for your section dealing with employment opportunities.

I appreciate your cooperation and immediate attention.

Yours truly,

Stephen S. Henry

Stephen S. Henry
Recruitment Representative

SSH/dmr

September 18, 1963

Miss Margaret C. McCulloch
850 Whitford Place
Memphis, Tenn.

Dear Miss McCulloch:

The first two studies you inquired about have been published by us quite recently; we are sending them under separate cover.

Erik Erikson, Youth and Change you mentioned may be the same thing as his In Childhood and Society, W. W. Norton, New York, 1950. It concerned psychoanalysis and child development, with a section on unconscious feelings about the Negro held by both Negroes and whites.

Mr. Muse's book has now gone to the publishers, and is expected to be released in May, 1964. Viking is the publisher.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
- Norland, Southern Schools: Token Desegregation and Beyond
- ICMA, The City Government and Minority Groups
- Coles, Desegregation of Southern Schools: A Psychiatric Study
- Publications list

858 Whitford Place
Memphis 6. Tenn.
September 3. 1963.

Office Secretary
Southern Regional Council

Dear Sir:-

In your 1962 report which Dr. Dunbar kindly sent me there were noted several publications of studies of which I should like to procure copies. Would you be kind enough to give me the information necessary for me to purchase them - author, title, publisher and publisher's address, and if you know it, the price. See list below:-

(1) a study of "Tokenism" by Kenneth Morland Prof. Sociology at Randolph Macon;

(2) - February 1963 Information Service, International City Managers' Association -
by SRC & Potomac Institute - News in City Go-

(3) Erik Erikson, Editor. Youth Change & Challenge.
Viking

Are the plans moving forward for Spring publication of Benjamin Muse's Ten Years of the Supreme Court Decision?

Very truly yours, Margaret C. McCulloch

September 18, 1963

Miss Hallie Loftin
1334 North Jefferson
Jackson 2, Mississippi

Dear Miss Lofton:

Under separate cover we are mailing you the six copies of Dr. Hill's This I Believe. Enclosed is our latest publications list, in the event you may wish to order further publications.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Also sent:
The Other Mississippi
Torplee, Church in Arena of Racial Tension
2-Report on Miss. schools

Cash \$1.00
9/5/63
LR

1334 North Jefferson
Jackson 2, Mississippi

September 2, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I have recently read a copy of one of the "Notable addresses" published by your Council and would like to receive six (6) copies of same if it is available for distribution.

The address is entitled, "This I Believe," and is written by Dr. Haywood N. Hill.

Enclosed is one dollar (\$1.00) in payment for handling.

Sincerely yours,

Hallie Loftin

(Miss) Hallie Loftin

Encl.

Sept. 9, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I have been referred to you by S.N.C.C. and the Birmingham Inter-Citizens Committee as the best source of information about race relations in the South. Could you please send me the descriptinns and prices of any printed materials you might have or be able to obtain for me in this field. I am a graduate student at Brown University and as such I am beginning a collection of both current and historical materials on race relations to serve as a basis for theses I hope to write. My area of specialization will be something like " The Impact of the Negro on American Culture". I would appreciate any information you could give me as to how I might obtain any printed material in this area.

Sincerely,

Robert Glenn Sherer, Jr.

Robert Glenn Sherer, Jr.
Box 59 Brown University
Providence, R.I. 02912

sent — publications list
9-18-63
mA

September 18, 1963

Professor Oscar Chase
Tougaloo Work-Study Project
Tougaloo College
Tougaloo, Mississippi

Dear Professer Chase:

I trust you received the pamphlets sent to you about ten days ago. We were in the midst of a series of rush projects to meet deadlines, and I am just now getting time to write to you. I hope you found the publications helpful in your program.

Since the other materials were sent, we have released a publication on economics, by Dr. Henderson of Fisk University, now at the University of North Carolina. I am sending it today.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed 9-10-63:
- Albany
- VEP Report on Violence in Mississippi
- L-45
- Plans for Progress: Atlanta
- Study of Negro Farmers in South Carolina
- Federal Programs to Promote Development in Rural Counties
- The Federal Executive and Civil Rights
- Executive Support of Civil Rights

Mailed 9-18-63
- Henderson, The Economic Status of Negroes

Tougaloo Work-Study Project
Tougaloo College
Tougaloo, Mississippi

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I will be directing this year the Tougaloo Work-Study Project, a program which will combine voter registration activities with academic studies. I am currently in the process of assembling materials and would appreciate your aid in that endeavor.

It would be helpful if you could send several copies of each of your studies on the federal role in civil rights, of Howard Zinn's pamphlet on Albany, and of any other case studies that you have published. Also, any studies on voting, politics, sociology, economics, or agriculture pertaining to Mississippi or the South in general would be quite helpful.

Sincerely,

Oscar Chase

Albany
VEP- violence in Miss
L-45
Plans for Progress: Atlanta
Study of Negro Farmers in SC
Fed Programs to Promote Dev. in Rural Communities
Fed Exec
Fed. Support

September 18, 1963

Mr. Tony Mason
321 Burlage Drive
Chapel Hill, N. C.

Dear Mr. Mason:

I trust you have received the publications sent to you on the 10th. We have been very rushed of late, and I am just not getting time to reply to y our letter, with the additional information you requested.

We do not add individuals to our mailing list (which is now of astronomical proportions) unless they are a) doing serious research, or b) professors in related fields, or c) professionals in our field. If you would care to subscribe to New South, our monthly magazine (which I think you would find of interest for its own sake also) you will note that periodically we list our publications so they may be ordered.

The Council itself does not have memberships, except for its Board of Directors (some 90 Southerners). There is a North Carolina Council on Human Relations, 121 E. Third Street, Room 209, Charlotte, N. C., and it does have memberships plus a monthly newsletter.

I am enclosing our latest publications list.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed 9-10-63
  Synopsis: I, II, III
  Coles, Desegregation of Southern Schools: A Psychiatric Study
  Albany
  Federal Executive and Civil Rights
  Executive Support of Civil Rights

Write letter

321 Burlage Drive
Chapel Hill, N. C.
September 8, 1963

sent 9-10-63
mA

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Yesterday I happened upon several of your publications in the office of Dr. F. S. Chapin of the Department of Urban Studies here in Chapel Hill. I was particularly impressed with the straight-forward, objective attitudes throughout your publications.

I would therefore like to inquire about the possibility of being added to your mailing list? Is there a fee charged? Are memberships availible in the council? Is there a North Carolina affiliate? Are old bulletins still available?

I am particularly interested in securring a copy of your synopses (Nos. I and II) of civil rights protests in the south. Are booklets such as the *Desegregation of Southern Schools: A Psychiatric Study* available? Furthermore, is a list of your reports available? Ifso I would very much like to have one.

As a southern born white who has been actively demonstrating here in town for the Negro's rights, I am quite naturally very interested in obtaining whatever information is available on the subject of civil rights. I hope that you might, therefore, be able to answer my questions.

(A number of things have taken place in Chapel Hill since the appearance of your *Synopsis, II*. Most noteworthy was the arrest of some 34 white and Negro demonstrators were arrested for sitting-in at the local Merchant's Bureau on July 19. On Aug. 7 some 67 Negroes and whites demonstrated on the campus of the Univ. of N.C. here. No arrests.)

Sincerely,

Tony Mason

Sent
Synopsis – 1, 2, 3
Coles
3rd Ethel
2nd Support
Albany

629 Ohio St.
Webster City, Iowa
August 15, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I have heard a great deal about the Southern Regional Council, but would like to find out more.

Would you please send me a list of your publications? Thank you.

9-19-63
mA

Sincerely yours,
Tom McMurray

Tom McMurray

August 19, 1963

Mr. A. Knighton Stanley
Chairman
Subcommittee on Progress and Information
Greensboro Human Relations Commission
A. and T. College
Greensboro, North Carolina

send publications list
9-19-63
mA

Dear Mr. Stnaley:

Under separate cover we are mailing you a number of publications which we think will be useful to the sub-committee. We are in process of up-datting our publications list, and I will mail you one in a few days. If you note something else you think the committee would find useful, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
- Southern Schools: Token Desegregation
- Desegregation of Southern Schools, A Psychiatric Study
- Racial Violence and Law Enforcement
- Employment Opportunities: Houston
- Albany: a study in national responsibility
- L-Reports: 44, 36, 35, 33, 37, 38, 39, 43
- Business, Next Target for Integration?
- City Government and Minority Groups

Sub-Committee on Progress
and Information
Greensboro Human Relations Commission
A. and T. College
Greensboro, North Carolina
August 12, 1963

Dear Sir:

The Sub-Committee on Progress and Information of the Human Relations Commission of the City of Greensboro, North Carolina is urgently seeking any and all information (reports, essays, research, special projects, urban renewal plans, etc.) pertaining to human relations. We are especially interested in material on race relations and minority problems and their possible solutions. Will you please send immediately any relevant material that you may have?

Accept our appreciation in advance.

Sincerely yours,

A. Knighton Stanley /j

A. Knighton Stanley
Chairman, Sub-Committee
on Progress and Information
Greensboro Human Relations Commission
A. and T. College
Greensboro, North Carolina

Albany
A-reports

publications list

AKS/jj

August 19, 1963

Mrs. Jud Collier
Mumford, Texas

Dear Mrs. Collier:

Your letter to the Conference on Education and Race Relations, 703 Standard Bld., Atlanta has been referred to us for reply. We did publish Singers in the Dawn, but it has been out of stock for more than ten years. I am sending you another publication which you may find useful (the questions and answers section) and will send you our current publications list shortly. We are currently out of these, but hope to have them soon.

9-19-63
MA

Sincerely yours,

SEA FOAM BO

Montee G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
School Desegregation: the first six years

Mrs. Jud Collier
Mumford, Texas
8-2-1963

Conference on Education and Race Relations
703 Standard Bldg.
Atlanta, Ga.

Sirs:-

Please send me a copy of "Singers in the Dawn" by Robt B. Eleazer - published by the Conference on Education and Race Relations.

Please advise cost and I will send you same.

Yours Truly
Lillian Collier
(Mrs Jud Collier)

publications list
when available

---

ck .75
9/23/63
LK

Misc:
Literature

9/23/63

? 75¢ CK

Wm. L. Nyhan
63 N. Keeble, apt 5
San Jose, Calif.

ivan
allen

nine stores to serve you
with every type
of business printing

112 NORTH AUGUSTA STREET
STAUNTON, VIRGINIA

ck $1.00
9/24/63
LK

Mailed 9/24/63
LK

STAUNTON
SEP 20
5 PM
1963
VA.

PRAY
FOR
PEACE

5¢ U.S. POSTAGE

12 copies
L-44- Charlotte

STAUNTON—AUGUSTA
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
Education-Industry
Agriculture
History ~ Scenic Beauty

"In Beautiful Shenandoah Valley"

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta 3,
Georgia

---

cash .50
9/24/63
LK

Mailed 9/24/63
LK

EAST TEXAS STATE COLLEGE
EAST TEXAS STATION
COMMERCE, TEXAS

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

September 17, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Sirs,

Attached find 50¢ for one copy of

TOKEN SEGREGATION AND BEYOND

R. J. Chasteen
R J Chasteen
Box 3053-E.T. Station
Commerce, Texas

Cash .50
9/24/63
LK

Mailed 9/24/63
LK

INVOICE

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Mr. Louis A. Guidry
4401 Stephen Girard Avenue
New Orleans, La. 70126

****

Purchase Order # letter

Date Shipped 9-10-63

1 - Coles, Southern School Desegregation: A Psychiatric Study	.50

Quantities over 10 @ .35
" " 50 .25

FRIDAY

SEPTEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

13

SEPT. 1963

N.A.

60 Copies of each to attached label

Did not sent march 1963 new South because of insufficient Copies

(add Sample) RB.

Mr. A. Knighton Stanley
Duncan Y.M.C.A.
1515 Monroe Street.
Chicago, Illinois

256 - FRIDAY, SEPT. 13 - 109

sent. 9/25/63 express & parcel post

Henry Spira
188 Avenue B
New York City 9

September 26th, 1963

Dear Sir:

Please send me the following Leadership Reports: L 19✓ L 24✓ L 25✓ L 26✓
L 28✓ L 30✓ L 31✓ L 37✓ L 38✓
L 43.

Thanking you for same, I am

Yours truly,

H Spira

N. M

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENTAL STUDIES
(Formerly Bureau of Public Administration)

20 Sept. 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

The INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENTAL STUDIES LIBRARY has noted that your agency issues the publication listed below. If a free mailing list is maintained for libraries, we would appreciate having our name placed upon it. If this material may be obtained only by purchase, will you kindly quote the price before sending?

Thank you for your courtesy.

Very truly yours,

New South

Barbara J. Hudson
Librarian

348 Library Annex

We would appreciate a reprint of the article "Civil Rights and Civil Duties (address) Leslie W. Dunbar New South 17:10-15 n/d 1962

A. Sloan

Rt. 1, Box 263
Mulino, Oregon 97042
Sept. 16, 1963

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I am writing in the interest of a Modern Problems Class at our high school. We are studying race and racial problems and would appreciate any information that could be given to us on this subject.

If you do have any information that we could use, would you please send it immediately to the above address, for we will be studying this subject in a week or two.

Sincerely,

Susan Krivonen

9-19-63
School Deseg- 1st 6 yrs.
plus pub. list

9-19-63
Publications list
L-1 mA

118 Triphammer
Ithaca, New York
September 17, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street NW
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I am very interested to learn more about your work and receive a list of your publications. Any information you can send me would be much appreciated.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours
Lisa Anderson

Chamberlain, S. Dak.
August 19, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

Our United Church Youth Group is interested in program materials on race relations. Our high-school group would like to know how we can help improve relations between races. We would appreciate any ideas or materials you have to offer.

Thank-you for your help.

Sincerely,

Mavis Klein

Mavis Klein
Box 238
Chamberlain, S. Dak.

9-19-63
Samples
Dabbs - Tragic Fellowship
Dunbar - Annealing
New South - Macon - April
May
Hill This I believe

40 Old Broadway
Garden City Park, N.Y.
August 14, 1963

Very Reverend Father,

My name is Richard Wojculewski. I am a Sodalist at Chaminade High School, Mineola, Long Island, New York. This year the theme of the Sodality is: "The Student Vocation in the Mystical Body." Since we will be discussing Christian Movements during the following year, I wonder if it would be possible to obtain all available information on the structure and social action of your organization, as well as all possible background data. Thank you very much.

Yours in J.M.J.

Richard Wojculewski
Richard Wojculewski

9-19-63
mc

P.S. Our Sodality is an Apostolic group within a High School and we ask your suggestions as to what we can do in our capacity to forward your work -

Richard

Tragic Fellowship
Leaflets
2b's 2 Bulletins
NS - mcy

CODE NO.

TRANSACTION NO. 3 S435

ACQUISITIONS DEPARTMENT
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES
535 West 114th St. - New York 27, N. Y.

L. C. CARD NO.

Serials Acq.
Southern Regional Council. Toward Regional Realism. #1,3 and continuation

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

DATE 9/3/63

FORM Fg

PLEASE CITE CODE AND TRANSACTION NUMBERS IN ALL CORRESPONDENCE.
PLEASE RETURN ONE COPY OF THIS SLIP WITH PUBLICATION OR AS REPORT.

9-19-63 - sent 1, 2 & 3 'Toward Regional Realism'
mA

Columbia University Libraries
535 West 114th St., New York 27, N.Y.

Fg

It has recently come to our attention that the publication described on the attached slip is distributed by you. The Columbia University Libraries would be much interested in maintaining a file of this publication. Would it be possible for you to send the issues we now lack and place us on your mailing list to receive future issues without charge? If the publication is not available as a gift or on exchange, please let us know. We have specified on the enclosed lable the address to which we should like issues of this title sent, but we ask that you send all correspondence to this Division:

Transaction no. 3 S435

R85F(563)M

Send publications list

Mr. Morris L. Cohen
Biddle Law Librarian
U of Pa
3400 Chestnut St.
Phila 4, Pa.

sent 9-19-63
MA

Courtesy—TUCKER-CASTLEBERRY PRINTING, INC. • JAckson 5-8654

John A. MacDougall
Child 312
Harvard University
Cambridge 38, Mass.
September 1, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Do you have any list of your publications which it would be convenient to mail me at the above address?

Sincerely,

John A. Mac Dougall

John A. MacDougall

sent
9-3-61

sent later listing
9-19-63

400 N.Alabama Street
Crossett,Arkansas
September 16,1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St.N.W.
Atlanta 3,Georgia

Gentlemen;

Please send me some of your literature on race relations and how to start movements of better race relations.

I will appreciate any literature you may have along this line as I would like to have enough to pass out at a mass meeting September 28,1963.

Yours truly, H.D.Brookins

hdb/na

Rev.H.D.Brookins

9-19-63
m ✱

5 Copies each;

Desegregation: Macon
" Charlotte

2-43, 41, 39, 38, 22, 35, 32, 16

OAKLAND UNIVERSITY
Affiliated with Michigan State University
Rochester, Michigan

September 17, 1963

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I would appreciate receiving the informational publications you have available concerning the racial situation in the South. It will be of great value to me in conducting a political philosophy course I am currently teaching, which is centered on the problem of segregation and human and civil rights.

Thank you for your assistance.

Yours truly,

James C. Haden

James C. Haden
Professor of Philosophy

JCH:w

MA
9-19-63 — sent
Fed Exec & Civil Rights
Exec Support of C R
Albany
Employment Studies: 3
Coles
Morland
Henderson
Racial Violence & Law Enforcement
plus pub. list

Synopsis I, II, & III

put on #7
mailing list
gave MM- 9-19-63

St. George's Episcopal Church
P. O. Box 2207
Texas City, Texas

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Would you please send us a copy of Lunch Counter Desegration in Corpus Christi, by Kenneth Moreland and a copy of The Church in Areas of Racial Tension, by Cornelius C. Tarplee. We are preparing a study of Mr. Tarplee's book, Racial Prejudice, and these two pamphlets are recommended reading.

We will be most grateful.

Yours very truly,
Mrs. Jack F. Carlisle,
Teacher Senior High Class
St. George's Episcopal Church

Ben Haas
P.O. 5214
Raleigh, N.C.

- [illegible]

↓

Send copy of
each synopsis (1,2,3)

plus Henderson, Coles
Morland

No address
No reply

September 26, 1963

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir,

Upon receiving word of your organization, I would appreciate it if you could forward to me any available information concerning your work.

Thank you very much for your time and interest in this matter. I shall be looking forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely yours,

Don von Ratibor

September 26, 1963

Mr. Stuart Hanson
31 Foster Street
Littleton, Mass.

Dear Mr. Hanson:

Your letter of September 23 has been received, and for your ready information, I am enclosing a publications' list. After reading this list, if you desire any or all of the materials, please let us know. We will be happy to accommodate you in whatever way we can.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Nobbie H. Morgan
Administrative Secretary

/nm
Enclosure

Stuart Hanson
31 Foster St
Littleton, Mass.

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

A month ago, Henry Clark of your organization gave a short talk on prejudice at Guilford College, Guilford, North Carolina. He gave me many new ideas, and recommended that I write to the Southern Regional Council for more information. Therefore, I would appreciate it, if you would send any available material in the field of prejudice to the above address.

Thank you,
Stuart Hanson

Send Catalogue

September 26, 1963

Mr. Dave Chamberlain
Castorland, RFD
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Chamberlain:

We have your letter of September 20, in which you expressed a desire for materials related to discrimination and racial injustices. We have quite a number of materials that I feel will be of interest to you, however, I am enclosing a list of our publications, in order for you to determine which ones will be of greater benefit to you.

We look forward to hearing from you, and will be happy to assist you in whatever way we can.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Nobbie H. Morgan
Administrative Secretary

/nm
Enclosure

Send Pub
Catalogue

Dear Sirs,

Your organization was recommended to me by the S.C.L.C. in that you could send me much more information about the present racial situation to pursue my study. They (the SCLC) replied that you could send me more direct literature concerning the areas of discrimination and what can, and is, being done to improve racial injustices. My goal is to let the people in my area (greatly uninformed) know, understand, and contribute ~~for~~ to the situation, and realize what is really happening. I am particularly interested in specific problems and incidents. Please send me what ~~you~~ you feel would help me in the form of information, etc.

Thank you Very Much,

Dave Chamberlain
Castorland R.F.D.
New York

September 26, 1963

Mr. G. Franklin Edwards
Professor of Sociology
Howard University
Washington 1, D. C.

Dear Mr. Edwards:

Enclosed, as per your request, is a list of our publications. We will be happy to be of service to you, in whatever way we can.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Nobbie H. Morgan
Administrative Secretary

/nm
Enclosure

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY

September 20, 1963

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Please send to the undersigned at your earliest convenience a list of the publications of your organization. I am extremely interested in securing many of these publications and would want to order them by title.

Thanking you for this service, I am

Sincerely yours,

G. Franklin Edwards
G. Franklin Edwards
Professor of Sociology

GFE:wl

Fund

N.M. - 9-24-63

NEW ORLEANS PUBLIC LIBRARY
New Orleans 40, Louisiana

September 24, 1963

Dear Sirs:

If they are available free, we should like to secure for public use the publications listed below. Your kindness will be greatly appreciated.

'Toward Regional Realism' series:

No. 1. The South & the Nation
" 2. A Hundred Years Later

Yours very truly,
Business & Science Dept
Jerome Cushman,
Librarian

Box 333
Agnes Scott College
Decatur, Georgia
24 September 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Fwd
9-26-63
N. M.

Dear Sirs:

Would you please send me the twenty-eight page pamphlet, "Token Desegregation and Beyond," by L. Kenneth Morland published jointly with the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith?

Thank you.

Yours truly,
(Miss) Patricia LeGrande
Box 333
Agnes Scott College
Decatur, Georgia

The University of Wisconsin

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION DIVISION
432 NORTH LAKE STREET
MADISON 6, WISCONSIN
EXTENSION LIBRARY

September 20, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

We are very much interested in seeing a copy of your 1960 pamphlet: Racial Crisis and the Press. We think this might be suitable to include in the packages of loan material we are preparing for the Extension Centers in Wisconsin this fall. The Centers are to discuss the general topic of race relations in their discussion program this year. We hope you can send us a copy of the above bulletin very soon.

Sincerely yours,

G. Trayser

Mrs. Gladys Trayser
Administrative Assistant
Reference Loan Service

GT:vmr

Fwd
9-26-63

FRIED & MAILMAN
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

ELMER FRIED
STANLEY MAILMAN
COUNSEL
HARRY KAPLAN

295 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.
MURRAY HILL 3-7340

September 19, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

The current issue of The Saturday Review notes your publication of the pamphlet, "Token Desegregation and Beyond" by Professor Morland. We should be very much interested in reading this and would like you to send us a copy.

Please let us know the cost, if any, and we shall be happy to send our check.

Sincerely yours,

FRIED & MAILMAN

/ff

Stanley Mailman

Esleck Fidelity Onion Skin

Fwd 9-26-63

invoice also.

Mellon B-23
Harvard Business School
September 23, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Sir:

I am student at Harvard Business School, and I am interested in obtaining a report which you prepared earlier this year. The report was concerned with a study which the council conducted to determine the extent to which 14 firms in the Atlanta area had integrated their work forces. I am interested in exploring the possibility of doing some research in this area.

I would appreciate it if you would please send me a copy of the report and bill me for any charges that might be incurred.

Thank you for your help in this matter.

Sincerely,

Ashmead Pipkin
Ashmead Pipkin

Plans for Progress

Swarthmore Col.
Swarthmore, Pa
Sept. 26, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Fw
N.M.

Dear sirs:

I week or so ago I saw some of your publications & was very impressed by them. I wonder if you could put me on your mailing list. I was in Chapel Hill, N.C., this summer & was part of your statistics on demonstrations & sit-ins. I got part way through your pamphlet on Albany & would appreciate it if you could send that one to me. Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,
Terry Chapin

MRS. ANNA SIMMS TONISSEN
2309 PARK STREET
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

Sept. 20-63.

Southern Regional Council
Atlanta Ga.

Dear Southern Region:

I mailed you a check for $2.00 to cover some copies of Report No L-44 Aug 1-1963.

Title: A Different Way
Charlotte Has Built Its Integration Road.
Reprint from Charlotte Observer July 14-63. A special Report.
By L.M. Wright. Editor.

I had a letter saying you were sending 10 copies. I have not received them. Please advise me.

Thanking you
I am
Anna S. Tonissen.

Materials sent 9/12 returned, marked "no such #"
resent 9-30-63 with post card apology. MA

BROADWAY 6-7578

MILWAUKEE PUBLIC LIBRARY
814 WEST WISCONSIN AVENUE MILWAUKEE 3, WISCONSIN

If this item costs
more than $5.00,please
quote before shipping.

The enclosed order is an official order sent by the Milwaukee Public Library. The order slip indicates the author, title, publisher, edition and number of copies wanted.

If order cannot be filled, please return these order slips with your report. Space is provided in the lower right hand corner of the slip for reports from the dealer concerning the book ordered.

Please bill us in duplicate on your own bill forms including transportation costs, if the library is expected to pay such costs.

Milwaukee Public Library
Processing Department

PL-125

9-26-63
N.M

PUBLIC
LIBRARY
SYSTEM
MILWAUKEE

MA

Please note N.M.

No charge MA

September 26, 1963

Mr. Jennings Wood, Chief
Exchange and Gift Division
Legislative Reference Service
The Library of Congress
Washington 25, D. C.

Re: LRS/Libn.

Dear Mr. Wood:

We have your letter of September 23, in which you requested 10 copies of the Henderson pamphlet, The Economic Status of Negroes: in the Nation and in the South, on either a gift or an exchange basis.

I am enclosing, herewith, 10 copies of the above mentioned pamphlet, as you requested. However, the basis on which they are forwarded will be sent to you at a later date by Mrs. Montez Albright, our research associate, who has charge of such matters. Mrs. Albright is presently out of the office due to illness, however, this matter will be brought promptly to her attention upon her return.

We are happy to be of service to you.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Nobbie H. Morgan
Administrative Secretary
Research Department

/nm
Enclosures

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

PROCESSING DEPARTMENT
EXCHANGE AND GIFT DIVISION

Refer to: LRS/Libn.
September 23, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

The Staff of our Legislative Reference Service has asked me to request the following material to be used in replying to inquiries from Members of Congress:

10 copies - The economic status of Negroes: in the nation and in the South

This material is in addition to any which you may have already sent the Library. For your convenience, I am enclosing a self-addressed mailing label which will bring the material to the Library without further postage. We are hoping that the material may be received either as a gift or on an exchange basis. In the event that it is not available, or available only by purchase, please notify the Service Librarian, Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C.

We shall be most grateful for any assistance you can give us with our request.

Sincerely yours,

Jennings Wood, Chief
Exchange and Gift Division

Enclosure

Snd
9-26-63
N.M.

September 26, 1963

Mr. E. Wayne Adcock
University of Dubuque
Dubuque, Iowa

Dear Mr. Adcock:

Your letter of September 15 is hereby acknowledged, and enclosed herewith, please find a copy of Origins and Aims, an L-Report of SRC.

I am also enclosing a publications' list, in order for you to determine which publications will be of most benefit to you in your study.

Please let us hear from you concerning your decision, and we will be happy to assist you in whatever way we can.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Nobbie H. Morgan
Administrative Secretary

/nm
Enclosures

University of Dubuque
Dubuque, Iowa
September 15, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I am a senior in a United Presbyterian seminary, and I am presently doing research for a project on The United Presbyterian Church and its relationship to the American Negro. I hope to include in my report a section dealing with organizations of and for Negroes, treating their origins, objectives, achievements, etc.

I would very much appreciate your help in the accumulation of materials for the writing of this section. Could you give me a brief sketch of your organization, its history, purposes, goals, achievements, etc., and a bibliography of books and articles covering the American Negro and the racial problems in the United States.

I hope that you will see fit to send me whatever information that you feel is relevant to this report.

Thank you for your cooperation.

With regards,

E. Wayne Adcock
E. Wayne Adcock

Send Origins + Aims, SRC +
catalogue

DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON XX D.C. 20202

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Room 201
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

We have your Report L-23 dated January 24, 1961, on "Desegregation in Higher Education." While this report was useful to us at the time it was issued, it is now so outdated that it no longer serves our needs.

It would be most appreciated if you could send us two or three copies of your most recent list of formerly all-white colleges and universities of Southern and border states which have desegregated, plus any information you may have available on private institutions which have or have not desegregated.

Please send this information as soon as possible to me at the following address:

Room 2-A-019, FOB #6
400 Maryland Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20202

Thank you for your courtesy in answering this request promptly.

Sincerely yours,

9-27-63
mA

Gerald W. Elbers
Program Officer
Bureau of Educational
Assistance Programs

Les,

You will remember that a cab from WAYNESFIELD will pick you up at the airport in Asheville and drive you to Lake Junaluska.

mmj

Margaret Grayson
YWCA
1060 Government St
Mobile, Ala

Fed

NM

9-27-63

September 27, 1963

Miss Margaret Grayson
YWCA
1060 Government Street
Mobile, Alabama

Dear Miss Grayson:

At the request of Mr. Dunbar, I am enclosing herewith, information concerning the Southern Regional Council, and other related materials, which I trust will be useful to you.

If we can be of further assistance at any time, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Nobbie H. Morgan
Administrative Secretary
Research Department

/nm
Enclosures

1. Cy. L-1
2. New South, July-August issue
3. Plans for Progress
4. Annealing of the South
5. List of publications

Memo **FROM THE DESK OF PAUL RILLING**

MA

plz send to Mrs

Grayson info about SRC

+ a couple samples of

publications

John A. Robertson
516 E. [redacted]. [redacted] Floyce Street
[redacted]
Ruleville [redacted] MISS.

RULEVILLE, MISS.
AUG 19
3-PM
1963

5c U.S. POSTAGE

Mrs. Montez G. Albright
Research Associate
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta 3,
Georgia

send
9-29-63
NC - for study
course, U. of Miss.
(History Professor)

SRC PUBLICATIONS

a listing of current materials
relating to race relations and
allied subjects available from

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Summer, 1962

EXECUTIVE SUPPORT OF CIVIL RIGHTS, a review of the current administration's first year of civil rights action. 1962, 52 pp. SC 50¢.

THE FEDERAL EXECUTIVE AND CIVIL RIGHTS, a 48-page report sent to President John F. Kennedy with an 18-point proposal on executive power in furthering civil rights. 1961. SC 35¢, Q 25¢.

THE CITY AND THE NEGRO, by Charles E. Silberman. Migrations from South to North and rural to urban as reported in Fortune, March, 1962. Reprint, 9 pp. SC 20¢.

THE NEGRO AND EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN THE SOUTH: HOUSTON, 22-page report based on a survey by Prof. Art Gallaher, Univ. of Houston, Nov., 1961; CHATTANOOGA, Dr. Major J. Jones, research coordinator, Feb., 1962; and ATLANTA, Prof. Carl Holman, research coordinator, May, 1962. SC 20¢, Q 15¢.

A VIRGINIA VIEW OF "RACE AND REASON," by Benjamin Muse. A refutation of Carleton Putnam's views on superior-inferior race. Reprint from New South, Dec., 1961. SC 5¢, Q 3¢.

A SOUTHERNER'S WORDS SUPPLY REBUTTAL, by John Lofton. In his article reprinted from the Pittsburgh Post Gazette (March 18, 1959) Lofton pitts arguments from James McBride Dabbs' The Southern Heritage against Putnam's segregationist views. SCF, QRR.

ALBANY, by Howard Zinn, Prof. of History & Social Science, Spelman College. A first-hand account of the "Albany Movement" for desegregation in that Georgia city. (Mimeo.) 35 pp., 1962. SC 25¢, Q 20¢.

Assoc. Prof. of Sociology, Southern Illinois Univ. A 14-page survey of the number of Negro policemen employed in the South and their status in 130 communities. 1962. SC 10¢, Q 6¢.

THE ANNEALING OF THE SOUTH, by Leslie W. Dunbar. In his article reprinted from the Autumn 1961 Virginia Quarterly Review, SRC's Executive Director examines the changing climate of southern thinking. SC 10¢, Q 7¢.

THIS I BELIEVE, by Haywood M. Hill, M.D. The eloquent message a southern Presbyterian elder delivered to his church school class. 1961. SCF, Q2¢.

RACIAL VIOLENCE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT, by George McMillan. A study drawn on Chattanooga, Little Rock and Montgomery. 1960. SC 25¢.

SCHOOL DESEGREGATION: THE FIRST SIX YEARS. In question and answer form the facts confronting the South on this issue. 1960. SC 25¢, Q 20¢.

RACIAL CRISIS AND THE PRESS, by Walter Spearman and Sylvan Myer. Racial news in the press. 1960. SC 25¢, Q 20¢.

THE NEGRO VOTER IN THE SOUTH (1957) and THE NEGRO AND THE BALLOT (1959), both by Margaret Price. Statistics and specific local examples. SC -57 20¢, -59 25¢, together 40¢.

MAP, showing percentage of non-white population in counties of southern states as of 1960. SC 25¢, Q 20¢.

THE FREEDOM RIDE - MAY 1961. A chronology of it and reactions to it. (Mimeo.) SC 25¢.

THE STUDENT PROTEST MOVEMENT: A RECAPITULATION, a summary of sit-in activity

from February 1960 to September 1961 and its results. (Mimeo.) SC 15¢.

P WHAT THE SUPREME COURT SAID, by Prof. Robert A. Leflar. A 12-page legal analysis of the 1954 decision reprinted from Southern School News. SC 10¢

P THE SOUTH AND THE NATION, by Leroy Collins, former Governor of Florida. "A picture of the material advance of the South in recent years ... and of the possible return of the South to her early position of national leadership." 1960. SC 10¢, Q 8¢.

P THE CHURCH IN AREAS OF RACIAL TENSION, by the Rev. Cornelius Tarplee, Assoc. Secy. for Intergroup Relations, National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church. 1959. SC 5¢.

P IF THE SCHOOLS ARE CLOSED ... A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF THE PRIVATE SCHOOL PLAN, by Warren E. Gauerke & Donald Ross Green. 40 pp., 1959. SC 20¢, Q 15¢.

P SEGREGATION VERSUS THE SPACE AGE, by Marion A. Wright. A probing address by a former SRC President. SC 5¢.

P THE TRUTH ABOUT DESEGREGATION IN WASHINGTON'S SCHOOLS. Articles reprinted from the Washington Post. SC 10¢.

P GEORGIA'S DIVIDED EDUCATION. A detailed report published by the Georgia Conference on Educational Opportunities points to "separate but unequal." 56 pp., 1960. SC 35¢, Q 25¢.

Out of

10 ~~ARE SOUTHERN MINISTERS FAILING THE SOUTH? by Robert Paul Sessions. An Arkansas pastor critically appraises his colleagues. Reprint from The Saturday Evening Post, May 13, 1961, SC 5¢.~~

A SOUTHERN VIEW OF THE SOUTH, by Harold C. Fleming. Reprinted from The New York Times (April 3, 1960), this is SRC's former Executive Director's view of southern change and its effect on our image abroad. SCF, Q 2¢.

SANCTUARIES FOR TRADITION: VIRGINIA'S NEW PRIVATE SCHOOLS, by Mary Ellen Goodman. What "massive resistance" does to education by a member of the 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth. (Mimeo.) 27 pp., 1961, SC 10¢.

THIS IS WHAT WE FOUND, by Ralph and Carl Creger. How a white father and son in Little Rock came to champion equal rights and opportunities for Negroes. 60 pp., 1960. SC 25¢.

THE LOUISVILLE STORY, by Omer Carmichael and Weldon James. Detailed account of Louisville's desegregation of schools. 173 pp., 1957, Simon and Schuster. SCF, QCWC.

THREE VIEWS OF THE SEGREGATION DECISIONS, by William Faulkner, Dr. Benjamin Mays, Cecil Sims. Three papers read before the Southern Historical Association, 1955. 29 pp. SCF, QCWC.

THE EASY CHAIR, by Harry S. Ashmore. The story behind the Little Rock headlines reprinted from Harper's Magazine June, 1958. SCF, QCWC.

SOUTH CAROLINIANS SPEAK, compiled by the Rev. John B. Morris. Short essays on race relations by South Carolina "moderates." 89 pp. SCF, QCWC.

ACTION PATTERNS IN SCHOOL DESEGREGATION: A GUIDEBOOK, by Herbert Wey and John Corey. 276 pp., 1959, Phi Delta Kappa Commission Project. SCF, QCWC.

P

DESEGREGATION IN BALTIMORE CITY SCHOOLS. A 32-page report by the Maryland Commission on Interracial Problems & Relations and the Baltimore Commission on Human Relations. SCF, QCWC.

P

WHEN A CITY CLOSES ITS SCHOOLS, by Ernest Q. Campbell. Study of Norfolk, Va., citizens at a time when schools were closed there conducted by the Institute for Research in Social Science of the Univ. of North Carolina. 159 pp., 1960. SCF, QCWC.

P

THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL REPORTS THE CHANGING SOUTH. A collection of reprints illustrative of SRC's program in public information. SCF.

out of

NEW BUSINESS WAYS IN THE SOUTH. Reprint from *Business Week*, Aug., 5, 1961. SCF

LEADERSHIP REPORTS (all mimeographed unless otherwise noted, SCF, QRR)

P

L-1 THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL - ITS ORIGIN AND AIMS

P

L-5 PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND THE ECONOMY OF VIRGINIA, excerpts from a talk by Dr. Louis T. Rader, Gen. Mgr., Special Controls Dept., General Electric Co., Waynesboro, Va., June 12, 1959.

P

L-12 VOLUNTARY DESEGREGATION IN SOME SOUTHERN SCHOOL DISTRICTS. Statistics from six states, 1954-59.

P

L-14 A REPORT FROM VIRGINIA. News reports of the Virginia Education Association's actions in the desegregation controversy. 1960.

P

L-16 ATLANTA AND WASHINGTON: RACIAL DIFFERENCES IN ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT, Frank H. Stallings, Assoc. Prof. of Education, Univ. of

SOUTHERN STUDENT NEWSPAPER OPINION ON THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI. A round-up of editorials and columns reflecting on Oxford. SC 5¢

September 30, 1963

Professor Solon T. Kimball
Department of Anthropology and Education
Teachers College
Columbia University, New York 27, N. Y.

Dear Professor Kimball:

Sorry for the delay in replying to your letter; we have been rushed this summer and are running late. Under separate cover we have sent you several publications giving the statistical data you wish.

For addition and more recent data, may I refer you to the annual Statistical Summary (cost $1.00) put out by the Southern Education Reporting Service, P. O. Box 6156, Nashville, Tenn. 37212. They also publish a monthly magazine, Southern School News. The 1961 Report of the U. S. Civil Rights Commission: Education also has information you would find useful. We only have office file copies of these reports.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
- Georgia Education: Separate and Unequal
- Report on Education in Mississippi
- Southern Schools: Problems and Progress

Teachers College · Columbia University, New York 27, N. Y.

September 5, 1963

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

We would greatly appreciate receiving any of your publications which gives statistical data about expenditures and enrollments in southern educational institutions.

Sincerely yours,

Solon T. Kimball cs.
Solon T. Kimball
Professor of Anthropology
And Education

Edu Reporting
Refer to SRE Service
Statistical Summary
1109 19th Ave.
Nashville, Tenn.
P.O. Box 6156
37212

STK:ct

9-20-63

Ga. Schools
~~2 Reports: Colleges~~
~~Parochial schools~~

Misc schools

September 30, 1963

Professor Joseph P. Lonero
Department of Sociology
Mankato State College
Mankato, Minnesota 56001

Dear Professor Lonero:

Under separate cover we have mailed you some materials which we believe will be useful in your teaching course. A current list of our publications has been enclosed, also, and if you note any other item you would like, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
- Federal Executive and Civil Rights
- Executive Support of Civil Rights
- Albany: A National Responsibility
- Racial Violence and Law Enforcement
- Annealing of the South
- New South: Lillian Smith article

MANKATO STATE COLLEGE

MANKATO, MINNESOTA
56001

DIVISION OF SOCIAL STUDIES

September 16, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I am very much interested in acquiring any factual, analytic, or prognistic data or literature from your organization which might be of interest to a college class in racial and cultural minorities which I plan to teach this fall. Any bibliographic material or film recommendations would also be appreciated.

If you can oblige me in any of these requests, I would be very grateful.

Sincerely,

Joseph P. Lonero
Professor of Sociology

JPL:jp

Fed. Exec & C.R.
Exec Support
Albany
Racial Violence & Law Enforcement

Annealing of the South
New South: Lillian Smith

September 30, 1963

Mrs. Bette J. Jones
1111 West Canfield Street
Apartment 1736
Detroit 1, Michigan

Dear Mrs. Jones:

I am sorry for the delay in replying to your letter. The rush of events and recent publications, plus research staff illnesses, have left us running later than usual.

A list of desegregated libraries is enclosed, along with references. The list is from a new research publication, Access to Public Libraries, Prepared for the Library Administration Division, American Library Association, by International Research Associates, Inc. It is the most complete list now available. To it I have added a few libraries which we know to be desegregated since the closing date of the report, June 15.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF EDUCATION
DETROIT 2, MICHIGAN

1111 West Canfield Street
Apartment 1736
Detroit 1, Michigan
August 21, 1963

The Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I am interested in obtaining information concerning the integration of public libraries in the Southeastern states. If you have obtained any material regarding this subject since the completion of the mail survey which was conducted by the Southern Regional Council in 1953, I shall appreciate receiving such information.

Thanks for your consideration of this letter.

Sincerely yours,

Bette J. Jones
(Mrs.) Bette J. Jones

Note: Please reply to inside address.

22903

SARAH PATTON BOYLE • BOX 3183, UNIV. STA. • CHARLOTTESVILLE. VA.

ans 9-3-63

Dear SRC, 9/31/63

Enclosed in my check for $5 to cover a subscription to the New South and some materials ~~in~~ which I need immediately. Of course any surplus is a donation.

I have been asked to make a talk to a semi-moderate white church (a large one) and they particularly want to know all the evidence there is that there is no such thing as "racial inferiority". I know there have been many statements to this effect especially recently, by authorities in psychology and anthropology. Could I have a few of the best ones, please? I will also use them in my new book. You have sent them to me from time to time but

but I have loaned them out and they have not been return
Please send a few extra copies of the best. Could I possibly get them kbefore Sept. 15th? Sooner if possible.

Please thank Barbara Patterson for her review of my book THE DESEGREGATED HEART. I have wanted to write her but am deluged with correspondence--"must" letters, leaving no time for those I want to write.

Deseg. Heart is in 3rd printing now and selling steadily, my publishers tell me.

I continually give thanks and praise abroad for SRC. What a job you have done and are doing!

Bless you all,

Sarah Patton Boyle

[illegible]

Cash $1.00
10/2/63
LK

MISS EDITH F. McCULLY
P. O. BOX 1143
TRYON, NORTH CAROLINA

Sept. 28/63

New South
Atlanta, Ga.

Please send me ~~[illegible]~~ 5 copies
the July-August issue. I enc
$1.00.

Sincerely,
Edith F. McCull

sent 10-1-63 mc

Sam P. Wiggins
207 La Vista Drive
Nashville, Tenn 37215

Misc. Lit
bought at
desk.
$2.35
ck
10/2/63
LK

ck $3^{75}
10/2/63
LK

INVOICE

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

TO: Miss Norma J. Jones
Office Secretary
Commission on Human Rights
168 Capitol Annex
Frankfort, Kentucky

****

Purchase Order #

Date Shipped

9/26/63

15 Copies - Henderson Pamphlet @25¢

Total due ---------- $3.75

Thank you

circ. 20
10/2/63
LK

9-21-63

Dear Sirs,

Please send me one copy of NEW. SOUTH.

Pam Hyatt
406 Hall-Apt. 10
Bend, Oregon

sent 10-1-63 mo

Fayetteville Community Relations Association
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

FAYETTEVILLE, ARKANSAS

BD com
10/4/63 ✓
LK

Sept 28, 1963

Southern Regional Council, Inc
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Editor, SRC Newsletter

The city owned public swimming pool, in Fayetteville, Arkansas was desegregated during the summer of 1963.

The theaters in Fayetteville were also desegregated during the Spring of 1963.

Attached is 25¢ in coins. Please send me a copy of your publication, "The Economic Status of Negroes" by V. W. Henderson.

sent - 10-3-63
MA
(original letter to BP in Research)
for information.

Sincerely,
Lyell Thompson
Chm. Service Committee

412 Ila
Fayetteville, Ark.

"Token Desegregation & Beyond"

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

ck. .50
10/2/63
LK

50¢

Sirs: Please find check for 50¢ inclosed, for which send me "Token Desegregation and Beyond".

Sincerely,

George A. Finchum

George A. Finchum
East Tenn. State University
Johnson City, Tennessee

10-3-63
mA

ck .50
10/2/63
rK

6803 North 11th Street
Philadelphia 26, Pennsylvania
September 26, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

Enclosed is my check for fifty cents for a copy of J. Kenneth Morland's pamphlet "Token Desegregation and Beyond." In addition, I would be interested in learning of any other publications published by your organization as well as being notified of any future releases if you subscribe to such a practice.

Thank you for your time and effort.

Very truly yours,

Michael Siman

Michael Siman

10-3-63
mA

Please send 1 copy each to

Margaret C. McCulloch, 858 Whitford Place
Memphis 6, Tennessee -

The Annealing of the South, by Leslie Dunbar	.25
This I Beliefe, by Hayward M. Hill	SCF
MAP, showing % non-white population in counties of Southern states as of 1960-	.25
The Church in Areas of Racial Tension - by the Rev. Cornelius Tarplee,	.05
Segregation vs. The Space Age. by Marion A. Wright	.05
L28 Organizations Supporting the Student Protest Movement Nov 1961.	SCF
L32. Refutation of "Race + Reason" by Dr. William P. Sullivan,	SCF
L34A. Desegregation in Southern Parochial Schools in 11 states. 1963	SCF
L35. State Commissions on Race Relations	SCF
Plans for Progress - by 24 corporations	10¢
Business - Next Target for Integration	20¢
Total	90¢
previous items	1.00
Check enclosed	$ 1.90

sent 10-3-63 MA

Ck \$1^{90}
10/2/63
LK

858 Whitford Place
Memphis 6, Tenn. -
Sept. 28 - 1963.

Dear Mrs. Albright:-

Thank you for the two publications which I have received, for your letter & for the publications list.

I am ordering some added items & enclosing check for 1.90 to cover both the items already received & those I am ordering - Sincerely - Margaret C. McCulloch

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

PROCESSING DEPARTMENT
EXCHANGE AND GIFT DIVISION

Refer to: AG
Oct. 3,1963

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

The Librarian of Congress has requested me to acknowledge, with many thanks, receipt of the material mentioned below. Your kindness in sending this material to the Library of Congress is deeply appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Jennings Wood

Jennings Wood, Chief
Exchange and Gift Division

The material received:

The Economic Status of Negroes: in the Nation and in the South, by Vivian W. Henderson.

October 3, 1963

Mr. Bo Wirmark
Krongatan 4 A
Uppsala, Sweden

Dear Mr. Wirmark:

We are pleased that you have found our materials, borrowed from friends, useful in writing your thesis in political science on the nonviolent movement. Under separate cover we are sending additional publications, as you requested. All of us here remember Johan Galtung; when you see him please give him our fond regards.

A current publications list is also enclosed with the materials. If you note something else you think would be of interest, please write again.

Sincerely yours,

Montes G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
(for general background material)
The Annealing of the South
The Tragic Fellowship of Southerners
New South: November-December 1962
March 1962, Lillian Smith
January 1962, Lomax
July-August 1963, Bond
The South and the Nation
A Hundred Years Later
Southern View of the South
Economic Status of Negroes

(sit-in & related material)
Student Protest Movement: A Recap
The Freedom Ride
Racial Violence & Law Enforcement
Settling a Sit-in
New South: April 1960, March 1960, Sept. 1960; Jan., June, 1961; July-Aug. 1961; Sept., Oct., Dec., 1961; June 1963.
L-Reports: 22, 28, 35, 43, 44, 31
Wall Street Journal: Segregation Costs
Business: Next Target...

P.S. We have a report on protest activities for the Summer of 1963 coming out soon. I will send you a copy.

Uppsala 1/10 1963.

Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia, U.S.A.

Sirs,

I am writing a thesis in political science at the University here on the Negro nonviolent movement in the U.S., its development and dynamic. Johan Galtung of the Peace Research Section at the Institute for Social Studies in Oslo, where the thesis will also be published, has given me the address to you.

Would you be so kind as to send me what you have published in connection with the development in this field? I would be most grateful to recieve anything you have published and will pay for it as soon I get to know the costs. So far, I have borrowed the following items from a friend: Price: The Negro and the Ballot (1959); your employment studies on Houston, Chattanooga and Atlanta; Robert Leflar: What the Supreme Court Said; x)

With best wishes for your work and looking forward to hearing from you,

Yours sincerely,

Bo Wirmark

Address:
Krongatan 4 A,
Uppsala, Sweden.

x) Zinn: Special Report on Albany;

CALIFORNIA BOOK CO., LTD.

2310 TELEGRAPH AVENUE
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

Atlanta Southern Regional Council
Atlanta,
Georgia

Oct. 1, 1963

Attn: Order Dept.

Please refer to our Purchase Order # J 4949 **dated** June 11, 1963

for 1 - MacMillan: RACIAL VIOLENCE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

The above listed item(s) is (are) unfilled. Please advise when delivery may be expected.

10-3-63 (do not see any record of order)
m A

SEATTLE PUBLIC LIBRARY
Seattle, Washington, 98104
ATTN: REFERENCE DOCUMENT ASST.

28 SEP 1963

September 27, 1963

We should sincerely appreciate the favor if you will send TWO COPIES, if possible of: THE NEGRO AND EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN THE SOUTH, Report 1, Nov.1961 and 2, February 1962 for use in our Education and Business Departments.

Sent - 1 copy free w/ publication list
10-4-63
mA

F.85

IF THERE IS A CHARGE FOR THIS PUBLICATION, PLEASE ADVISE US BEFORE SENDING

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
THE UNIVERSITY OF AKRON
AKRON 4, OHIO

September 30, 1963

Gentlemen:

(no record of order)

Reference is made to our pamphlet order no. 204, dated November 14, 1962, which has not yet been received. Since this order was written cash with order, would you please either send us the pamphlet or refund the money. Thank you.

TITLE: RACIAL WORK AND NEGRO WASTE IN SOUTHERN EMPLOYMENT

sent
10-4-63
mA

Mrs. Margot Hagerman
Order Librarian

---

1 Copy
Henderson, Ec Status of Negroes

sent
10-4-63
mA

Library
National Education Ass'n
1201 16th St. N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Francis Reynolds, librarian

October 4, 1963

Miss Jeanie Comber
Box 102
Wilson College
Chambersburg, Pa.

Dear Miss Comber:

I am sorry that we cannot give you the requested information regarding a selective buying campaign with a list of products manufactured by corporations who discriminate in hiring and firing, or who support segregationist activities, either indirectly or directly. We do not know of such a list.

May I suggest that you send the same letter you wrote to us to the following organizations:

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

National Urban League
14 East 48th Street
New York 17, New York

Southern Christian Leadership Conference
334 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Comm.
6 Raymond Street N.W.
Atlanta 14, Ga.

I am sure one of these organizations would know about the list you mentioned if such a list is in existence.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Box 102
Wilson College
Chambersburg, Pa.
September 28, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

In order to initiate a selective buying campaign on campus and in the community, we would appreciate any available information or list of products manufactured by corporations who discriminate in hiring and firing, or support segregationist activities, either indirectly or directly through contributions to groups actively opposing integration.

Any suggestions concerning the most effective means of carrying out this campaign would be of great help.

Very truly yours,

WILSON COLLEGE
CIVIL RIGHTS COMMITTEE

Jeanie Comber

Jeanie Comber

refer to:
Core - 38 Park Row
NY 38
NAACP
SCLC
SNCC
Urban League

October 4, 1963

Miss Cecile Meyer
103 E. Irving Lane
Oak Ridge, Tenn.

Dear Miss Meyer:

We are pleased that you found Dr. Coles' report of value in educating the educationists! Under separate cover we are mailing you the requested two copies plus eight copies of Dr. Henderson's report. Perhaps it will help to educate the Chamber of Commerce, as you hope.

The Oak Ridger was not on our press list; I have added it so that all notices of our publications will be locally received and noted. Thank you for giving us this suggestion. We have, in the past, largely confined our press list to "friendly" newspapers--perhaps we should now begin to add others who are at least fairly open-minded and, as you said, "educate" them and the local citizenry.

Thank you for your interest, and do let us know how the Human Relations Advisory Committee progresses in helping to change policies and practices.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

ck $5.00
9/23/63
LR

103 E. Irving Lane
Oak Ridge, Tenn.
September 17, 1963

Southern RegionalCouncil
Room 201
5 Forsyth St., N. W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

DearSirs:

Thank you very much for the copies of Bob Coles' recent report which you sent me upon request. I have now given them all out to people in the educational system here, who I hope will profit from the wise words of the kindly young psychiatrist.

At this point I could use a couple of additional copies of this report plus several of Vivian Henderson's latest study on the cost to the South of race bias (I cannot find the title in the Chattanooga Times write-up.) Enclosed please find check for $5.00, which I hope will cover expenses of sending these supplies to me. This latest study is one which I would like some of our local Chamber of Commerce people to see--they have pretty royally ignored CORE's 6 weeks picketing of a local laundromat which refuses to change its policies--and the press has made light of a recent public appearance at the laundry of 3 Ku Klux Klansmen from Blount County. We have a number of Chamber people on our Human Relations Advisory Board--which also seems to be sitting this one out, except for criticizing CORE for making a "public spectacle."

given to hm 9-30-63 MA

Sorry I missed seeing Bob or Paul on our recent trip through Atlanta. Are the news releases about your new studies sent to the Oak Ridger? Dick Smyser is the editor, in case you are ever able to send him educational material of this sort. The Chattanooga Times covers your work in front page articles every time, which must be very helpful in beginning to educate the citizenry.

Yours truly,
Cecile Meyer
Cecile Meyer

2 - Coles 1.00
several - Henderson 2.00
3.00

September 26, 1963

Gentlemen,

A few years ago I corresponded with the Council and you kindly sent a catalogue of publications to me. If such is available, would you please forward the current listing of publications, including the price of the various works ?

Thank you very much for your consideration,

James O. Haehn

James O. Haehn
Division of Social Science
Chico State College
Chico, California

10-4-63

ck $2 15
10/3/63
LK

Sent
10-4-63
MA

109 McDaniel ave.,
Easley, S.C.
Oct. 1, 1963

Southern Reg. Council,
5 Forsyth St., N.W.,
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Enclosed is my check for the pamphlets and Reports listed on following page.

Please send as quickly as possible, and also send latest list of materials available.

Thank you.

Maude Massey Rogers.

Send to —

Maude Massey Rogers
109 McDaniel Ave.
Easley, S. C. 29640

L-Reports: L-40 to L-45.

Federal programs to promote
Employment, etc.,— Migell —— 10¢

Southern Schools; Token
Desegregation, etc.,— Morland — 50¢

The Civil Rights Crisis;
parts I, II, + III, @ 20¢ ——— 60¢

The Desegregation of Southern
Schools:— Coles ——— 50¢

Business—next Target etc.—
— perry — 20¢

The Economic Status of
Negroes, etc.,— Henderson — 25¢

Total $2.15

4 stamps .20
9/23/63
LR

PURCHASE ORDER

BACON PAMPHLET SERVICE, Inc.
Pamphlet Distributors
NORTHPORT, NEW YORK
ANDREW 1-7714

No. 02226
MUST APPEAR ON LABEL
to assure identification
9-12-63

To

Southern Regional Council
Rm. 201
5 Forsyth St.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

No. of Copies

1 copy- Dabbs- HUNDRED YEARS LATER. .20

10-4-63
MA

We enclose $ .20 in ☒ Stamps ☐ Check

☐ PAPER PAT'D BY N.C.R. CO.

9/17/63

ck $1.00
9/23/63
LK

Gentlemen:

For the enclosed check ($1.00), please send me two (2) copies of J. Kenneth Morelands pamphlet - Token Desegregation and Beyond. Saw a reference to it in the current SR.

Thank you,

C. J. BRADLEY
260 OLD ORCHARD ROAD
PADUCAH, KY.

10-4-63
MA

316 Holland Avenue
Braddock, Penna.
September 26, 1963

Southern Regional Council
Room 201
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Mr. Harold C. Fleming;

I am a senior in high school. In our P.O.D. Class, we are presently studying the question of Civil Rights. I would appreciate it very much, if you could send me some information concerning this matter. Any type of leaflets or articles would be accepted gratefully by me and my classmates. I would also like to receive, if at all possible, information about your organization, the Southern Regional Council.

Thank you,
Maryanne Pytka

10-4-63
SRC -
publication list
1st 6 yrs.
MA

.10 coin
10/4/63
LK

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

October 2, 1963

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Sir:

Thank you very much for your prompt attention to my order. The information it includes should prove very useful in determining the feasibility of further study in this area.

Enclosed is 10¢.

Sincerely,

Ashmead Pipkin
Ashmead Pipkin

A.A.1 BOX 382B

Piqua, Ohio
8-31-63

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street N.W.
Atlanta 3
Georgia

Dear Sirs:

It has been brought to my attention that the racial problems are more serious than I knew. Naturally, the march on Washington brought this to light.

Right now I am undecided on certain issues and would like to be informed. I would appreciate any and all information you can supply me with.

Sincerely,
Nancy Minton

publications list
NS folder

10-4-63

LIBRARY
NEW YORK STATE SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIAL AND LABOR RELATIONS
A UNIT OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK
CORNELL UNIVERSITY
ITHACA, NEW YORK
14850

August 28, 1963

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Private associations contribute a great deal to the development of industrial relations in our country. We would like to have as much information about your program as is possible. Do you have publications which reflect your organization's history, services or research which you could send us for our library files.

We are sending you a list of our publications. If you would indicate those you are interested in, we would be glad to send them to you.

Very truly yours,

Leone W. Eckert.

Leone W. Eckert
Records Librarian

LWE:ek
Enc.

SRC
publications list
10-4-63

October 7, 1963

Mr. M. Penn, Publicity
1110 Yale Street
Santa Monica, California

Dear Mr. Penn:

We are mailing you, under separate cover, the two requested publications. Before putting you on our press list, we would like to know: for whom do you do publicity?

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
  Racial Violence and Law Enforcement
    Unequal Badge

Send all data
information, news releases, bulletins;
Racial Violence & Law Enforcement, The
Unequal Badge, Keep me on mail list.

M. Penn Publicity
1110 Yale St
Santa Monica, Calif

October 7, 1963

Mr. Todd Gitlin
President
Students for a Democratic Society
Student Department of the League for
Industrial Democracy
112 East 19th Street
New York 3, New York

Dear Mr. Gitlin:

We are mailing you under separate cover the requested three issues of our "Toward Regional Realism" series.

I regret that it will be quite complicated to remember to mail you subsequent issues. This series follows no set publication date, but will appear as we have publications which fit into the format. The best means for you to assure yourself of receiving publications which interest you would be to subscribe to our monthly publication, New South. Periodically, it will carry a list of recent publications which may be ordered. The subscription rate is only $2.00 per year. A copy is enclosed with the series.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
- Collins, The South and the Nation
- A Hundred Years Later
- Henderson, The Economic Status of Negroes
- publications list
- sample copy, New South

L|D
1·9|0·5

Students for a Democratic Society

Student Department of the League for Industrial Democracy

National Office: 112 East 19th Street, New York 3, New York • GR 3-2181; AL 4-5865

715 Arch Street
Ann Arbor, Michigan

September 28, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I would appreciate being placed on your mailing list for the "Toward Regional Realism" series and other of your publications, present and future.

Sincerely,

Todd Gitlin

Todd Gitlin
President

October 7, 1963

Mr. Rudolph R. Butler
3416 Hilldale Place
Baltimore 15, Maryland

Dear Mr. Butler:

Sorry to be so long in replying to your letter. There have been no records kept on capital punishment, so quite a lengthy search was required and we have been extremely pushed this summer and fall.

So far as we know, there have been no white men executed for any crime against Negroes. In North or South Carolina, about two years ago, a white man received the death penalty for raping a Negro girl in Tallahassee some two years previously. The sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

I am enclosing one of our current publications lists. The best way to receive our reports is to subscribe to New South, our monthly publication. Periodically, it lists all our newest publications on all subjects. In this way you could order those which interest you.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

3416 Hilldale Place
Baltimore 15, Maryland
Aug. 29, 1963

Southern Regional Council Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir,

Please inform me as to whether or not any white man has ever received Capital punishment for any Crime against a American Negro, If so, please send Names, Dates and Places etc.

I have read many of your reports and other papers though the kindness of a friend. How do I go about getting these reports on "Civil Rights" etc? Thanking you in advance.

Truly Your,
Rudolph R. Butler

(see Atlanta file)

October 8, 1963

Mr. Kenneth G. Howser, Jr.
26415 Ridge Road
Damascus, Maryland

Dear Mr. Howser:

Your letter to the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce has been referred to us for reply.

In the first place, I think I should tell you that peophe here involved in civil rights do not agtee that Atlanta is a model city for the nation. There is not nearly as much desegregation here as one would be led to believe by reading some of the magazine and news reports on Atlanta. The much publicized desegregation of 45 restaurants has now dwindled to 12, and we are not sure of that number. Hotel/motel desegregation is for large conventions only, and provided the organization has no more than 5% Negro attendance.

Every advance that has been achieved here has been won through much effort and long and intensive protests involving marches, petitions, picketing, sit-ins with arrests and fines, economic boycotts, negotiations, compromises, and some disillusionment.

In the second place, we are not equipped with sufficient staff to do a detailed report for individuals such as you have requested. Under separate cover I am mailing you some reports, and you can find answers to most of your questions from them. The other information you require can be found in any library, by a search of articles and news reports.

I am also enclosing with the Synopsis reports a report on Charlotte, N.C., which really is desegregated.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
  Synopsis: I, II, III
  L-44: Charlotte

THE ATLANTA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

RESPECTFULLY
REFERS TO

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

the attached letter with the request that same be answered and such action as you think best be taken on the matter mentioned in the letter.

26415 Ridge Road
Damascus, Maryland
September 24, 1963

Atlanta Newspapers, Inc.
10 Forsythe Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I am a student of ~~social science attending Montgomery~~ Junior College. As a class assignment, we were told to chose a pressing social problem of the 1960's and to report upon this topic in depth.

On the advice of my instructor, I choose the issue of racialism in Atlanta. I was lead to understand that in all the South, Atlanta has taken a unique stand on this issue. It was on the advice of my instructor that I write your organization.

I would greatly appreciate information in any form which you would be kind enough to send to me. Please be certain that included are names of the principals, dates of events, and, if possible, editorals concerning this subject from various Atlanta newspapers.

Thank you very much for the consideration you have shone me and the information you send me.

Yours very truly,
Kenneth G. Howser, Jr.

Contact
Southern
Regional
Council

Journal
News Room

Dear Sirs -
Please send us the following leaflets and reprints -

X1. Your Community Looks at Itself (A Manual for Home Town Self Survey)

√2. The Negro & Employment opportunity in the South: Atlanta

X3. Lecture "The Economic Effect of School Closing."

√4. New South

Sincerely
Mrs. Hugh Terman
Box 322
Grinnell, Iowa

Sent
10-8-63 MA

Please send price lists of any available material on the southern integration movement - especially about SNCC.

Thank you,

Laurie Wender
414 Lawrence, #7
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Sent
10-8-63
MA

also sent SNCC address

10-8-63
mA
sent publications list

Sou. Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I am a student at Ky. Southern College and am writing for our Sociology Class for any free pamphlets on Social problems. Also a list of periodicals we can get concerning these problems.

Please send this to
Kentucky Southern College
Shelbyville Road
Louisville, Ky.
(% Mr. Joseph E. Lowe, Jr.)

Thank you very much.

Mrs. W. A. Brittain

October 8, 1963

Mr. Alexandra A. Felds
Department of Speech and Dramatic Arts
Temple University
Philadelphia 22, Pa.

Dear Mr. Felds:

I think perhaps you do not know the nature of the Southern Regional Council: we are an interracial group and our origin and aims are summed up in the enclosed resume.

Regarding biographical materials on Governor Wallace, copies of his speeches dealing with segregation, press releases from his office, etc., I would suggest that you write to the Governor's executive secretary. I believe he has a public relations and publicity aide and would be able to provide you with the information you desire.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Enclosure

TEMPLE UNIVERSITY
PHILADELPHIA 22, PA.

DEPARTMENT OF SPEECH AND DRAMATIC ARTS

SPEECH AND HEARING CENTER
DEBATE COUNCIL
STUDENT SPEAKERS BUREAU
FACULTY SPEAKERS BUREAU

UNIVERSITY THEATRE
VEST POCKET THEATRE
HIGH SCHOOL SPEECH FESTIVAL
CIVIC FORUM LEAGUE

September 25, 1963

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201
5 Forsyth S.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs;

I am a graduate student at Temple University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. My major field of study is Rhetoric and Public Address. As a graduate student I am required to write a thesis in order to meet all of my requirements. After much consideration my faculty committee of advisors have at long last approved my topic. I have deceided to do a complete rhetorical study of Governor George Wallace of Alabama. I have selected the Governor because I believe that he represents an important segment of contemporary American life and thought.

I would greatly appreciate it if you would send the following information;

1. Any biographical material on the life of Governor Wallace that you may have.

2. Any speeches delivered within the past two years dealing with the problem of segregation.

3. Any press releases from his office on the topic of segregation.

4. Any other material which you feel will be of service in adding to this study of the Governor of Alabama.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

Alexandra A. Felds
Alexandra A. Felds

October 8, 1963

Mr. Anthony E. Kessel, S.J.
West Baden College
West Baden Springs
Indiana

Dear Father Kessel:

Under separate cover we are mailing you some of our publications. A current publications list is enclosed, and if you see additional items you think would be helpful in your social studies class, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
  Federal Executive and Civil Rights
  Executive Support of Civil Rights
  Employment Opportunities: Houston
  Albany
  Racial Violence and Law Enforcement
  The Negro and the Ballot
  Southern Schools: Token Desegregation...
  School Desegregation: A Psychiatric Study
  Economic Status of Negroes
  L-44: Charlotte

WEST BADEN COLLEGE
WEST BADEN SPRINGS
INDIANA

October 2, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I would appreciate it very much if you would send me any material you have on your organization, its aims, methods, history, and leaders. Also any literature you have dealing with racial problems. This will be a great help to me in teaching about social problems and their solutions.

Since I have no funds for this project, I cannot pay for this material, but will be most grateful for what you send.

Would you please put me on any mailing lists you have.

You and our work is in my prayers.

Gratefully yours in Christ,

Anthony E. Kessel, S.J.
Anthony E. Kessel, S.J.

Fed Executive
Exec Support
Employment Opportunities: Houston
Albany
Racial Violence & Law Enforcement
The Negro & the Ballot
Token Desegregation & Beyond
A Psychiatric Study
Economic Status of Negroes

So. Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:

Please send free copies of

L-43 - Businessmen Point the Way

L-44 - Charlotte Has built its Integration Road: A Different Way.

Thanks

A L Kleinfeldt

A. L. KLEINFELDT
1205 Montclair Rd.
Cocoa, Florida

10-8-63
mA

October 8, 1963

Miss Suzanne E. Levison
Committee on National Student Association
University of Michigan
615 Church Street
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Dear Miss Levison:

The address of the Prince Edward County Free School Association is Box 2000, Washington, D. C. The Association is seeking donations for the school. The administrator for the free school system is Dr. Neil V. Sullivan of Long Island, but we do not have his address in Virginia. Possibly a letter addressed to him in Prince Edward County would reach him. Farmville, Va., is probably where he has his residence.

You may also wish to write to Miss Jean Fairfax, American Friends Service Committee, 160 N. 15th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Miss Fairfax has a continued interest in the education of the children in Prince Edward County.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

615 Church Street
Ann Arbor, Michigan
October 1, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street North West
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

The students of University of Michigan, working through the United States National Student Association, would like to assist the educational project now being conducted in Prince Edward County, Virginia which provides schooling for children of all races who are not enrolled in segregated private schools. We would like to contact the director of this project to enquire how we can be of help. Could you please furnish us with the name and address of this person or tell us where we can find out the information?

Sincerely yours,

Suzanne E. Levison

Suzanne E. Levison
For theCommittee on National Student Association
University of Michigan

October 8, 1963

Mr. Hugh V. Brown
506 E. Bunch Drive
Goldsboro, N. C.

Dear Mr. Brown:

Enclosed is a sheet listing answers to some of your questions: number of Negroes enrolled in schools with whites, dates of desegregation by districts, number of integrated schools.

For more detailed information regarding the individual schools in each school district, and the numbers of Negro students attending each, I suggest that you get a copy of the September issue of Southern School News and request a copy of their Statistical Summary, which should be available in early November. Not all students who register attend schools, and so it is always necessary to await official school enrollment figures after the schools have been in session for several weeks. The Southern Education Reporting Service, P. O. Box 6156, Nashville, Tennessee (37211) does such an excellent job of keeping up with school desegregation that we do not attempt to duplicate their work, but use their figures and concentrate our resources on other areas of desegregation. Single copies of SSN are .20; the Summary is $1.00.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Enclosure

PS The Sept issue of SSN will not have the complete information on schools that you desire.

506 E. Bunch Drive
Goldsboro, N. C.
Sept. 29, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N. W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Gentlemen:

Would you be able to furnish me with some information relative to numbers of Negroes integrated in previously all-white schools up to the latest figures?

I wish to make use of use of these figures in a work to be published on "Equality and Quality Education of Negroes in North Carolina".

In what cities of North Carolina are there integrated schools?

How many Negroes are enrolled?

In what year were the first Negroes integrated; and where?

Any additional information you may have for North Carolina.

Thanking you for your aid in this regard and hoping to hear from you shortly, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

Hugh V. Brown

H. V. Brown

802-6th Ave No.
St. Cloud Minn.
Sept. 30, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Room 201,
Atlanta 3, Georgia

10-8-63
MA
2-1
publication list

Dear Sirs,

My senior social class is now studying the different racial problems and I would like to inquire more about your organization. I would like to know what the aims and accomplishment are. Also how we as students can contribute to improving race relations. Any information or materials you could send about your group and about the different races would be of great value to me

Sincerely yours,
Betsy Chanba

JOHN F. TWOMBLY
827 LEGARE ROAD
AIKEN, S. C.

Southern Regional Council Sept 29

Could you send me a few

⑤ copies of your leaflet —

THIS I BELIEVE

by

Haywood Hill

from the New South - April 1961

What would the cost of larger quantities be? 10 - 100

John F Twombly

10-8-63
MA
sent w/marked publication list

9-28-63

Dear Sirs:

I would appreciate a copy of your report entitled "The negro and employment opportunities in the South".

Thank you

Robt. C. Zraktmon
573 Green Ave.
San Bruno Calif.

Sent
10-8-63
MA

Gentlemen   Sept. 27, 1963

I am a senior at the University of Florida studying Sociology and particulary the Racial and Cultural Minority situation. Would you please send me all the information that you have that would be of value to me in my studies and any other sources of information that I my seek. Thank you very much.

Michael Wolfson
4129 NW 7th Street
Gainesville
Florida
32601

10-8-63
sent publications list

LEON W. SCOTT, D.D.S.
6 SICKLES AVENUE
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Office: NE. 2-2829
Res. NE. 2-4951

Sept. 26, 1963.

Southern Regional Conference
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia.

Gentlemen:

Please send me a copy of Howard Zinn' "A Study of National Responsibility" Let me know the cost.

I like Zinn's article in the Nation for Oct. 5,1963 very much. I have been saying on my own that if any State had the same propo proportion of Negro officials as Alabama has white and if these Negroes treated whites the way whites now treat Negroes then the F Federal Government would find a way to protect its white citizens in that state. I am not a lawyer but I am certain that this would happen. And furthermore if a whole region as large as the South were to so mistreat whites phew that would be something to see what can be done.

Sincerely yours,

Leon W. Scott

Sent
10-8-63
mA

SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM
THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS
AUSTIN 12

September 25, 1963

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I am interested in three reprints that are listed in your Summer (1963) issue of SRC Publications. All three of these reprints are listed on page 11. One is L-42, another is L-44, and the third is described as "The Oxford Disaster; Price of Defiance."

I am enclosing two stamps to cover the cost of the third reprint.

Of course I will appreciate your sending the other two gratis.

Sincerely yours,

Paul J. Thompson

Paul J. Thompson
Director Emeritus

PJT:cgd

Sent
10-8-63
mA

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
INDIANA STATE COLLEGE
INDIANA, PENNSYLVANIA

Department of Home Economics
September 24, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street NW
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

May I please receive a copy of each of two publications dealing with the Negro youth and employment opportunities in the South? These are listed in the September - October issue of Children under the following heading:

A report based on a survey by Art Gallagher, Jr., Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Houston. November 1961.

A report based on a survey by the Chattanooga Council for Cooperative Action, Major J Jones, Research Coordinator. February 1962.

Thank you very much for your assistance.

Very truly yours,

Patricia Ann Bell

Patricia Ann Bell

10-8-63
MA
sent all three
publications list

Aug. 15th

Dear Sirs,

Please put me on your mailing list.

I'm a student in North Dakota & would appreciate any free information you could send me on your organization, etc.

Please mail it to:

Tom S. Galt, AF11378812
706th RADRON. (SAGE)
Dickinson, North Dakota

Thank you,

2-1
publications list

Sincerely yours,

Tom S. Galt

10-8-63
MA

Argusville, N.D.
August 15, 1963

The Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth N.W.
Atlanta, Ga.

Gentlemen:

Would you please send me any information on Civil Rights that you can. I became very interested on that subject at Bible Camp and a freind of mine who attended the Youth Form at Atlanta earlier this summer told me you would be happy to send me information.

My address is Ernest Slingsby, Argusville, North Dakota.

Yours truly,
Ernest Slingsby

10-8-63
mA
sent publication list

10-8-63
mA

33 Ragged Hall Lane,
St. Albans,
Herts., ENGLAND

12/9/63

Ms. M. G. Albright
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. N.W
Atlanta 3

Dear Ms. Albright

Thank you very much for your letter of 13th August in which you said you would send me 'New South' for ~~three~~ six months at a cost of $1.00 and enclosed your current publications list.

As well as the five ~~issues~~ copies of each of this summers issues of 'New South' which you kindly promised to send me, could you also please send;

5 copies 'Plans for Progress'
10 copies 'Southern Student Newspaper Opinion on the University of Mississippi"
4 copies 'Albany: A Study in National Responsibility'
2 copies 'When a City Closes its Schools
5 copies 'Desegregation in Baltimore'
20 copies 'A Southern View

of the South'

3 copies 'The Negro and Employment opportunities in the South'

2 copies 'The City and the Negro'

2 copies 'Executive support of Civil Rights

5 copies each of the following 'Leadership Reports'
L-1, L-27, L-29, L-35, L-36, L-37, L-38

As there is considerable red tape involved in sending money to the U.S.A. may I please delay paying the dollar I owe you for 'New South' ~~until~~ and pay it when I send you the money for the pamphlets?

Thank you for your trouble.

Yours sincerely,
Alison Macfarlane
(Miss)

To open cut here

Sender's name and address: A. J. Macfarlane,
33 Ragged Hall Lane
St. Albans, Herts.,
ENGLAND

AN AIR LETTER SHOULD NOT CONTAIN ANY ENCLOSURE ; IF IT DOES IT WILL BE SURCHARGED OR SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL.

←Second fold here→

BY AIR MAIL
PAR AVION
AIR LETTER
AEROGRAMME

ST. AL
15 PM
SEP
1963
HERTS

6d
SIXPENCE·POSTAGE

Mrs. Montez G. Allright
Southern Regional Council,
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
ATLANTA 3,
Georgia,
U.S.A.

←To open cut here

October 8, 1963

Miss Betty Jean Hutcheson
206 North 15th
Murray, Kentucky

Dear Miss Hutcheson:

The only way I know to answer your request is to send you some examples of communities that did "minimize friction among racial groups" and hope that this will give your some ideas of "how to do it." We do not publish "how to do it" manuals, because there are no real rules that would work in every community--except, of course, the Judeo-Christian ethic of loving your neighbor as yourself. And this not many people are prepared to do.

A current publications list is enclosed for your possible interest.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
  L-Reports on Richmond, Charlotte &
    Human Relations Commissions, Business Men Lead Way
  New South: Macon
  Publications list

206 North 15th
Murray, Kentucky
September 27, 1963

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I am a member of the Murray State College Debate and Discussion Society. This year we are discussing the proposal of "What should be done to minimize friction among racial groups in the United States." This topic set my colleague and I to thinking about the many groups that have been discriminated against in the United States in the last few years as well as in the past. This led us to decide to write to you and many other organizations that we felt could give us a clear picture of the real problem. We would appreciate any information you can send us in duplicate for our files. This material will be invaluable to us in the year to come.

Thank you for your consideration of our request.

Respectfully yours,

Betty Jean Hutcheson

examples of minimizing friction:

2 Richmond
2 Charlotte
2 Macon

State
2 Human Relations Commission

publications list

F-5

please add to
list & bill

Wesley Foundation
3501 TAFT
WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS

September 4, 1963

10-9-63

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

Please add us to your subscribers list for New South.

Also, I have heard of a new booklet which has to do with housing trends. Is this a publication of yours? If not, could you give me the publisher's address?

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Gene

Gene Sorley
Director

Trends in Housing (bimonthly)
Nat'l Comm Against Disc in Housing
426 W. 58 St., N Y 19, N.Y.

1961- U S Comm on C R
#4 Housing

McEntire
Residence Race
U of California Press
Berkeley -1960

October 8, 1963

Mr. Gene Sorley
Director
Wesley Foundation
3501 Taft
Wichita Falls, Texas

Dear Mr. Sorley:

The publication *Trends in Housing* is a bimonthly put out by the National Commission Against Discrimination in Housing, 426 W. 58 St., New York 19, N.Y. You may also wish to read the *1961 Report of the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights: No. 4. Housing*, and a very good book, McEntire, *Residence and Race*, University of California Press, Berkeley. 1960.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Enclosure: publications list

same letter to:

Mr. Howard Dooley
410 Howard Hall
University of Notre Dame
Notre Dame, Indiana

Mr. John F. Brooks
420 Calle Mayor
Redondo Beach, Calif.

Mr. James V. Gambone
281 Oriole Drive
Pittsburgh, Pa. 15220

October 9, 1963

Professor John E. Gow,
Director of Forensics
Elmhurst College
Elmhurst, Illinois

Dear Professor Gow:

Regarding your request for information for your college debate topic for 1963, "Resolved: that the federal government should guarantee andequal educational opportunity to all qualified high school graduates," we are sorry we cannot give you much information. We have had to limit our resources to the primary and urgent problems of race in the southern states, and have made no surveys or reports on higher education except for the numbers of southern colleges and universities that have been desegregated. May I suggest that you write to the following:

Negro College Fund, Inc.
22 East 54th Street
New York, New York

Dr. Horace Mann Bond
Dean of Education
Atlanta University
Atlanta 14, Georgia

National Scholarship Service & Fund
for Negro Students
6 East 82nd Street
New York, New York

The U. S. Office of Education
Washington, D. C.

There have been bills introduced in Congress (and not passed) and the U.S. Office of Education should have information on these, with perhaps reprints from the Congressional Record. Dr. Bond has been interested in this for a long time and is familiar with the subject.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

ELMHURST COLLEGE
ELMHURST, ILLINOIS
TERRACE 2-1021

Department of Speech
and Theatre

Garry Paul Colburn
John Eldred Gow
Suzanne Marie Kohut
Frances Elizabeth Lohr
Donald Ray Low
Charles Clifford Arends,
Chairman

August 28, 1963

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

The national collegiate debate topic for the 1963-64 season is,

> "Resolved: that the federal govefnment should guarantee an opportunity for higher education to all qualified high school graduates."

Within a few weeks now our debaters at Elmhurst College will be examining all phases of this proposition, seeking out the best available evidence in the process.

In the pursuit of evidence we are writing to organizations such as yours in the hopes that you might have important information available on the subject. The story of James Meredith is a part of public record, but what of the countless others who are being denied a full and fair opportunity for higher education ?

If you can assist us in any way - with information or with a lead on where information might be available - we would be most grateful for your assistance.

Very sincerely,

John E. Gow

John E. Gow, Director of Forensics

August 10, 1963

John F. Brooks
420 Calle Mayor
Redondo Beach, Calif.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

This year the college debate topic is Resolved That the Federal Government Guarantee an Opportunity for Higher Education to Qualified High School Graduates.

Since your organization has an expressed interest in the field of higher education and the national welfare, I believe that you could help me in obtaining information on the demand for student loans and scholarships on a national scope.

see
fed grant
statistics
–
Stats Summary

I would greatly appreciate any unpriced literature that you could send me, along with a list of priced pamphlets and books published by your organization.

Thank you for your assistance,

John F. Brooks

Report of US Commis on CR
Education
American Board Higher ?

Nat. Negro College Fund Inc.
22 E 54 St.
N.Y.

U.S. Office of Ed.

Natl Scholarship Service & Fund for Negro Students
6 E 82nd St.
N.Y.

410 Howard Hall
University of Notre Dame
Notre Dame, Indiana
46556

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

As you may know, the national collegiate debate topic for the current academic year is "Resolved: that the federal government should guarantee an equal educational opportunity to all qualified high school graduates." We feel that the issue of civil rights is inherent in this question, and of prime importance.

Therefore, we would greatly appreciate it if you could provide us with any information regarding secondary and higher education in the South, with particular reference to Negro opportunities.

For example, we would very much like to know how many Negro high school graduates, who are qualifed for college, fail to obtain this further education because of (a) discrimination, (b) monetary problems, and (c) inadequate preparation caused by "separate but equal facilities." Et cetera.

Thankyou.

Sincerely yours,

Howard Dooley

Howard Dooley

281 Oriole Drive
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
15220

Dear Sir:

I am a College Debater at Duquesne University in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania and our College Topic for this year is, "That The Federal Government Should Guarantee An Opportunity For Higher Education To All Qualified High School Graduates."

Since a great deal of Debating depends on Source Material I would appreciate any help you could give me concerning said material, either Pro or Con.

Your help would be sincerely appreciated. Thank you.

Very truly yours,

James V Gambone

James V. Gambone

Memo : from **LUESTA KNOX** PA

(please ret. MA
w/ recommendation

Mrs. J. Watkins Dimon
2039 – 13th St.
Columbus, Ga

Frances wants 25 copies each of Coles' + Moreland's booklets sent today

---

PA – send – no charge –
trying to get "save the school".
thing going there.

10-9-63
MA

Samples of L-Reports, please, with prices for 6 of each.

Arthur W. Calhoun
Claflin College
Orangeburg, S.C. 29115
9/26/63

send 10-9-63
L-reports - last 12
note: no charge for 6 each

October 9, 1963

Miss Cynde Paterson
427 South 7th Street
Livingston, Montana

Dear Miss Paterson:

I have today talked with the Atlanta office of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. They are the young college students who have dedicated themselves to educational campaigns in getting Negroes in the South to register and vote. The need for clothing is most acute in Mississippi, because the people there who have been active in any kind of civil rights campaign have been most economically deprived by loss of jobs and by other means. If you would, therefore, send your boxes of clothing to Mr. Bob Moses, 1708 Everett Street, Jackson, Mississippi, your kindness would be very much appreciated. Should you wish to learn more about SNNC, you could write to the headquarters office in Atlanta, 6 Raymond Street S.W., Atlanta 14, Ga.

Regarding information, I am enclosing our latest list of publications, and if you decide any of them would be of interest to your group, please write again.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

427 South 7th Street
Livingston Montana
September 24, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I have been given your address in the interest of a good friend and Pastor Reverend B. McLain. I am interested in information pertaining to the racial situation in the South.

Our Pilgrim Fellowship of the United Church is setting their goal for the year as learning how to help the situation at hand through dentions of clothing and verbal support.

If you could send us any literature, vital information or addresses of those in need, we would appreciate it immensely. We have boxes of good clothing ready and waiting. I'm confident you understand we want it recieved into the right hamds.

We know you are fully occupied, so we appreciate any time you give us.

Sincerely,

Cynde Paterson

Cynde Paterson
Vice President

sent to.
Mr. Bob Moses
1708 Everett St.
Jackson, Miss.

October 9, 1963

Miss Sandra Wilson
Armour
South Dakota

Dear Miss Wilson:

Under separate cower we are mailing you several publications which we think will be helpful to you in preparing your talk for the Pilgrim Fellowship.

As to how your church youth group can be helpful, with no Negroes in your community, may I cite another letter received recently. The Pilgrim Fellowship of Livingston, Montana has written us that they have collected boxes of clothing and that they want to correspond with, and give moral support to, the student groups working in civil rights in the South. I gave them addresses of the headquarters of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, 6 Raymond St. N.W., Atlanta 14, Georgia, and of Mr. Robert Moses, 1708 Everett St., Jackson, Mississippi (the later for the forwarding of the boxes of clothing. Negroes who have attempted to register to vote have been economically deprived by loss of jobs and other means. SNCC has distributed clothing and, in some cases, food. Perhaps you would like to write them and ask what your group could do.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Same as Crewe
plus 1st 6 years

Armour, South Dakota

September 11, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I would like some information on the racial situation. Any information would be appreciated.

I plan to give a talk to our church youth group. We would like to know what we, as young christians can do about it since we don't have any negroes living here.

Sincerely yours,

Sandra Wilson

Sandra Wilson
Secretary of Senior Pilgrim Fellowship

Surplee, Church in Arena of Racial Tension
1st 6 yrs
New South - Jan 1960 - Will Campbell, Religion's Role in Desegregation
Hill, This I Believe
New South: Dec 1961, King - ~~Non violent~~ Civil Disobedience
" May 1963, Girl without a Country

October 9, 1963

Miss Judith M. Crowe
102 Radcliffe Street
Dorchester, Mass. 02121

Dear Miss Crowe:

We no longer have Lunch-Counter Desegregation in ....Texas. Under separate cover we are mailing you under separate cover the Tarplee pamphlet and several other publications we think may be useful.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
Tarplee, Church in Areas of Racial Tension
Hill, This I Believe
McGill, Agony of the Southern Minister
New South, Jan. 1960, Campbell, Religion's Role in Desegregation
Dec. 1961, King, Civil Disobedience
May 1963, Girl Without a Country

September 29, 1963
102 Radcliffe Street
Dorchester, Mass. 02121

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

X The youth group at my church is studying the problems in race relations. Would you please send me several copies each of the pamphlets entitled, "Lunch Counter Desegregation in Corpus Christe", by Kenneth Moreland, and "The Church in Areas of Racial Tension", by Cornelius C. Tarplee ? Both these pamphlets would be most helpful to us in our studies.

Sincerely yours,

Judith M. Crowe

Judith M. Crowe

25% COTTON FIBRE
U S A

WASHINGTON ACTION FOR YOUTH
1420 NEW YORK AVE., N. W.
WASHINGTON 5, D. C.

NATIONAL 8-3226

October 8, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

Please send one copy of "The Economic Status of Negroes: In the Nation and In the South".

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Rodney H. Clurman (je)

Rodney H. Clurman
Executive Assistant

RHC:je

sent 10-9-63
mA

GILBERT BOND
25% COTTON FIBRE
U S A

10-8-63

Dear Sirs:

Please send me two copies of "The Economic Status of Negroes: In the Nation and in the South." I would appreciate speedy delivery and ~~pay when~~ will pay upon receipt of invoice.

Sent
10-9-63
mA

billed

Yours truly,
Bruce M. Stave
Bruce M. Stave
5922 Nicholson St.
Pgh.,Pa.,15217

October 9, 1963

Professor Gordon G. Henderson
Chairman
Department of Political Science
Millsaps College
Jackson 10, Mississippi

Dear Professor Henderson:

Thank you for letting us know that Dr. Manley is no longer with your department; we have removed his name from our mailing list. As you requested, we have added your name, and you should receive all subsequent research publications.

We have also mailed you the requested copies of Synopsis I and II. There will be a fourth one, as soon as we can catch up with current events and get it out. This has been a very busy summer, and we have gotten somewhat behind.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

MILLSAPS COLLEGE
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
JACKSON 10, MISSISSIPPI

September 26, 1963

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201
5 Forsyth Street Northwest
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Yesterday I received in the mail a mimeographed report entitled THE CIVIL RIGHTS CRISIS: A SYNOPSIS OF RECENT DEVELOPMENT, III. It was addressed to Professor Harry S. Manley.

note & HM to remove 9-30-63

Professor Manley is no longer with this department. I have succeeded him as chairman.

I was very much interested to read the report you sent, and if you would, I would appreciate receiving any further materials along this line that you would care to send me.

Yours sincerely,

Gordon G. Henderson

add #7 →

Gordon G. Henderson
Chairman

Sent I & II
+ publications list
10-8-63
MA

ck $1.00
10/8/63
b K

NEW CASTLE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY
NEW CASTLE, PA.

October 4, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Gentlemen:

Will you please send us 2 copies of the twenty-eight page pamphlet titled "Token Desegregation and Beyond" by J. Kenneth Morland?

Our check for $1.00 is enclosed.

Sincerely,

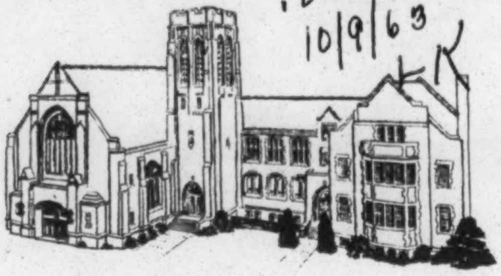
Helen M. Roux

Helen M. Roux
Librarian

HMR/mt
Enc.

10-9-63

.25 coin
10/9/63
KK



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
CORNER FOURTH AND GRANT STREETS
WAUSAU, WISCONSIN 54401

David Evans Buzza, D.D. } Pastors
Paul S. Bischoff, D.D. }
Sterling L. Anderson, Minister of Music

The Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N. W.,
Atlanta 5, Ga.

Gentlemen:

Please send me two copies of the pamphlet, "The Charlotte Story", reprinted from The Charlotte Observer. I enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope and 25 cents in coin~~s~~ which I trust will cover the cost.

The booklet is mentioned as available, and highly recommended, in the current issue of The Presbyterian Outlook.

Sincerely,

Sterling Anderson
Sterling L. Anderson

10-9-63
mA

C.O.M.O. $2.00
10/9/63
HR

3026 Askew
Kansas City. Mo.

10-10-63
MA

The Southern Regional
Council
5 th Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta Georgia

Please send me

4 booklets. $2.00 @ 50¢ each
Token Desegration
And Beyond.
by J. K. Moreland
Sociologist
Randolph Macon Womans College
Lynchburg Va. Mrs. Naomi S Keene

list of committees filed "~~[illegible]~~ biracial committee)

October 10, 1963

Miss Elaine R. Samet
444 Darcco
Coral Gables, Florida

Dear Miss Samet:

We are interested to learn of your article about the Dade County Community Relations Board, and would certainly like to have a copy of it when completed. The information you requested is given below, to the best of our knowledge:

1. With the exceptions you mentioned, Louisville and Miami, as far as we know there are no other boards or commissions created by ordinance of local government with a paid staff and budget supplied out of local tax monies. The City of Nashville (Tenn.) did employ Will Campbell for about a month. This may or may not become a permanent arrangement later.

2. Our list of emergency bi-racial committees is attached. Most were appointed by the Mayors. These officially sponsored committees have popped up all over the South this summer. A few are established by ordinance of a city commission. Most appointed by mayors have no authority other than an advisory role. It seems to us inevitable that some of them will eventually le to staffed committees or commissions.

The U. S. Conference of Mayors is now collecting information on the establishment of these committees or commissions, how constituted, etc. We are cooperating with them on this and some kind of publications either by them or by us, will result. We will see that you get a copy. We are hopeful that in a few months we will know a great deal more about these committees and commissions than we do now.

3. Probably to date the most conspicuous failure has been Birmingham. There is a "paper" committee but it still is not functioning in the area for which it was created.

We are sending you copies of our condensed Synopsis of Recent Developments I, II, and III. There will be a fourth as soon as we have time to get it out. You will note dates and often composition of committees in this series of reports.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright, Research Asso.

MA - pl. reply
Consult with
PA first

444 Daroco
Coral Gables
Florida

October 8, 1963

Recd
10/10/63

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta3, Georgia

Att: Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

I am writing an article about the formation of the Dade County (Miami) Community Relations Board, but need some information about similar activities elsewhere in the south. Would you have time to answer a few questions?

1. Except for Louisville and Miami, are there any boards or commissions created by an ordinance of local government with a paid staff and budget supplied out of local tax monies? If so, where?

2. Where are there emergency b-racial committees and how are they organized, how financied, how constructed as to representation? What if any is there relationship with the local government?

3. Where have there been unsuccessful attempts at same in addition to the most recent failure in Selma?

Any additional material along these lines with which you can supply me would be greatly appreciated. Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely,
Elaine R. Samet

Elaine R. Samet

Stamps .15
10/9/63
LK

Westminster House — Presbyterian University Center
University of Alabama
1127 Eighth Street
Tuscaloosa, Alabama

ROBERT KEEVER
University Pastor

October 9, 1963

The Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Enclosed are three 5¢ stamps, for which I should appreciate your sending me several copies of "The Charlotte Story" about which I read in The Presbyterian Outlook.

Sincerely,

Robert Keever

Robert Keever

RK:b

10-11-63

The St. Andrew Presbyterian Church

3096 South Sheridan Boulevard

MAILING ADDRESS
3028 SO. PATTON COURT
DENVER 19, COLORADO

Rev. William N. Colwell, Pastor

CHURCH AND MANSE
WEST 5-2990
MANSE WEST 6-6319

Please send a copy
of the "Charlotte Story"

W N Colwell

NEENAH BOND
COTTON FIBER
MADE IN U S A

10¢
Postage Stamps
10/11/63
RHA

10-11-63
MA

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
MAPLE AVENUE AND LOCUST STREET
COVINGTON, VIRGINIA

MILTON S. CAROTHERS
MINISTER

October 9, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N. W.
Atlanta 5, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

Please send me two copies of the "Charlotte Story" which is a reprint from the "Charlotte Observer". I am enclosing 20 cents.and a self-addressed envelope.

Sincerely,

Milton Carothers

Milton S. Carothers
Minister

20¢ Coin
10/11/63
RHA

MSC:ar

Enclosure

10-11-63
mA

Thyatira Presbyterian Church - Route 2, Box 610 - Salisbury, N. C.

October 8, 1963

Gentlemen:

Attahhed is a dime, for which you are asked to send a copy of "The Charlotte Story" to the undersigned.

Many thanks.

Carl May

Carl May
Route 2, Box 610
Salisbury, N. C.
3144

10-11-63
MA

10¢
Coin
10/11/63
RH

The Rev. Franklin Florence
37 Reynolds Street
Rochester, New York

Housing, school, employment materials

SCLC request — Sent 10-14-63
MA

copies 85
10/14/63
LK

Oct. 12, 1963

Gentlemen,

Please send me the following Pamphlets.

#1 Federal Executive and Civil Rights - 35¢

2 Executive Support of Civil Rights 50¢

J. M STELZIG
1003 South Front ST
APT. 4.

Mankato, Minn

Sent 10-14-63
mA

325 Rivermont Dr.
Spartanburg, S. C.
12 October 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I should appreciate it if you would send me ten copies of a pamphlet which you reprinted from the Charlotte Observer, Report L-44, dated August 1, 1963. If there is a charge for this, I shall be glad to remit the cost.

Yours truly,

Lewis P. Jones

Lewis P. Jones

Sent
10-14-63
MA

$1.00?

Sent
10-14-63
mA

Mrs. Rhoda E. Chain
31 Hemlock Road
Meriden, Conn.

October 4, 1963

PL

Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Please send me a copy of the report # L-16, Feb 26, 1960, entitled "Atlanta and Washington: Racial Differences in Academic Achievement". I am requesting it in connection with a course I am taking at Southern Connecticut State College, graduate school.

Very truly yours
Rhoda E. Chain

coin .50
10/14/63
LK

1304 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W.
Washington 5 D.C. 20006
October 11, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, Northwest
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Please be so kind as to forward me a copy of the pamphlet below described.

"Token Desegregation and Beyond" by J. Kenneth Moreland. Enclosed you will find fifty cents in coin for the purchase of said pamphlet. Thank you very much.

Very truly yours,
Andrew E. Wilson

Sent
10-14-63
MA

LWD - if they order the 650 copies, we will need to re order

good

MA

October 15, 1963

Miss Connie Kopelov
Associate Nat'l Education Director
Amalgamated Clothing Workers - AFL-CIO
15 Union Square
New York 3, New York

Dear Miss Kipelov:

We are pleased to send you a copy of the Henderson report, as requested. Our regular price for this is 25¢, and in this instance the quantity discount will not be great because we are selling it at cost plus about two to three cents for postage. We could let you have the 650 copies @ 20¢, or $130.00.

Please let us know as soon as possible if you will want this number. If you do, we will have to have more printed to keep our supply at sufficient quantity to meet the demands. This report has (and still is) receiving much attention and interest and we have many requests daily. We would hope to order additional copies while the printer is still holding the type set up.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Air mail

JACOB S. POTOFSKY
General President

FRANK ROSENBLUM
General Sec'y-Treas.

HYMAN BLUMBERG
Executive Vice-Pres.

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS
OF AMERICA — AFL-CIO

15 UNION SQUARE • NEW YORK 3, N. Y. • TELEPHONE: ALGONQUIN 5-7800

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

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DAVID J. MONAS
SAM NOCELLA
JOSEPH SALERNO
LOUIS SIMON
PETER J. SWOBODA

October 14, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Will you kindly send us a copy of "The Economic Status of Negroes: In the Nation and in the South". Will you also let us know the cost for a quantity of 650.

650
20
$130.00

Very truly yours,

Connie Kopelov

Connie Kopelov,
Associate National Education Director

CK:dm

426

10-16-63

Materials - Miss - N.C.

Coles
Henderson
L-44 + Macon
L-35

list of Colleges
"Annealing"
[illegible]
~~Hill~~
Campbell

PAUL M. LIMBERT
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

BLUE RIDGE ASSEMBLY
BLACK MOUNTAIN, N. C. 28711

BUS. 669-8422
RES. 669-8956

Staige – what did you send her? M.A

October 18, 1963

Miss Carol Anderson
National Council of Churches
475 Riverside Drive
New York, New York 10027

Dear Miss Anderson:

On October 11 we received from the New York Claims and Inquiry Section of the Post Office part of a torn wrapper addressed to you with a blank for filing a claim for merchandise.

We remembered that the previous week, on October 2, a telephone request from you for 4,000 copies of our Albany: a study in national responsibility had been received. The request came to me, but since we had only 600 copies left, it was given to Staige Blackford, director of research. He telephoned you, after making tentative arrangements with a local printing company to have the pamphlet reproduced by off-set should you decide to order it.

Mr. Blackford left the following day for a three week's vacation. We do not know what was mailed to you in the wrapper. I tried to telephone you in New York on the 11th, but found that the switchboard was closed and everyone out. I presume you were attending the meeting for which you wanted the pamphlet and that it was too late, then, to replace whatever it was that Mr. Blackford sent to you.

We are very sorry for this minor catastrophe and hope that you were not unduly inconvenienced. If you will let us know what you wanted, and if it is not now too late, we will be very glad to send the materials again.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

COMMISSION ON RELIGION AND RACE

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN THE U.S.A.

475 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NEW YORK 27, N. Y. RIVERSIDE 9-2200

J. IRWIN MILLER, PRESIDENT R. H. EDWIN ESPY, GENERAL SECRETARY

ROBERT W. SPIKE
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

October 21, 1963

Mrs. Montez G. Albright
Research Associate
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Albright:

Thank you very much for your letter of October 18, 1963, regarding the Albany report. Originally I talked to Mr. Blackford about the possibility of our obtaining several thousand copies, but we decided this would not be feasible in terms of necessary time and expense. Mr. Blackford was kind enough to say that he would send us 25 copies of the Albany report for use by our staff. These seem to have been lost in the mail as your letter now confirms.

We would like to receive 25 copies of the Albany report if they are still available, and do appreciate your follow-up on our original request.

Sincerely yours,

Carol Anderson

Carol Anderson
Assistant to Dr. Hedgeman

Sent 25 copies
Albany -
Sent 10-23-63
MA

THE RT. REV. ARTHUR LICHTENBERGER, CHAIRMAN
EUGENE CARSON BLAKE • BISHOP B. JULIAN SMITH • MRS. J. FOUNT TILLMAN - VICE CHAIRMEN

ck $1.00
10/18/63
HK

Oct 13, '63.

Southern Regional Council:

Kindly send one (1) copy each
"Southern Schools: Token Desegregation & Beyond"
"Southern Schools: A Psychiatric Study

to

Mr & Mrs Ray Horman
9508 Todd Mill Rd
Huntsville, Ala.

Sent 10-18-63 MA

enclosed find $1.00 (check #81)

10¢ coin 10/15/63
LK

air mail

Dear Sirs:

I would appreciate a copy of the report entitled "What the Supreme Court said" also the report entitled "A Southern View of the South".
(Price not Quoted)

Thank you

Robt. C Trautman
573 Green Ave.
San Bruno, Calif.

Sent 10-18-63
MA

Enclosure .10¢

ck. .75
10/15/63
LK

United Christian Foundation, Inc.
STUDENT UNION
UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS
AMHERST

Office of
THE PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Sent
10-18-63
MA

Dear Sir:

Please send me one copy each of Coles: The Desegregation of Southern School and Henderson, The Economic Status of Negroes

Enclosed find check for 75¢

Send to: T. R. Frazier
12 Old Chapel
Univ. of Mass
Amherst, Mass

Thank you

TRF

M.O. $1 95
10/18/63
LK

3026 Askew
Kansas City Mo. 64128
October 14, 1963

Southern Regional Council.
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I received the publications of Professor J. Kenneth Morland and the list of S.R.C. Publications.

You will find enclosed $1.95 for additional publications and leadership reports.

Thank you kindly.

Most respectfully Yours,
(Mrs.) Naomi S. Keene

The Federal Executive And
① Civil Rights a 48 page report
to President Kennedy
18 point proposal
1961 SC 35¢

Albany by Howard Zinn
② Prof of History, & Social
Science, Spelman College

(Mimeo.) 35 pp
1962 _ SC 25¢

③ The Unequal Badge,
By Elliot M. Rudwick
Assoc. Prof of Sociology
Southern Ill Univ.
SC 10¢

Map, showing percentage of
④ non white population in
counties of Southern States
SC 20¢

2

⑤ The Desegregation of Southern School –
A Psychiatric Study
by Robert Coles, M.D.

50¢

⑥ The Economic status of Negroes: In the Nation and In The South, by Vivian W. Henderson
Fisk University
Sept 1963 – ② – 50¢

L-29 American Anthropological
⑦ Association Resolution on Race Nov. 1961

⑧ Desegregation in Southern Parochial Schools
Report on Catholic Dioceses in 11 States.

L-34 August 1963
A

4-22 A Report By The
⑨ 1 Fowler Commission
On Race Relations
1960

4-31 Slipping Segregation:
1 Progress win Lowering
⑩ of more Barriers in
South.
Wall Street Journal Jan 16
1962

4:25 New Census Look
1 At Cities And Race
⑪ Reprint from Wash. Post.
March 1961

①

Leadership Reports

L1. The Southern
1 Regional Council:
Its Origins and
Aims

L22 Public Schools and
1 Community Development
H. McKinley Conway
Jr.
Stressing Importance of
education to educators
1960

L23 Desegregation in Higher
1 Education

L.30 A positive Plan to help
1 solve our Racial Dilemma
Reprint from Jackson Miss

State Times, Nov. 3 1961[1] and Birmingham Faces a Hard Decision, reprint from the Birmingham (Ala.) News Oct 25. 1961

Two editorials from centers of the deep south.

1– Indicate 1 copy each.

number of copy 1-35¢

35 ¢	
25¢	2-25
10¢	3-10¢
25¢	4-25¢
50¢	5-50
50¢	6-50
$1,95	7-SF
	8 SF
	9 SF
	10-SF

corr: 10/18/63
LK

Providence Presbyterian Church

R. F. D. 1, PROVIDENCE ROAD

Matthews, North Carolina

Tom A. Cutting, Jr.
MINISTER

October 11, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 5, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I am very interested in receiving a copy of "The Charlotte Story" as advertised in The Presbyterian Outlook. Please send me one.

Enclosed is a stamped self-addressed envelope and $.10 to cover handling.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Tom Cutting

Sent
10-18-63
MH

Cash $2.00
10/9/63
LK

please ret MA for reply to last part of letter

HIRAM COLLEGE · LET THERE BE LIGHT · HIRAM · OHIO

Hiram College

10-10-63 P

Box 381
Hiram, Ohio
October 8, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Enclosed please find two dollars ($2.00) for a subscription to your publication New South.

In addition I would like to know if you have any material on the church's stand on racial relations. I am writing a term paper for my course in racial relations on the church's position in the past and in the present. If you have any available information and publications, I would appreciate receiving them and gladly reimburse you for them.

May I again thank you for your kindness to us this fall.

Very truly yours,
Gretchen L. Doerschug

Sent 10-18-63 4 copies of church & Race-statements [illegible] Campbell

VENDOR 1

EDUCATION MAKES A BETTER TOMORROW

INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 274

SEND INVOICES TO ➡ 1001 HIGHWAY NO. 7
HOPKINS, MINNESOTA

DATE October 10, 1963

PURCHASE ORDER
No. B 5409
THIS ORDER NUMBER MUST APPEAR ON ALL PACKAGES AND INVOICES

TO
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

DELIVER TO
Mr. C. Caruson
Hopkins Sr. High School
1001 Highway #7
Hopkins, Minnesota

ALL TRANSPORTATION CHARGES MUST BE PREPAID

QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION	UNIT COST	AMOUNT	BUDGET CODE
4	THE ECONOMIC STATUS OF NEGROES: IN THE NATION AND IN THE SOUTH, Vivian Henderson	.25	1.00	240.272 Sr.Debate

Sent 10-18-63
MA

INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 274

L. W. Tangler
AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE

FORM BA1

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

FOUNDED BY GENERAL O. O. HOWARD

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

October 14, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Please send us gratis copies of the following publications:

L-40 Observations for a Second Century.

L-41 Excerpts from Speeches of Governor Burt Combs of Kentucky and Secretary of Commerce Luther T. Hodges.

L-42 Speech by Edward J. Meeman.

L-43 Businessmen Point the Way.

L-44 Charlotte has Built its Integration Road: A Different Way.

L-45 Public Education in Mississippi.

Very truly yours,

Georgia Whitmire
(Mrs.) Georgia Whitmire
Reference Librarian
Moorland Foundation

Sent
10-18-63
mA

Memo

from **NOBBIE H. MORGAN**

Charge him

T. Emory Daniel
Attorney at Law
127 P'tree, N.E
Suite 1431
Candler Bl.

Sent 10-21-63 MA

20 copies
B'ham
Jail letter

billed @ 10¢
$2.00

October 21, 1963

Mr. George McMillan
Box 299
Aiken, S. C.

Dear George:

Les asked me to send you something on the southern churches for an article for the New York Times Magazine. Enclosed is an unedited, unpublished, rough draft of a report on the churches and race (by me) which will give you a lot of raw and undigested material to work on. You cannot quote from it, and I should warn you that the opinions and conclusions expressed are mine and not necessarily shared by the rest of the SRC staff. But the statements and the action in the appendix speak for themselves and are probably what you want.

If you need additional information, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

Montes G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Memo : from **MONTEZ ALBRIGHT**

10-21-63

George
Mc Millan - Box 299
Aiken, S.C.

info. on San. Church

send
Manuscript w/ caution -

necessarily

sent 10-21-63 M A

Also given to
10-19-63

October 21, 1963

Mr. William Strickland
Executive Director
Northern Student Movement
Coordinating Committee for Civil Rights
73 Morningside Drive
New York 27, New York

Dear Mr. Strickland:

We have noted your change of address and will put you on our mailing list to receive all research publications.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

NSM THE NORTHERN STUDENT MOVEMENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS • THOMAS GILHOOL CHAIRMAN • PETER COUNTRYMAN, EXEC. DIRECTOR 404-A YALE STATION, NEW HAVEN, CONN., UN 5-2927

NSM National Office
73 Morningside Drive
New York 27, New York
October 15, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

This is just a short note to advise you that the national office of the Northern Student Movement has moved from New Haven, Connecticut, to 73 Morningside Drive, New York 27, New York. The telephone number is MO 3-0800. NSM now maintains full-time project offices in Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Hartford, New York, Philadelphia, and Washington, D.C., with affiliated groups on sixty-five campuses.

We would like to continue receiving all publications from your organization. If we are not already on your mailing list, we would appreciate being placed on it so that we might relay news and ideas of your activities to our many active members.

Sincerely yours,

William Strickland
William Strickland
Executive Director

October 21, 1963

Mr. Jules Bernstein
Legal Department
International Brotherhood of Teamsters
25 Louisiana Avenue, N.W.
Washington 1, D. C.

Dear Mr. Bernstein:

The map you requested has been sent, under separate cover. We are adding the legal department to our mailing list of persons and organizations to receive all subsequent research publications.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS
CHAUFFEURS • WAREHOUSEMEN & HELPERS
OF AMERICA
MAIN AND PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 2801 TRUMBULL AVENUE, DETROIT 16, MICHIGAN

WASHINGTON OFFICE OF
• JAMES R. HOFFA •
GENERAL PRESIDENT
25 LOUISIANA AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

October 15, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I would very much appreciate your forwarding to me a copy of your recent study by Vivian W. Henderson entitled The Economic Status of Negroes: In the Nation and in the South. In addition, I would also appreciate your forwarding a map which I understand you have issued indicating the percentage of white as against non-white citizens in the southern states.

sent ~~[illegible]~~
mA

Finally, if possible, I would like to be included on your permanent mailing list to receive publications and news releases which you may issue from time to time. ?

Thank you for your kind consideration.

Very truly yours,

Jules Bernstein

Jules Bernstein
Legal Department

JB/mh

Sent
10-18-63
mA

October 21, 1963

The Rev. Harold Kilpatrick
Texas Council of Churches
1400 Guadalupe
Austin 1, Texas

Dear Mr. Kilpatrick:

Thank you for sending us the report of the poll on Texas attitudes toward integration. Mr. Dunbar saw it, and asked me to thank you and I thank you too for the research department. We are wondering if it would be possible for you to get us a copy of the complete Texas poll? And could you also let us know the newspaper from which the copy was made and the date? We need this when quoting the poll if it is used in any research publications or referred to others for use.

Sincerely yours,

Montee G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

poll sent to
Research

October 21, 1963

Mr. Daniel Mitchell
416 East Castle Street
Syracuse, New York

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Your ex-roommate, Roland Blanding, asked me to send you some statistics etc. on the Georgia governor's race in 1954 and 1962. These are enclosed, and I have in both cases sent the voting statistics for the primary because this is when the governor and other state officers are really elected at the present. As the Republican Party gets stronger in Georgia, the race may get more interesting. If you have any questions, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

Montez C. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Enclosures:
- copies news clips on county vote, 1954 and 1962
- news story on each election, giving interpretation
- separate story on Negro vote, 1962

Memo : from **MONTEX ALBRIGHT**

voting
statistics on 1954 Gov's
election -
same 1962 Gov's
election

news articles

Daniel Mitchell
416 E Castle St.
Syracuse, N.Y.

October 21, 1963

Mr. Emory Via
School for Workers
University Extension Division
  University of Wisconsin
432 North Lake Street
Madison 6, Wisconsin

Dear Emory:

Enclosed is the radical right religious listing (p. 48); the sheets are part of an unpublished, unedited manuscript (by me) so cannot be quoted. You can, of course, quote the religious rightist groups, or use any of the quotes I used with their sources.

Also enclosed is the report on pro-segregation groups by Paul Anthony done in 1957. It is my ONLY copy, and the other copy in the office is in the general files. PLEASE return it, else we would have to copy this for any other person wanting similar information. PLEASE, Emory, as soon as you have finished taking notes from it. I am sending it first class because we don't want to take any chance of losing it.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright

P.S. Glad the stuff was what you wanted.

The University of Wisconsin

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION DIVISION
432 NORTH LAKE STREET
MADISON 6. WISCONSIN

SCHOOL FOR WORKERS

October 18, 1963

Mrs. Montez Albright
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Montez:

Thanks so much for the "hate group" materials. They were right down the line of what I want.

I would greatly welcome your listing of radical right religious groups and accompanying information.

It would also be helpful to see Paul's earlier report on pro-segregation groups.

Again my thanks, and please give my regards to all and sundry there.

Sincerely,

Emory

Emory F. Via

EFV:lmg

October 22, 1963

The Rev. Clarence Whitwer
Minister with Youth
First Congregational Church
Third Avenue and 27th Street North
Billings, Montana

Dear Mr. Whitwer:

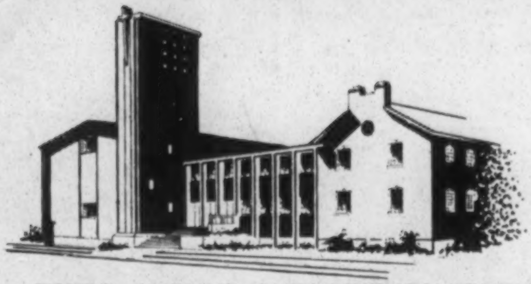
Enclosed is a short resume of the origin and aims of the Council, and a list of our current publications. Under separate cover we are mailing you several publications, and a sample copy of our monthly publication, New South. We do maintain a mailing list for organizations in our field, and to some civil rights and human relations individuals who are working at better race relations in the South. The best way to keep informed of our publications is to subscribe to New South ($2.00 per year) and periodically our recent publications will be listed and described so that interested persons may order those which appeal to them. We find it impossible, financially, to maintain a mailing list for everyone who would like to be on it, and especially to persons outside the South. We do realize that prejudice and civil rights is a national problem, but we must limit outselves to the South because our resources and personnel will not stretch to cover the nation and because we believe the need is greatest here.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Enclosed:
  Origin and Aims
  Publications list

Mailed separately:
  Tarplee, The Church in Areas of Racial Conflict
  New South: Campbell article
    King article
    Bond and Laue articles



First Congregational Church

THIRD AVENUE AND TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET NORTH • BILLINGS, MONTANA

John F. McClelland, *Minister*
Kirk M. Dewey, *Associate Minister*
Ruth E. Curry, *Director of Christian Education*

October 7, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir,

Today I met with a group of students at Rocky Mountain College who have had experience in inter-racial work camps in Chicago. These students have expressed a desire to become informed about groups who are working for racial justice.

Will you please send me information about your organization, its purpose and its work, and other materials you have printed? Also, please put me on your mailing list to receive future materials.

Sincerely,
Clarence Whitwer
Clarence Whitwer
Minister with Youth

October 22, 1963

Miss Virginia Snyder
Rt. 1, Box 370
Cocoa, Florida 32922

Dear Miss Snyder:

Southern School News is not published by us. You will need to write to Southern Education Reporting Service, P. O. Box 6156, Nashville, Tenn. 37212. Single copies are 20¢ each; subscription for one year is $2.00. We only keep file copies, and so cannot send you a sample.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Do you publish a newspaper, "Southern School News"?

If so, could I have a sample copy, please? I subscribed for a while some years ago but have forgotten the address of the publisher — hope you're the one.

(over)

Virginia Snyder
Rt. 1. Box 370
Cocoa, Florida
32922

SAINT PAUL'S COLLEGE
LAWRENCEVILLE, VIRGINIA

No. 9505

THE ORDER NUMBER ABOVE MUST APPEAR ON ALL INVOICES, BILLS OF LADING, CASES AND PACKAGES.

PURCHASE ORDER

TO Southern Regional Education Board

ADDRESS 881 Peachtree Street
Atlanta 9, Georgia

DATE October 10, 1963

TERMS Usual

SHIP TO SAINT PAUL'S COLLEGE
LAWRENCEVILLE, VIRGINIA

DATING Date of Shipment

DEPARTMENT Library (Special)

SHIP VIA Parcel Post

MAIL INVOICE IN TRIPLICATE TO TREASURER'S OFFICE,
SAINT PAUL'S COLLEGE, LAWRENCEVILLE, VIRGINIA

DATE TO BE SHIPPED At Once

F. O. B.

QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION	UNIT PRICE	AMOUNT
1	Price, Margaret, Negro Voter in the South. Sent 10-22-63 MA		

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE TREASURER, SAINT PAUL'S COLLEGE, LAWRENCEVILLE, VIRGINIA

Thomas M. Law
TREASURER

October 22, 1963

The Rev. Curtis T. Schowalter
First Congregational Church
907 Paul Street
Ottawa, Illinois

Dear Mr. Schowalter:

Under separate cover we are mailing you several items which we hope will contribute to your study of "The Family of Man" and the bonds which unite us.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
Dabbs, The Tragic Fellowship of Southerners
Dunbar, The Annealing of the South
King, Letter From a Birmingham Jail
New South: Jan. 1960, Campbell, "Religion's Role in Desegregation"
March 1962, Smith, "A Semantic Journey in the South"
Dec. 1961, King, "Love, Law and Civil Disobedience"
Sept. 1962, Coles, "Two Boys of Conscience and Courage"
March 1963, "The Other Mississippi"

First Congregational Church
COLUMBUS AT JACKSON
Ottawa, Illinois

OFFICE
907 PAUL STREET
TEL. HEMPSTEAD 3-0771

October 17, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

The Sr. High youth group at our church is developing the theme "The Family of Man." We are interested in discovering and developing all the bonds which unite men of otherwise very diverse characteristics.

We are looking forward to having a series of stimulating and informative programs and we hope your organization can be of help to us. Can your organization send us literature which would contribute to this year's study? We would be pleased to acknowledge the source and to mention whatever work your organization is doing in promoting the brotherhood of man. Thanks for your cooperation and helpfulness.

Sincerely,

Curtis T. Schowalter

Curtis T. Schowalter, Pastor

CTS/bjb

October 22, 1963

The Rev. Albert Henry
Pilgrim Congregational Church
3801 Montclair Raod
Birmingham 13, Alabama

Dear Mr. Henry:

Enclosed is a brief resume of the origin and aims of the Council and a current list of our publications. If you should wish to order some of them, we would be pleased to send them without charge. (one copy of each)

We are adding your name to our mailing list to receive all subsequent research publications.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

PILGRIM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
ALBERT HENRY . . . . . . MINISTER

October 16, 1963

Southern Regional Council
Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

Please put me on your mailing list. I would appreciate any descriptive material about your work which you feel would be helpful to me.

Sincerely,

Albert Henry

Albert Henry, Minister

AH:PC

Sent
10-22-63
& added to #7
mailing list
MA

3801 MONTCLAIR ROAD BIRMINGHAM 13, ALABAMA TELEPHONE 879-1624

October 22, 1963

Mr. J. B. Powell, Jr.
Garden Apartments 4-F
Baltimore, Maryland 21210

Dear Mr. Powell:

helpful
We are pleased that you found/the assortment of materials we sent you last Spring in preparation for your Summer in Africa.

For your friend in Africa now who wishes information on Alabama, the filling of the request is more complicated. We do not yet have a publication on Alabama, or even Birmingham. The situation there is still so fluid and outcome so uncertain that it is difficult to make any kind of evaluation. What I have done is assemble some articles from newspapers and magazines on Alabama and on Birmingham and Selma which will give an idea of what is happening there. We do have a series of reports in brief which we call "Synopses" of the action taking place in the South this Summer. Three have been issued, and one is in process of preparation now. These reports contain no interpretation of events, but just give a brief, condensed report of demonstrations and results. The sections on Alabama may interest your friend, or you may wish to send him the entire reports.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
Synopsis I, II, III
copies: N.Y.Times, 9-15-63, Sitton, "Desegregation Still Faces Hard Ala. Fight"
Wall St. Journal, 8-27-63, Blundell, "A Shift in Strategy"
N.Y.Times, 10-13-63, Herbers, "Whites in Selma, Ala., Disturbed...."
Vanguard, Oct. 1963, Baldwin, "Birmingham"
Sun-Reporter, 10-19-63, Goodlett, "Birmingham and the Social Revolution"
New Republic, "Registration in Alabama" (Selma)

Alabama

GARDEN APARTMENTS 4F
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21210

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

October 16, 1963

Dear Sir:

Last spring you were kind enough to send me an assortment of literature which I found helpful in preparation for a summer in Africa. I have recently received a letter from a friend in Nigeria who requests some detailed information about "... the Negro situation in Alabama ..." which he might compare with reports he hears over the radio. His request is a large one, and I would appreciate your help in collecting information which might present an objective portrayal of the present situation. I hope you can help me as you did last spring.

Sincerely yours,

J. B. Powell. Jr.

Synopsis Reports I, II, III

STATE
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
IOWA CITY, IOWA

The University Libraries

October 18, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

We would like to obtain the following publications for the Human Rights Collection of the State University of Iowa Libraries:

Clay, Lucius D. (Untitled address) A hard-headed analysis of some ways in which segregation hurts the economy of the South. 5 pp. mimeo.

Organizations Supporting the Student Protest Movement. 1961. 4 pp. mimeo.

The Hard or the Easy Way? Oct. 5, 1961.(Report L-27). 4 pp. mimeo.

Zinn, Howard. Albany. 1962. 35 pp.

Executive Support of Civil Rights. 1962. 52 pp.

A Statement of Recommended Policy Resulting from New York University Graduate School of Public Administration Conference on: "The Challenge of Desegregation for the American Police Executive." March 9, 1962. Report L-33. 2pp. mimeo.

If there is a charge for these publications, please notify me before sending them as order forms will have to be initiated.

Publications may be sent to:

Human Rights Collection
Reference Department
State University of Iowa Libraries
Iowa City, Iowa

Sincerely,

Marinelle Harris
(Miss) Marinelle Harris
Reference Librarian

MH/dh

Sent
10-23-63
MA

aċu. 20 10/21/63
LK

The Presbyterian Church in Westfield, New Jersey

140 MOUNTAIN AVENUE · ADAMS 3-0301

Church Secretary, Miss Helen Whitcomb
Financial Secretary, Myron F. Barrett

Ministers
Frederick E. Christian
Richard L. Smith
James D. Cole
M. Bolin Durway
Ace L. Tubbs

Fraternal Worker
John M. Nakajima

Organist and Director of Music
George Wm. Volkel

October 17, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta 5, Ga.

Gentlemen:

We will appreciate receiving two (2) copies of the reprint from THE CHARLOTTE OBSERVER entitled "The Charlotte Story".

Very truly yours,

Helen Whitcomb
Church Secretary

Sent
10-23-63
MA

COUNCIL FOR CHRISTIAN SOCIAL ACTION

United Church of Christ

2969 WEST 25th STREET CLEVELAND 13, OHIO

TO: Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Date: October 15, 1963

FROM:

Meta Wienbrandt

1 Copy RACIAL VIOLENCE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

1 Copy INTIMIDATION, REPRISALS, AND VIOLENCE IN THE SOUTH'S RACIAL CRISIS

1 Copy LITERATURE ORDER BLANK.

Sent
10-23-63
MA

Mail to: Council for Christian Social Action
2969 West 25th Street
Cleveland, Ohio 44113

Bill at discount rate.

Sincerely, Meta Wienbrandt
(Miss) Meta Wienbrandt

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
COMP. FORM 5-(3-63) 300M SETS

DUPLICATE

ck 75 10/23/63 L-K

INVOICE

Purchase Order No.
Requisition No. A-390
Date of invoice 213-06-1593
How Shipped August 5, 1963
Terms and discount August 6, 1963, parcel post
none

(Name and address of State Agency receiving goods or service)

SOLD TO

Virginia State College
Norfolk Division, Library
2401 Corprew Avenue
Norfolk, Virginia 23504

(Name and address of Vendor)

BY

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

STATEMENT OF VENDOR'S ACCOUNT

CHECK IN PAYMENT ENCLOSED

DATE OF SHIPMENT OR SERVICE	DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES OR SERVICES	QUANTITY	UNIT	UNIT PRICE	AMOUNT	LEAVE BLANK
	Changing Patterns in the New South	1			.50	
	Price, The Negro Voter in the South	1			.25	
					.75	

Note: we do not give discounts, but we are including, without charge, a later voting study The Negro and the Ballot in the South plus 1962 registration figures.

VENDORS SHOULD NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE

VENDOR'S TOTAL .75

Remarks

x
766

October, 1963
~~September, 1963~~

DEDUCTIONS
Discounts.................% ....
Other (Specify):
....
....

Amount certified for payment 75

213-06-1593 (1 - 2) * . 75

The enclosed check is in payment of the account as stated above. Any errors should be brought promptly to the attention of the State Treasurer P. O. Box 6 H., Richmond 15, Va. and this check returned with the statement. An endorsed check constitutes evidence of payment: no further receipt is required.

Bursar-Business Manager

Iv. 31 10/9
$30.00

ck $30.00
10/23/63
HK

INVOICE

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

TO: State of West Virginia Human Rights Com.
State Capitol Building
Charleston 5, West Virginia

Attn: Mr. Howard W. McKinney, Eme. Director

****

Purchase Order #

Date Shipped
9/11/63

300 - L-44 "A Different Way: Charlotte..."
.10 @

Total ----------$30.00

Signed________________________________
Staige D. Blackford
Research Director

The University of Wisconsin – Milwaukee

• 3203 DOWNER AVENUE MILWAUKEE 11, WISCONSIN • WOODRUFF 4-4400
53211

• COLLEGE OF LETTERS AND SCIENCE

October 17, 1963

Director of Research
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I would like to acquire copies of each of the following items:

Special Report - Plans for Progress
L-40 - Observations for a Second Century
L-41 - Excerpts from Speeches of Governor Burt Combs of Kentucky and Secretary of Commerce Luther T. Hodges
L-43 - Businessmen Point the Way
L-44 - Charlotte has Built its Integration Road: A Different Way
(2) L-45 - Public Education in Mississippi
Federal Programs to Promote Employment and Development in Rural Communities
The Desegregation of Southern Schools: A Psychiatric Study
The Civil Rights Crisis: A Synopsis of Recent Developments: Parts I - III
Business Next Target for Integration
(2) The Economic Status of Negroes: In the Nation and in the South

Enclosed find check.

Respectfully yours,

Harold M. Rose
Harold M. Rose
Assistant Professor of Geography

HMR:EY

Encl.

Sent
10 23-63
MA

GEN. 54 (REV. 4/60)

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

REQUISITION FOR EQUIPMENT, SUPPLIES, OR SERVICES

1. REQUISITION NO.

2. BUREAU Department of Labor

3. PAGE NO. OF PAGES

4. DATE October 15, 1963

5. ALLOTMENT AND APPROPRIATION

6. DELIVER TO:

Mr. Oliver Headley
Office of Manpower, Automation, and Training
Department of Labor
Room 510,
1730 M. Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

(For field shipments indicate complete address and specify method of shipment)

7. FOR INFORMATION CALL (Name, Ext.) Mr. Oliver Headley

8. SIGNATURE OF APPROVING OFFICER AND TITLE

9. ITEM NO.	10. DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES OR SERVICES (DOUBLE SPACE BETWEEN ITEMS)	11. QUANTITY	12. UNIT	13. UNIT PRICE	14. AMOUNT
	Please send me a single, free, copy of each of the following:				
L-16	Atlanta and Washington: Racial Differences in Achievement.				
L--17	Desegregation and Academic Achievement				
L-23c	Desegregation in Higher Education 1935-1963				
L--29	American Anthropolicial Association Resolution on Race				
L-35	State Commissions on Human Relations				
L--37	Statement on "Economic Cost of Racial Discrimination in Employment" Presented to Congress by the Council of Economic Advisers, 1962				
L--45	Public Education in Mississippi, 1963.				

Sent 10-23-63 mA

15. SHIPPED VIA:
☐ FREIGHT ☐ PARCEL POST
☐ EXPRESS ☐ MAIL

16. FILLED BY

17. CHECKED BY

18. B/LADING NO.

19. DATE SHIPPED

20. THE ABOVE ITEMS OR SERVICES WERE RECEIVED EXCEPT AS INDICATED ABOVE

21. SIGNATURE

22. DATE

GPO 909031

.60 coin
10/23/63

1709-Windover Drive
Nashville, Tennessee
October 22, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5-Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Sent
10-23-63
MA

Sirs:

Please, send to me Parts 1, 2, and 3 of *The Civil Rights Crisis: A Synopsis of Recent Developments* at 20¢ each. Enclosed is 60¢ for all three.

Send to Miss C. R. Walker
1709 Windover Drive
Nashville, Tennessee
37218.

Thank you. C. R. Walker.

Livingstone College

Salisbury, N. C.

DIVISION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

October 22, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Please send us a copy of the L4A Report, Charlotte Has Built Its Integration Road, August 1963 at your earliest convenience.

Thank you.

Sent 10-23-63
MA

Sincerely yours,

DSWilliams

Dr. D. S. Williams, Chairman
Social Science Division

DSW:jda

MEMBER UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND FOUNDED 1944

. ck \$2^{05}
10/21/63
LK

DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON ~~25~~ D.C. 20202

October 16, 1963

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30300

Dear Sirs:

Thank you for the copy of the Henderson Pamphlet. Enclosed is a check for \$2.05 to cover the cost of this pamphlet and to pay for the following order.

Please send one copy each of the following:

School Desegregation: The First Six Years	\$ .25
If the Schools are Closed. . . A Critical Analysis of the Private School Plan	.20
Georgia's Divided Education	.35
Sanctuaries for Tradition: Virginia's New Private Schools	No Charge
Three Views of the Segregation Decision	No Charge
Action Patterns in School Desegregation: A Guidebook	No Charge
Desegregation in Baltimore Schools	No Charge
Southern Schools: Token Desegregation and Beyond	.50
The Desegregation of Southern Schools: A Psychiatric Study	.50

Sent
10-23-63
MA

There is no charge for the following pamphlets.

L-1	The Southern Regional Council: Its Origin and Aims
L-5	Public Schools and the Economy of Virginia
L-14	A Report from Virginia
L-16	Atlanta and Washington: Racial Differences in Academic Achievement
L-17	Desegregation and Academic Achievement
L-21	Public Schools and Community Development
L-29	American Anthropological Association Resolution on Race
L-34A	Desegregation in Southern Parochial Schools
L-43	Businessmen Point the Way
L-44	Charlotte Has Built Its Integration Road
L-45	Public Education In Mississippi

Would you please keep this office posted on future research relating to the racial issue.

Sincerely yours,

August W. Steinhilber

August W. Steinhilber
Acting Head, School Law Unit

Enclosure

October 23, 1963

Pamphlet Department
Berea College Library
Berea, Kentucky 40403

Dear Sirs:

We have your card stating that your records do not show receipt of our *Federal Executive and Civil Rights*, ordered and paid for in 1961.

Rather than search our records that far back, we are sending you today the publication. The important thing is that you need it and do not have it; whether it is our fault or yours is (to me, anyhow) irrelevant.

Enclosed is our latest publications list, for your information. There is, of course, no charge for FECR.

Sincerely yours,

Montes G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

LIBRARY • BEREA COLLEGE • BEREA, KENTUCKY

October 19, 1963

Gentlemen:

According to our records, we have not received our order of November 20, 1961, for the pamphlet Federal Executive and Civil Rights for which we sent 50 cents in stamps.

We feel that the error is probably our own but we ask you to please check your records concerning this order.

Thank you.

Pamphlet Department

All Sent - 10-23-63
mA

Henderson

Coles

Morland

McMillan, R V & L E

Employment: 3

L Reports - 36, 37, 38, 39
43-44

Business, Dept Target for Inte
I C M Asso "City Gov.t
Minority Groups

Memo : from **MONTEZ ALBRIGHT**

6

Zaylor – (latest + p.l.)

Yo~~k~~der – (latest + p. l)

Memo **from MONTEZ ALBRIGHT**

Henry Clark requests material to:

John R. Taylor (head)
Greensboro C~~ouncil~~ ~~committee~~ on H.R.
~~Greensboro~~, NC. Lakewood, Rt 1
Mc Leansville, NC

Mr. Conrad (Chm.
Mayor's Commn on H. R.
Greensboro, N C.

Rev. Carl N. Edwards
c/o Divinity School
Wake Univ.
Durham, N C.

Montez -

Please send a similar packet of matls. + a list of available pubs to

Mr. Ed Yoder
Editorial Staff
G'boro Daily News
G'boro, N.C.

Thanks,
Henry

Courtesy—TUCKER-CASTLEBERRY PRINTING, INC. • JAckson 5-8654

10517 Superior Avenue
Cleveland 6, Ohio

October 21, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Please send copies of the following:

THE DESEGREGATION OF SOUTHERN SCHOOLS: A PSYCHIATRIC STUDY

TOKEN DESEGREGATION AND BEYOND

THE ECONOMIC STATUS OF THE NEGRO: IN THE NATION AND IN THE SOUTH

As we have not been informed of the price for such publications, please bill us.

Thanking you very much, I am

Respectfully,

Clarence H. Seniors,
10517 Superior Avenue
Cleveland 6, Ohio

Sent & billed
10-24-63
MA

TELEPHONE MEMO

Mr. Rev. W. S. Mercer

CALL ☐ SEE ☐

Mr. ____________________

RETURNED YOUR CALL ☒

at 1 copy of Sept. N.S.,

Phone No. ____________________

He called at __________ o'clock

____________________, 19____

Remarks:

284 Hightower Rd.

Sent 10-24-63 MA

Tucker-Castleberry Printing, Inc.
226 Luckie Street, N.W. • JAckson 5-8654

ALMA COLLEGE ALMA, MICHIGAN

History Department
Alma College
Alma, Michigan
October 16, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta, 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs;

I would appreciate it if you would send me a copy of your publication "A Hundred Years Later- Toward Regional Realism no. 2" of September, 1962.

Sent
10-24-63
plus New South - Bond article
PL

Sincerely yours,

E.C. Blackburn,
Associate Professor of History
and Acting Chairman

EB/mau

Joyce Pollack
8501 Pickford St.
Los Angeles 35, Calif.

Sirs:

Please send me the results concerning the recent survey studying the link between integration and scholastic achievment.

Thank you
Joyce Pollack

Sent 10-24-63
2 16 & 17
MA

Order No.
63-64
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Books
Vendor
Direct
Cat. No. & Item

Date Ordered
10/18/63
Date rec'd

Cost

PURCHASE ORDER
Bill in quadruplicate

[illegible]

No. Copies

Sent 10-24-63
MA

Zinn, Howard
Albany, a study in national responsibility. Atlanta, Georgia. Southern Regional Council, Inc. 1962.
Note: Please hold order and supply when ready. If over $10.00 quote before sending.

List Price Est. $1.00

Recommended By CBK- Soc.

Dept. Soc.

Ship to:
Order Dept.
D. H. Hill Library
N. C. State College
Raleigh, N. C.

Instructions: Over

October 24, 1963

Professor Glen H. Elder, Jr.
Institute of Human Development
Edward Chace Tolman Hall
University of California
Berkeley 4, California

Dear Professor Elder:

Under separate cover we are mailing you the requested employment studies. Enclosed is our copy of current publications; if you note any that you think would be useful to you, please write us again.

Regarding the mailing list, it would not be possible to add your name to receive only studies on vocational and educational achievement and opportunities of Negro and white youth in the South, and you would thus receive much that would not be of interest to you. Could the institute subscribe to New South, our monthly publication? It lists periodically all our most recent publications and you could thus order those which you noted as being useful to your work. (Subscription price is $2.00 per year.) A sample copy is enclosed with the publications.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
  Employment Opportunities: Houston, Chattanooga
  Publications list

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

INSTITUTE OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT
EDWARD CHACE TOLMAN HALL
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

October 22, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

Please send me copies of Gallaher's The Negro and Employment Opportunities in the South and of a report by the Chattanooga Council for Cooperative Action.

I should very much appreciate being placed on your mailing list for reports sponsored by the Southern Regional Council. I am most interested in studies bearing on the vocational and educational achievements and opportunities of Negro and white youth in the South.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Glen H. Elder Jr.

Glen H. Elder, Jr.
Assistant Professor of Sociology

GHE:evb

Employment - 2

Sent
10-24-63

October 24, 1963

Mrs. Burton W. Lewis
839 Washington Avenue
Albany, California 94706

Dear Mrs. Lewis:

Your subscription renewal has been received and processed, and we thank you for your kind remarks about our materials.

Regarding the how-to-do-it materials for the Alemeda County Board of Supervisors, considering a request to establish a human relations council, I am mailing under separate cover several publications which may be helpful. We do not have the how-to on structure and operations that you have requested. Each situation is different, and what would be workable in one area would not in another. The outline of the state commissions would probably be the best guideline. And even if we had a how-to pamphlet, it would be applicable to southern communities and would not be particularly helpful in California. The reports which tell about such committees and what they have accomplished in Richmond, Va., Charlotte, N. C., and Macon, Ga. will give you an idea of how important such a committee can be in a community when the members of it have the confidence and support of all segments of the community.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
L-22, 36, 43, 44, 35
New South: Macon

Enclosed: The City and Minority Groups: note particularly pp. 6-7
(This will probably be the most useful to you, since it tells what other cities have done.)

ck #2.00
10/23/63
LK

posted 10-23-63
[illegible]
ple give to MA

839 Washington Avenue
Albany, Calif. 94706
October 21, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Sirs:

I can't recall when I last received a subscription renewal notice for NEW SOUTH from you but I'm sure it's due now. Many thanks for continuing to send it as well as the occasional mimeographed reports. I find both very well done and very useful.

Now a request--the Alameda County, Calif. Board of Supervisors is considering a request by several organizations in the community to establish a Human Relations Council. Could you send me such materials as you may have giving guidance on structure and operations? I'd like them sent airmail and will reimburse you for the cost.

Sincerely yours,

Charlotte Lewis

(Mrs. Burton W. Lewis)

L 22 - Fowler Commission
35 - State Commission

NS - Macon
Richmond
2-36 Businessmen Lead Way
43
44 Charlotte

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY. PREPARATION DIVISION. ACQUISITION BRANCH
FIFTH AVENUE & 42ND STREET. NEW YORK 18. N. Y.

DATE October 7, 1963

TO:

Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

NOTE THAT THIS IS NOT AN ORDER. IT IS A FOLLOW UP TO OUR
ORDER NUMBER
REQUEST NUMBER DATED

FOR

PE №. 33336 Q5/P

New South
Vol. 17 No. 7, 8 July, August 1962

Sent 10-24-63

(2nd or 3rd time)

MA

ACCORDING TO OUR RECORDS, WE HAVE NOT RECEIVED THE MATERIAL DESCRIBED ABOVE. WOULD YOU PLEASE SEND IT AT THIS TIME? IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO SEND IT, PLEASE INFORM US OF THE REASON. IF THE PUBLICATION IS NOT READY, PLEASE LET US KNOW THE APPROXIMATE DATE OF PUBLICATION.

RETURN SLIP WITH MATERIAL OR USE REVERSE SIDE FOR REPLY.

First Presbyterian Church

LIVE OAK, FLORIDA

October 21, 1963

Coin .10
10/24/63
LR

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 5, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Enclosed is 10¢ and a self addressed envelope. Please send me a copy of "The Charlotte Story".

With Christian love,

J. R. Walkup

Jim Walkup
Minister

Sent
10-24-63
MA

AIR MAIL, PLEASE

WILLIAM WORTHY
APT. 2
210 EAST 19 ST.
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10003

10-25-63
Requested copy
Atl Council report on
housing and
Church & Race report.
(Gave "action section"
and let him take
notes from report.)

(address of Fellowship of Southern Churchmen)

The Rev. Charles M. Jones
Fellowship of Southern Churchmen
P.O. Box 2 Chapel Hill, N.C.

Courtesy—TUCKER-CASTLEBERRY PRINTING, INC. • JAckson 5-8654

October 25, 1963

Mrs. B. D. Aycock
Acquisitions Librarian
The Library
Union Theological Seminary
Richmond 27, Virginia

—SERS published

Dear Mrs. Aycock:

No, Facts-on-Film is not one of our publications, and we do not know who publishes it. I telephoned the Southern Regional Education Board and the Southern Education Foundation here, to see if they knew of it, or if it was theirs, but they had no information either.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

P.S. One staff member says he vaguely remembers hearing the name, but thought it might be "Facts-on-File" and published somewhere in the North.

The Library
UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
RICHMOND 27, VIRGINIA

October 23, 1963.

Southern Regional Council,
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Gentlemen:

We are writing for information on your publication Facts-on-Film. (File?)
Is this film available from its inception and, if so, at what cost?

This is not an order, but, rather, a request for information.

Sincerely,

Martha Aycock
(Mrs. B. D. Aycock)
Acquisitions Librarian.

/a

Sou. Reg. Edu. Bd - No.
Sou. Edu. Foundation - No.

JOINT UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES
Nashville 5, Tennessee

Serving:
Peabody College
Scarritt College
Vanderbilt University

October 28, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Ref: Ser/LW

Gentlemen:

Thank you for the copy of TOWARD REGIONAL REALISM, no.1 which has been received on our request of October 11.

Through an oversight, we requested nos.1-2 on October 25. Please disregard this request, but we should be happy to remain on your mailing list to receive future issues beginning with no.4.

Do not send

Sincerely yours,

Eleanor F. Morrissey

Eleanor F. Morrissey
Head Acquisitions Librarian

October 29, 1963

Mr. Virgil R. Mueller
603 E. University Village
Columbia, Missouri

Dear Mr. Mueller:

We appreciate your saying that you wrote us for information because of your sincere need for accurate and reliable information, and our demonstrated policy of cooperation and assistance. We hope this will always describe the Council, and that you will find our materials bear out your high opinion of us.

We do have several things on employment, and are sending them to you under separate cover.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
Employment studies: Atlanta, Chattanooga, Houston
L-Report, "Negro Pay Rises Half as Fast—Atlanta"
The Economic Status of Negroes
Plans for Progress: Atlanta Survey

Letter

603 E University Village
Columbia, Missouri
October 24, 1963

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

As a graduate student at the University of Missouri, I am writing a thesis entitled "The Employment of the American Negro". The primary concern of this thesis is the inherent problem of hiring the American Negro successfully in the medium to upper level income jobs of our society. The paper attempts to discuss and explain how this problem can and has been solved to the advantage of the employee, employer, and industry concerned.

Recently, I have begun participating on college panels discussing this topic, and here also, all available knowledge is necessary to do justice to the issue.

In view of the above, any information that you could send me about this subject would be of valuable assistance. I will gratefully appreciate any information you can send me in the form of case studies, names of business or professional organizations that have overtly attempted to solve this problem, varied approaches that have been or are being applied, general statistics, and other potential sources of information.

I have elected to write to your organization because of my sincere need for accurate and reliable information, and your demonstrated policy of cooperation and assistance.

Here's hoping to hear from you at your convenience.

Sincerely yours,

Virgil R. Mueller
Virgil R. Mueller

Employment: Houston, Atlanta
& Chattanooga -
L. Report: Negro Pay Rises Half as Fast
Henderson
Plan for Progress

October 29, 1963

Miss Julie Caldwell
Vice President Y.W.C.A.
Winbigler Hall
Monmouth, Illinois

Dear Miss Caldwell:

Your letter to Mr. Dunbar has been referred to me for reply. We do not, unfortunately, know of any tapes of youth discussions on the racial situation in Norfolk, Va. Ed Randall, Friendly World Broadcasting, 122 N. Providence, Wallingford, Pa., has made many tapes of discussions on the racial controversy, but most of them were made in Alabama and were of adults. He did make one tape in Atlanta with a discussion of the sit-ins. He may have made others of discussions by young people. You may wish to write to him to see if he has any suggestions, or would send you resumes of the tapes he has.

Another possible source would be the Anti-Defamation League, 41 Exchange Place, S. E., Atlanta 3, Ga. They have films and filmstrips for discussion groups and would send you a list.

I am enclosing a copy of our current publications list. If you note anything on it that you think would be helpful to the leaders of the discussion for the Student Y.W.C.A. program, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

MA — pls reply
(I have no idea
what she is talking about)

Recd
10/22/63

October 19, 1963

Dr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Dr. Dunbar:

Upon inquiring about the possible use of some tapes of youth discussions on the racial situation in Norfolk, Virginia, I was referred to you for help. Miss Hattie Droll informed me that they do not have these tapes and suggested that you might be able to send me some information and material about progress in race relations in the southern area.

I am inquiring for such information for the Student Y.W.C.A. program on Racial Injustice which is to be given November 21 at Monmouth College. Can you send me any studies or fact sheets you might have available? Thank you for your concern and co-operation.

Respectfully,

Julie Caldwell

Julie Caldwell
Vice President Y.W.C.A.
Winbigler Hall
Monmouth, Illinois

Ed Randall
Friendly World Broadcasting
122 N. Providence
Wallingford, Pa

(sit-ins
Atlanta

ADL
41 Exchange Place S.C.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

171 Michael Ave.
Hamilton, Ohio
October 25, 1963

Dear Sirs:

I would appreciate it if you could send me a list of the literature you have available on the South. Could you also please send me a sample copy of your publication, The South Today. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Vincent McMahon

10-29-63
MA

WILLIAM T. SCOTT
CHAIRMAN OF TRUSTEE BOARD

Z. P. JENKINS
VICE CHAIRMAN TRUSTEE BOARD

R. A. KING
SECRETARY

Franklinton Center, Inc.

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CONGREGATIONAL CHRISTIAN CHURCHES
(UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST)

Bricks, North Carolina

WM. JUDSON KING
PRESIDENT-TREASURER

TELEPHONE
ENFIELD HI 5-2146 AND HI 5-2147

October 24, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3. Ga.

Dear Sirs:

I would like to secure several copies of the map which depicts the population in color for the counties of the USA. The copy that I say was about 16 x24. If there are any larger copies I would ~~pay~~ like them. You bill bill us for these.

Very truly yours,

W. Judson King
W. Judson King.

Sent
10-29-63
MA

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

October 26, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. NW
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Gentlemen:

Please be good enough to fill in the street address of the enclosed to Florida Council, and mail to them. Thanks!

Yours truly,

Charlotte A. Hickman
Mrs. H. H. Hickman
Chairman Mambership-Finance

P.S. May I impose upon you to also send us the street address of the Florida Council?

Done
10-29-63
MA

Order No.

Fund

Appr.

Serials

Vendor

Direct

Cat. No. & Item

Date Ordered

26 O 63

Date rec'd

Cost

PURCHASE ORDER

Bill in quadruplicate

No. Copies STANDING ORDER

TOWARD REGIONAL REALISM. Please begin with no. 1: The South and the nation. by LeRoy Collins. Southern Regional Council, 63 Auburn Ave., N. E., Atlanta,3, Ga.

10-29-63

mA

List Price

Recommended By HWP--not for Ref.

Dept. General fund

Ship to: SERIALS [redacted] Dept.
D. H. Hill Library
N. C. State College
Raleigh, N. C.

Instructions: Over

SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS

This copy is for your records

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RALEIGH, N. C.

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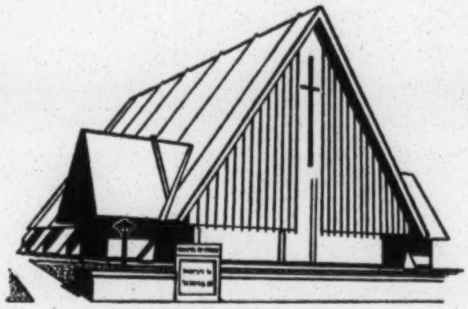
Wesley Foundation
University of Arkansas
730 West Maple
Fayetteville

Ministers:
A. W. Martin
Jim Loudermilk



Local Churches:
Central
Dickson and Highland
St. James
Willow and Center
Trinity
Garland and Sycamore
Wiggins
205 West Sixth

Octobdr 7, 1963

10-29-63
mA

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Sir:

Please send me the following publications:

L-Reports as follows

L-40	One copy
L-41	One copy
L-44	" "
L-45	" "

The Civil Rights Crisis: A Synopsis of Recent Developments:

Part I, Part II, and Part II @ 20¢----one copy each--60¢

part II out
later

The Economic Status of Negroes: in the Nation and in the South, by Vivian W. Henderson --one copy--@25¢

Southern Schools: Token Desegregation and Beyond
One copy @ 50¢.

Enclosed is my bheck for $1.35.

Thanks for your recent re-print of Patterson's editorial in the Atlanta Constitution . I deeply appreciate your sending me the SRC Newsletter.

Cordially,

Jim Loudermilk
Jim Loudermilk

JOINT UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES
Nashville 5, Tennessee

Serving:
Peabody College
Scarritt College
Vanderbilt University

October 25, 1963

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Ref: Ser/LW

Gentlemen:

We have received a copy of the following publication:

Toward regional realism, no.3

May we have copies of no.1-2 to complete our file, and any issued later than no.3?

Thank you for making this material available to our libraries.

Sincerely yours,

Eleanor F. Morrissey

Eleanor F. Morrissey
Head Acquisitions Librarian

Sent 10-30-63
mA

October 30, 1963

Miss Diane Ellen Levine
182 East Rockaway Road
Hewlett, New York

Dear Miss Levine:

We do not have readily available in published form the information you wish on the Negro in America. At the end of this letter I am listing some sources for you in the hope that you will be able to find at least one of the books in your public library. The present problems of race relations in the United States are covered generally in materials I am mailing to you under separate cover. I would suggest that you look up and read the following also: *New York Times Magazine*, 8-18-63, "An N.A.A.C.P. Lawyer Answers Some Questions," and 8-25-63, "What the Marchers Really Want."

Regarding surveys of attitudes, we only know of national ones, and I list sources for you: *Washington Post*, 10-15-63, Harris Survey; *Saturday Evening Post*, 9-7-63, "What Northerners Really Think of Negroes;" and *Newsweek*, 10-21-63, "Prejudice: Widespread and Deep" (northern and southern attitudes). For international attitudes, you might write to the U. S. Information Service, Washington, D. C. I believe they have made some surveys in some countries.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
  A Hundred Years Later
  Annealing of the South
  November-December *New South*, 1962

History of the Negro:
- Franklin, John Hope. *From Slavery to Freedom: A History of American Negroes*. New York: A. A. Knopf, 1947.
- Johnson, Charles S. *The Negro in American Civilization*. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1930.
- Weatherford, W. D. *The Negro from Africa to America*. New York: Geo. H. Doran & Co., 1924.

182 East Rockaway Road
Hewlett, New York
October 23, 1963

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I am a Senior at George W. Hewlett High School in Hewlett, Long Island, New york. The subject for my Senior Thesis is: The Negro in American Life.

This Thesis must include the following:

Where the Negro people come from
History of the Negro people in the United States
—The present problem of Race Relations in the United States
A survey of various attitudes, International as well as National. surveys

& A Hundred Years Later
Annealing
Nov-Dec. New South

If there is any information available that you might be able to send to me, I would greatly appreciate it.

Thank you for your trouble.

Sincerely yours,

Diane Ellen Levine

Diane Ellen Levine

Dubois, W.E.B.
Black Folk - Then and Now!
An essay on the History & Sociology of the Negro Race. Henry Holt & Co. 1939.

Herskovits, Melville J.
"The Ancestry of the Am. Negro."
American Scholar, VIII (Winter 1938)

Bontemps, Arna. The Story of the Negro. N.Y.: A.A. Knopf, 1948.

Brawley, Benjamin G. A Short History of the Am. Negro. N.Y.: McMillan Co., 1931

Brown, Wm. Wells. The Black Man: His Antecedents, His Genius, and His Achievements. N.Y.: T. Hamilton, 1863.

*Franklin, John Hope From Slavery to Freedom: A History of Am. Negroes. N.Y.: A.A. Knopf 1947

*Johnson, Charles S. The Negro in Am. Civilization. N.Y.: Henry Holt & Co., 1930

*Weatherford, W.D. The Negro from Africa to Am. N.Y.: Geo. H. Doran & Co. 1924.

Southern Regional Council

October 30, 1963

additional and more recent:

Bennett, Lerone Jr. Before the Mayflower: A History
of the Negro in American, 1619-1962.

review states that it lacks historical depth and documention but gives much information

Frazier, E. Franklin, The Negro in the U. S.
New York: McMillan Co., 1957

October 30, 1963

Mr. John Stapert
470 East Washington
Bellaire Court, Apt. H
Pasadena, California 91104

Dear Mr. Stapert:

Under separate cover we are sending you the requested copy of Dr. Coles' study, and our current publications list.

Regarding your research on cultural contributions of various ethnic groups, we do not have any published material. I am listing on an attached sheet some sources of information. If you want examples of recent individual achievement, we could go through our files and list a few, but you could get a more comprehensive list by going through file copies of Ebony for the past several years.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
Coles, Southern School Desegregation: A Psychiatric Study
L-Reports 16, 17 and statement of Socialogists

Recent books:

Simpson, Geo. Eaton and Yinger, J. Milton. Racial and Cultural Minorities. New York: Harper & Sons. 1953. pp. 688-722

Edwards, G. Franklin. The Negro Professional Class. Glenco, Ill.: Free Press, 1959.

Reitzes, Dietrich C. Negroes and Medicine. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1958.

Earlier books: (in case your research is in depth)

Literature

Brawley, Benjamin G. Early Negro American Writers. Chapel Hill, N.C.: The University of North Carolina Press, 1935.

Brown, Sterling A. Negro Poetry and Drama. Bronze Booklet No. 7, Washington. 1937.

Calverton, Victor F., ed. Anthology of American Negro Literature. New York: The Modern Library, 1929. (includes autobiographies)

Gloster, Hugh Morris. Negro Voices in American Fiction. Chapel Hill: U. of N. C. Press, 1948.

Green, Elizabeth L. The Negro in Contemporary American Literature. (same)

Redding, J. Saunders. To Make a Poet Black. (same) review and discussion of lit.

Stage

Bond, Frederick W. The Negro and the Drama. (direct and indirect contribution) Washington, D.C.: Associated Publishers, Inc. 1940.

Isaacs, Edith J. R. The Negro in the American Theatre. New York: Theatre Arts, Inc. 1947. (a chronological record of Negro's progress in Am. theatre)

Locke, Alain. "The Negro and the American Theatre," in Edith Isaacs, ed. Theatre: Essays on the Arts of the Theatre. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1927.

Music and Musicians

Blesh, Rudi. Shining Trumpets: A History of Jazz. New York: A.A. Knopf, 1946.

Johnson, John Rosamond, ed. Rolling Along in Song. New York: Viking, 1937. (chronological survey)

Trotter, James Monroe. Music and Some Highly Musical People. Boston: Lee and and Shepard, 1880. (Negro musical celebrities of the past)

Art

Exhibit of Fine Arts. Productions of American Negro Artists. New York: Harmon Foundation, 1928.

Locke, Alain. Negro Art: Past and Present. Washington: Associates in Negro Folk Education, 1936.

The Negro Artist Comes of Age: A Natanal Survey of Contemporary American Artists. Albany, N.Y.: Albany Institute of History and Art, 1945.

Negro Artists: An Illustrated Review of Their Achievements. New York: Harmon Foundation, 1935.

Porter, James A. Modern Negro Art. New York: The Dryden Press, 1943.

470 East Washington
Bellaire Court, Apt. H
Pasadena, California, 91104
October 23, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

The Los Angeles Times of October 20, 1963 published an article which referred to a report which you recently published. I am referring to "The Desegregation of Southern Schools: A Psychiatric Study," conducted by Dr. Robert Coles. Would you please send me one or two copies of that study?

I am presently engaged in research which investigates the cultural contributions of various ethnic groups. If you have any additional material regarding the contributions of negroes to our culture or the capacities of negroes to make significant contributions, would you please let me know about them?

Thank you very much.

w/ [illegible]
Cheny

Sincerely,

John Stapert

John Stapert

The Negro in Literature & the Arts:

pp 135-136 - lit

p 151 drama

music & musicians

p. 157. art

p. 161

Simpson, Geo. Eaton and Yinger, J. Milton; Racial & Cultural Minorities NY; Harper & Bros. 1953 pp. 688-722

Dowd, Jerome, The Negro in Am. Life. NY: Century Co.; 1926

~~Duncan, Otis Dudley~~

Edwards, G. Franklin. The Negro Professional Class Glencoe, Ill.: Free Press, 1959

Reitzes Dietrich C., Negroes & Medicine Cambridge Mass. Harvard U Press 1958

ALEXIS C. FERM
Box 373
Fairhope, Ala.

FAIRHOPE
OCT 29
5 PM
1963
ALA.

5¢ U.S. POSTAGE

of the copy
Sept. New South

cash .20
10/30/63
LK

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta 3
Ga.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

WRAPPER FOUND WITHOUT CONTENTS

FROM POST OFFICE AND STATE

CLAIMS & INQUIRY
New York, N.Y. 10001

DATE FOUND OCT 8 - 1963

FOUND AT Morgan Station

BY J. S. Turner

POSTMASTER: Complete items to right and address to mailer.

Southern Regional Council, Inc
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

ADDRESSED TO *(Name and address)*
Miss Carol Anderson
Nat'l Council of Churches
475 Riverside Drive
New York 10027, N Y

TYPE
☐ INSURED NO. ____
☑ ORDINARY
☐ C.O.D. NO. ____

MAILING DATE 10/4/63

DEAR PATRON:

The enclosed address portion of wrapper of a parcel mailed by you is believed to have become separated from the contents during course of its handling in the mails.

If the contents have not already been satisfactorily accounted for and you wish that a search be made for the articles, please complete the bottom of this form and return it to this office together with the wrapper. Do not detach this letter.

An accurate and detailed description of each item is essential, such as brand or make of article, color, size, kind of material and quantity. If you are able to furnish illustrations or pictures, they would be most helpful.

DATE OCT 9 1963

SIGNATURE OF POSTMASTER ROBERT K. CHRISTENBERRY, POSTMASTER

TO BE COMPLETED BY MAILER

QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION *(Brand or make, color, size, kind of material, etc.)*	
25 copies	Albany: A Study in National Responsibility @ .25	$1.25
	Postage	.75
		$2.00

This is a pamphlet published by the Southern Regional Council, on summer 1962 events in Albany, Georgia. It was researched and written by Dr. Howard Zinn, a university professor in Atlanta, Ga.

IF FOUND ARTICLES SHOULD BE *(Check one)*
☐ DELIVERED TO ADDRESSEE
☒ RETURNED TO MAILER

DATE 10-28-63

SIGNATURE OF MAILER Montez G. Albright, Research Associate

TO BE COMPLETED BY POST OFFICE

RESULTS OF SEARCH *(Check one)*
☐ ARTICLES DESCRIBED ABOVE WERE FOUND AND SENT ON TO ADDRESSEE
☐ ARTICLES DESCRIBED ABOVE ARE RETURNED HEREWITH.
☑ ARTICLES NOT FOUND

(If sent as insured or C.O.D. mail you may present this report to your local post office and request that claim for indemnity be filed. Wrapper will be retained here.)

DATE OCT 30 1963

SIGNATURE ROBERT K. CHRISTENBERRY, POSTMASTER

POD Form 3760
Sep. 1961

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1961 OF—614722

ATLANTA
OCT 4'63
GA
U.S. POSTAGE
75
P.B. METER 369618

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

Miss Carol Anderson
Commission on Religion & Race
Nat'l Council of Churches
475 Riverside Drive
New York 27, New York

Postmaster: This parcel may be opened for postal inspection if necessary.
Return Postage Guaranteed.

October 31, 1963

Mr. Edgar H. Vickery
East Baton Rouge Parish Jail
Solitary Line Two
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Vickery:

We are mailing you today, under separate cover, the requested publications. I wish I had on hand a real sexy novel to throw in, sort of for coffee-and-dessert after all that heavy and depressing meat-and-potatoes reading. Included are the two most recent issues of New South; I think you will enjoy reading about the "March" through the eyes, ears, and sensitivity of Maggie Long, and Jim Laue's piece on "the movement."

Forget about the money. You are, as you put it, "a guest of the state" for all of us in the South, black and white, and sending you something to read for the next 30 or 60 or 90 days is a very small contribution on our part. Pass them along to someone else, or leave them in a field office for others to read.

I'm glad you can still say, "we shall overcome." So long as you young people in the front lines feel that way, we shall indeed.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
  Morland, Token Desegregation and Beyond
  Coles, A Psychiatric Study
  Henderson, Economic Status of Negroes
  Synopses, I, II, III
  New South, July-August, September 1963

27 October 1963
East Baton Rouge Parish
Solitary - Tier Two

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I am a Field Worker for the Congress of Racial Equality, a subscriber to New South, and have in the past received a number of your publications. I find myself temporarily detained as a guest of the State, the result of a certain controversy pending between CORE and the Town of Clinton, Parish of East Feliciana.

I find myself with a great deal of "free" time and would like very much to recieve several of your publications that I might keep up with other phases and aspects of the Movement. Could you please send me your L-Reports, numbering from L-40 to L-45 inclusive? I would also greatly appreciate receiving a number of your miscellaneous reports. Unfortunately I am unable to pay for them at this time. If it is possible for you to bill me in say "30 to 60 days", after which period of time I should be back in the field I would like to receive the following:

SOUTHERN SCHOOLS: TOKEN DESEGREGATION AND BEYOND - MORLAND

DESEGREGATION OF SOUTHERN SCHOOLS: A PSYCHIATRIC STUDY - COLES

ECONOMIC STATUS OF NEGROES: IN THE NATION AND THE SOUTH - HENDERSON

CIVIL RIGHTS CRISIS: A SYNOPSIS OF RECENT DEVELOPMENTS PARTS I, II, & III

I should gladly remit the $1.85 as soon as I am released.

"March on Washington"
ns - Sept
July-Aug.
ns-

We Shall Overcome,

Edgar H. Vickery II

EDGAR H. VICKERY, EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH JAIL, SOLITARY-LINE TWO, BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

ck $2 15
10/28/63
LK

1100 Myrtlewood Drive
Tuscaloosa, Ala.
26 October 63

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I would like for you to send me copies of all of the publications listed on page 19 of the July-August issue of NEW SOUTH. This includes the following:

L-Reports Nos. L-40 through L-45

Mizell, Federal Programs to Promote Employment, etc.

Morland, Southern Schools

Coles, Desegregation of Southern Schools

Civil Rights Crisis, Parts I-III

Perry, Business

Henderson, Economic Status of Negroes

Sent
10-31-63
MA

You will find enclosed my check in the amount of $2.15 to cover the indicated cost.

Very truly yours,

John C. Payne

November 1, 1963

Professor Oliver C. Cox
Department of Sociology
Lincoln University
Jefferson City, Missouri

Dear Professor Cox:

A composite report on the Voter Education Project will be issued at the end of the project, and should be ready for distribution the latter part of 1964. As a sort of informal interim report, I can tell you that the civil rights action groups, working in the field in cooperation with VEP, during the first year (April 1, 1962 through March 30, 1963) have been responsible for at least 115 new Negro registrants, and for saving an estimated 15,000 others from purge. Since this occurred in an off-election year, and much of the field work has been in areas of resistance to Negro registration, the gains are more significant than the number would indicate. The resistance the field workers have encountered may also result in national legislation which will make future registration less traumatic, for the individual would-be voter.

I do not know why the library at Lincoln University has not been receiving our reports for the past two years. I am adding the library to our mailing list to receive all subsequent research publications. A current publications list is enclosed, and if the library would be interested in ordering some of our publications of the past two years, please ask them to let us know.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY

FOUNDED AS LINCOLN INSTITUTE 1866
BY THE 62ND AND 65TH UNITED STATES
COLORED INFANTRIES AND SUPPORTED
BY THE STATE OF MISSOURI

JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

October 25, 1963

The Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I am wondering whether you have any reports on the Voter Registration Project--any statement on progress and prospects.

Our library at Lincoln University tells me that it has a standing order for all the reports and releases of the Council, but apparently these have not been forthcoming for at least the last two years.

Sincerely yours,

Oliver C. Cox

Oliver C. Cox
Head, Department of Sociology

OCC/eah

November 1, 1963

Mrs. Robert E. Dixon
404 Helen
Rochester, Michigan

Dear Mrs. Dixon:

Regarding your request for materials for your paper on the problem of prejudice in the United States and its effect on Negro youth, I believe you will find our publication by Dr. Robert Coles, Southern School Desegregation: A Psychiatric Study of more value than the one you requested. The title you gave is not familiar to me; we did, in 1956, have a special report on Pro-Segregation Groups which included the white citizens councils. But this is, today, very much out of date, especially since they have lost in membership and influence in the past few years and are now strong only in Alabama, Mississippi, and some parts of Louisiana and south Georgia. In no state but Alabama and Mississippi do they have any appreciable political influence.

Enclosed is our latest publications list, for your consideration.

You may be interested, too, in reading the recent polls on prejudice both North and South: the Harris Survey, Washington Post 10-15-63; Saturday Evening Post, "What Northerners Realy Think of Negroes," 9-7-63; and Newsweek, 10-21-63, "Prejudice: Widespread and Deep."

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
Coles pamphlet

404 Helen
Rochester, Mich.
October 23, 1963

Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I am preparing for a college course a paper on the problem of predjudice in the United States and its effect on Negro youth. I had contacted a Mr. Barnes who is currently the head of the Pontiac (Michigan) Urban League for additional references. He, in passing, mentioned a pamphlet put out by your organization concerning "white citizen councils and who controls politics." Both of these items seem relevant to my thesis.

I would greatly appreciate your sending this pamphlet to me and any others that perhaps are related, or the information concerning cost or places where this information could be obtained. The problem of the American Negro is one that I, as a future teacher want to understand fully before ever entering a class-room — segregated or not.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Robert E. Dixon

November 1, 1963

Mrs. John A. Craig
3912 Woodland Avenue
Western Springs, Illinois

Dear Mrs. Craig:

Under separate cover we are mailing you the requested five copies of July-August 1963 New South.

In reply to your questions regarding Dr. Bond's book and his statement to the United Nations Special Committee on Policies...etc., I would suggest that you write directly to him. His address is: Atlanta University, Atlanta 14, Georgia.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

ck $1.00
10/28/63
LK

3912 Woodland Av.
Western Springs, Ill.
October 24, 1963

New South
Atlanta, Ga.

Sirs: Will you kindly send me five (5) copies of your July-August 1963 "New South"? I enclose a check for $1.00.

Has Dr. Bond written a book using theme of his "New England Mission for Black Freedom"? And could you tell me how & where I could obtain a copy of his statement to the "United Nations Special Committee on Policies - - etc." ~~that~~ his article in the July-August New South is based on?

I should like to use theme in a study group of our local AAUW.

letter

Thank you.
Sincerely
Martha D. Craig
(Mrs. John A. Craig)
3912 Woodland Av.
Western Springs, Ill.

Dr. Horace Mann Bond
Atlanta University
Atlanta 14, Georgia

Ck $1 35
10/29/63
LK
Sent 11-1-63 mA

312 Grimes Dormitory
Chapel Hill, North Carolina
26 October, 1963

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, Northwest
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Please send me the following phamphlets:

-A Virginia View of "Race and Reason" (Muse). .	$ .05
-The Negro Voter in the South The Negro and the Ballot } (Price)	$ .40
-Map	$ .25
-The South and the Nation (Collins)	$ .10
-Southern Student Newspaper Opinion on the University of Mississippi Riots	$ .05
-The Desegregation of Southern Schools, a Psychiatric Study (Coles)	$ .50
Total Enclosed (check)	$1.35

Please send me the following Leadership Reports:

L-01: The Southern Regional Council, Aims & Origins.
L-16: Atlanta and Washington, Racial Differences in Academic Achievement
L-17: Desegregation and Academic Achievement
L-19: What Price Tag for 'Massive Resistance?'
L-23C: Desegregation in Higher Education
L-26: Address by General Lucius Clay
L-28: Organizations Supporting the Student Protest Movement.
L-29: American Anthropological Association Resolution on Race
L-30: A Positive Plan to Help Solve Our Racial Dilemma, and Birmingham Faces a Hard Decision
L-31: Slipping Segregation
L-38: What Price Violence?
L-40: Observations for a Second Century
L-41: Excerpts from Combs and Hodges' speeches
L-44: Charlotte has Built its Integration Road a Different Way.

Thank you.

Yours truly,

Michael Goldstein
Michael Goldstein

enclosure

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA
LAW LIBRARY
Charlottesville
22901

October 24, 1963

Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

The Law Library wishes to secure the publications listed below.

Your kindness in supplying these will be greatly appreciated. If there is any charge, please advise before sending.

Very sincerely yours,

Hazel Key (vh)

Hazel Key, Head
Acquisitions Department

Mc Millan, George.
Racial violence and law enforcement. 1960.

Price, Margaret (Walzen).
The Negro and the ballot in the South. 1959.

Sent
11-1-63
M.A

ck $1.65
10/29/63
LA

S*M R
BUD WARD ORGANIZATION
SPECIAL*MARKET RESOURCES

500 WALKER BUILDING • WASHINGTON 5, D. C. • REpublic 7-2834

Sent
11-1-63
mA

October 24, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Please send me three copies of each of the following:

PLANS FOR PROGRESS - Special Report
L-43 BUSINESSMEN POINT THE WAY
BUSINESS--NEXT TARGET FOR INTEGRATION?
THE ECONOMIC STATUS OF NEGROES: IN THE
    NATION AND IN THE SOUTH

My check is enclosed for $1.65.

Very truly yours,

H. Naylor Fitzhugh
Director of Research

HNF:rl

Enc.

cc: James Bud Ward

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

ANN ARBOR

Established in 1924

October 28, 1963

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

Would you please send me one copy each of the following:

The City and The Negro by Charles E Silberman, Fortune Reprint

Business-Next Target for Integration? by John Perry HBR reprint

New Census Look at Cities and Race L-25 Washington Post reprint

Statement on Economic Cost of Racial Discrimination in Employment presented to Congress by Council of Economic Advisers L-37

Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,

Wayne L. Mock

Wayne L. Mock
PhD candidate

Sent
11-1-63
m A

Sent 11-1-63
MA

Oct. 27, 1963
18522 Poplar
Homewood,
Illinois

Southern Regional Conference
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

Would you please send me the address of your ~~Ata~~ Birmingham, Alabama chapter. I'm doing a term paper on the Birmingham racial problem and would like to contact people who were & are deeply involved.

Sincerely,
Jo Ann Ronkowski
18522 Poplar Avenue
Homewood,
Illinois

Note: He is a member of Mayor Boutwell's Group Relations Committee, he said.

November 1, 1963

Mr. George H. Brownell
3617 Mountain Park Drive
Birmingham, Alabama

Dear Mr. Brownell:

We have mailed you today the requested copy of the Unequal Badge, and an L-Repprt on police and desegregation which may interest you too. One of our current publications lists is enclosed, for your possible interest.

We will be pleased to add your name to our mailing list to receive all subsequent publications.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

GEORGE G. BROWNELL
3617 MOUNTAIN PARK DRIVE
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

Sent 11-1-63 MA

Oct. 29, 1963

Sirs:

As a member of Mayor Boutwell's Group Relations Committee, I'd like to study your survey on Negro police in Southern cities. I think it's called "Unequal Badge". Could you send me a copy, together with a bill to cover the cost?

Yours truly,
George G. Brownell

letter

P.S. Could you also put me on your mailing list for future publications dealing with racial matters?

L - reports -

November 1, 1963

Miss Jody Strom
Pembroke East
Bryn Mawr College
Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania

Dear Miss Strom:

Enclosed are a few items on housing for the conference. Regarding recent information on housing in Washington, D. C., I suggest you write to:

Commissioners' Council on Human Relations
208 District Building
Washington 4, D. C.

For information on housing nationally, a good source is:

Trends in Housing
National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing
426 West 58 Street
New York 19, N. Y.

Trends is a bimonthly publication; our 1963 copies do not show anything on Washington, D. C. but have a great deal of material on other states. The cost is $2.00 per year for a subscription; single copies would probably run about 20¢ to 40¢.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed, enclosed:
March 6 release by Greater Atlanta Council
Robert A. Thompson's "Social Dynamics in Demographic Trends..."
Thompson, Housing for Negroes in Atlanta, Ga. 1959.

Pembroke East
BRYN MAWR COLLEGE
BRYN MAWR, PENNSYLVANIA

October 28, 1963

Southern Regional Conference
5 Forsythe St NW
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

Bryn Mawr College is planning a conference on civil rights to be held in February. We are now working on the working papers for the seminars. As chairman of the seminar on current Negro Housing, I was wondering if you could send me any pamphlets or brochures you might have. We desperately need statistics on the status of Negro housing in Washington D.C. and the South.

Thank-you very much.

Yours truly,
Jody Strom '66

Housing

Pennsbury Senior High School Library
Yardley, R. D. 1, Pa.

OCT 29 '63

Dear Sirs:

Kindly send free publications on Federal Excutive & Civil Rights.

Very truly yours,

Marylyn Davis

Librarian

sent f.l.
11-1-63
MA

COUNCIL FOR CHRISTIAN SOCIAL ACTION
United Church of Christ
2969 WEST 25th STREET CLEVELAND 13, OHIO

TO: Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Date: October 30 ,1963

FROM: Meta Wienbrandt

Gentleman:

Enclosed twenty five cents in postage stamps for 1 copy RACIAL VIOLENCE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT.

Sincerely,

(miss) Meta Wienbrandt

25¢ - stamps
11/1/63
LK

Sent
11-1-63
MA

Box 265

Chatham College
Pittsburgh 32, Pa.
October 29, 1963

The Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

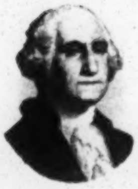
I am a senior at Chatham College in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and am writing a thesis on the enforcement of the voting provisions of the Civil Rights Acts of 1957 and 1960. I would like to request copies of your 1956 study on the subject of Negro voting, "The Negro Voter in the South", and your 1959 study, "The Negro and the Ballot in the South", by Margaret Price. I would also be interested in any more recent material available on the subject, or any sort of bibliographic information you could suggest. I would be willing to pay any sort of expense that such material might incur.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Laura Smith

Sent
11-1-63
w/A
plus later census figures
+ p. R.



WASHINGTON CITY SCHOOLS
WASHINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA

EDWIN A. WEST
SUPERINTENDENT
MISS MARY ELLA COOPER
SECRETARY

October 28, 1963

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Gentlemen:

Will you please give me some idea of the material about desegregation and integration of public schools which you have available for distribution?

This will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,

E. A. West
Edwin A. West
Superintendent of Schools

EAW:l

sent p. list
11-1-63
mA

2370 E. Evans Avenue
Denver, Colorado 80210
October 28, 1963

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I am a student at the University of Denver presently engaged in research on Action Groups, with particular emphasis on the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee.

Will you please send me all the available information you have on this organization at your earliest possible convenience?

Thank you for your kind consideration in this matter.

Yours truly,

Wanda Miles

(Mrs.) Wanda Miles

sent
pub. list
11-1-63
MA

Lamberton, Minn. 56152
October 26, 1963

Dr. Leslie Dunbar
Southren Regional Conference
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

To aid me in writing my research paper entitled "Segregation" would you plase send me information on segregation, integration and civil rights!

Thanking you sincerely I remain

Marilyn Coulter

Sent pub list
11-1-63
MA

November 1, 1963

Miss Mary York
Political Science Department
University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia

Dear Miss York:

You failed to include in your letter an address, other than the University of Georgia; I hope this reaches you. You chose quite a topic: "Discuss and Evaluate Methods Used in the Civil Rights Protest." If you will send a more detailed address, we will be pleased to mail you a number of publications which we believe will be helpful.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mail separately: (hold for better address)
- The Freedom Ride
- Albany
- New South: Wright, King, Laue
- New South: Macon
- L-Reports, Richmond, Charlotte

P.S. We have a report on the Student Protest Movement coming out within a week or so, and will mail you that if it will not reach you too late.

October 27, 1963

Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I am a freshman at the University of Georgia. In polictical science my teacher has assigned me a term paper. We had several topics to choose from, and I chose "Discuss and Evaluate Methods Used in the Civil Rights Protest."

Several days ago I wrote to Dr. J. E. Lowery of Nashville, Tennessee, concerning some information about this topic. In reply to my letter he suggested that I write to you for the information. He said you would be well-informed and capable of giving me some first hand accounts on my topic. If you could supply me with this imformation I would appreciate it very much.

Thank you for your time and effort.

Sincerely yours,

Mary York

Mary York

mky

~~Student Pro~~
The Freedom Ride

Albany
N.S. - Tiaright, M. L. King, J. Lane
N.S. - Macon

L-Reports - Richmond, Charlotte

WILLIAM T. SCOTT
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PRESIDENT-TREASURER

TELEPHONE
ENFIELD HI 5-2146 AND HI 5-2147

November 1, 1963

Sent & billed
11-4-63
MA

Southern Regional Council, Inc
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Sirs:

Please send us the following materials and bill us for same:

4 .20	The City and The Negro
.60 (3) —	The Negro and Employment Opportunities in the South
.05	A Virginia View of Race and Reason
.10	The Unequal Badge
.10	The Annealing of The South
—	This I believe
.25	Racial Violence and Law Enforcement
.25	Racial Crisis and The Press
.40 (2)	The Negro Voter in The South, and The Negro and The Ballot
.10	The South and The Nation
.05 —	The Church in Areas of Racial Tension
.35	Georgia's Divided Education
—	A Southern View of The South
—	Sanctuaries of Tradition
.25	This is What We Found
—	Three Views of The Segregation Decision
—	South Carolinians Speak
—	Action Paterns In School Desegregation
—	The Southern Regional Council Reports- The Changing South
.25	Albany : A Study in National Responsibility
.10	A Study of Negro Farmwrs in South Carolinas
.50	Deaegregation in Souther Schools: A Psychiatric Study
.60 ③	The Civil Right Crisis: A Synopsis of Recent Developments
.20	Business; Next Target for Integration?
.25 —	The Economic Status of Negroes: In the Nation and In The South
	L-19 One Copy
	L-22 1 copy
	L-25 " "
F	L-24 " "
	L-34
	L-42 " "
.40 —	L-44
5.00	L-45

Very truly yours,

W Judson King

W. Judson King

.40 (2) P.S. 2 Maps Showing Percentage of Non-white population in counties states as of 1960.

Miss Kristina Knapp
Box 7143 College Station
Duke University
Durham, North Carolina
November 1, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, NW
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sirs,

I am doing a thesis in political science on the response of the State of Virginia to the court order on desegregation. I attended the All-South Southern Human Relations Conference in Chapel Hill in April, 1963 where we received some of your material. From the reading list in your booklet School Desegregation: The First Six Years I would like to order the material you have available for questions 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 28 and 30 where the information applies to the problem in general and specifically to Virginia. I understand that there is a slight charge for some of this, and although I cannot afford much, I do need the information!

I would also appreciate any other information pertaining to my subject which you might have as well as any suggestions for further sources.

I know you miss having Connie Currie — I do! However, do continue the outstanding work and service you are doing.

Sincerely,

Kristina Knapp

Sent note
& current
pub. list
11-4-63
MA

November 4, 1963

Misses Mildred Feldman, Sondra Garron, Carole Werden
140 Bay State Road
Boston 25, Massachusetts

Dear Misses Feldman, Garron, and Werden:

I am sorry to report that both The Student Protest Movement and The Student Protest Movement: a Recapitulation are out of stock and we do not plan to re-run them. We will have, within a few week, a new report on the student movement. It will briefly incorporate these two reports and add information on the events of the Summer of 1963. If you wish, we will be pleased to send you a copy of this.

Regarding the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, their address is 6 Raymond Street S.W., Atlanta, Ga. I would suggest that you write them and request copies of their newsletter. We only have one file copy of each issue. This will be the best way of getting information on the student group.

I am enclosing our current publications list for your information.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

140 Bay State Road
Boston 15, Mass.
November 1, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe St.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:
We, as students of Boston University, are interested in obtaining some literature on the student protest movements for Civil Rights.

To be more specific, we would appreciate your sending us literature on, "The Student Protest Movement", "The Student Protest Movement in Recapitulation", and information regarding the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee.

both
out
of
print

Thank-you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,
Mildred Feldman
Sondra Garron
Carole Werden

We would appreciate your sending us this information as soon as possible.

RUSH PURCHASE ORDER

NO. COPIES	
1	NEGRO AND THE BALLOT IN THE SOUTH

AUTHOR

Price

EDITION YEAR PRICE

OUR ORDER NUMBER

7-1017 1575

Sent 11-4-63 m A

CAMPBELL AND HALL, INC.
989 COMMONWEALTH AVE., BOSTON 17, MASS.

DATE 10-30-63

PUBLISHER

& billed

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
63 AUBURN AVENUE N.E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

PLEASE **RETURN** GREEN COPY **IMMEDIATELY** EITHER WITH THE BOOK OR AS A REPORT.

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ck .50
11/4/63
LK

Mary Holmes Junior College
West Point, Mississippi
Owned and operated by
Board of National Missions
of the
United Presbyterian Church in the United States of America

October 31, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

Enclosed is our check for fifty cents, for which please send us one copy of TOKEN DESEGREGATION AND BEYOND, by J. K. Morland.

Very truly,
Margaret A. Arbenz
Margaret A. Arbenz
Assistant Librarian

Sent
11-5-63
MA

PLEASE SEND AND BILL ME FOR THE FOLLOWING:

1copy of The City and the Negro Sent 11-5-63 billed M A

.60 1 copy of The Negro and Employment Opportunities in the South
.05 1 copy of A Virginia View of 'Race and Reason'
.40 1 copy of The Negro Voter in the South and The Negro And the Ballot
.20 Map showing percentahe of non-white population.
1.25 1 copy of L-1 The S.R.C.: Its orgin and aims
1 copy of L-38 What Price is Violence.
1 copy of L-43 Business Men Point the Way.

Bill and Send to: Miss Una Mae Hargrave
127 Cherry St.
Lafayette, La.

Sent
11-5-63
M A

SRC

Please send me single copies of your L-reports.

L-43 Businessmen Point the Way

and

L-44 Charlotte has Built its Integration Road: A Different Way

Sincerely
Lyell Thompson
412 Ila
Fayetteville
Arkansas

Publications

The City and the Negro	~~1~~ 2	ea	.20	~~20~~ 40
The Negro & Employment Opportunities in the South - Houston, Atlanta & Chatanooga	~~1~~ 2	ea	.60	~~60~~ 1 20
The South and the Nation	~~1~~ 2	ea	.20	~~20~~ 40
The Truth about Desegregation in Washington's Schools	~~1~~ 2	ea	.10	~~10~~ 20
Georgia's Divided Education	~~1~~ 2	ea	.35	~~35~~ 70
Federal Programs to Promote Employment in Rural Communities	~~1~~ 2	ea	.10	~~10~~ 20
Business - next Target for Integration	~~1~~ 2	ea	.20	~~20~~ 40
The Federal Executive & Civil Rights	~~1~~ 2	ea	.35	~~35~~ 70
				4 20

BILLING INSTRUCTIONS

Submit an original and two copies of your invoice with each shipment. List order number, the author and the title as it appears on our request.

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OMAT 22458 ______ RUSH
CITE ORDER NO. ON LABEL AND BILL

Author Southern Regional Council
Title Please supply publications on the attached sheet.

Edition
Publisher and Date
Price 4.20 ______ Discount
Ordered from DIRECT 10/30/63
Ship to: U. S. Dept. of Labor Library, Acquisitions Division, Washington 25, D. C.

164/50171.7 (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON REVERSE)

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3. Send LATEST edition unless otherwise specified. REPRINTS or parts of SERIES must be reported before delivery unless noted on the order.
4. If periodical subscription, do not extend beyond termination date given on order.
5. If price is net, disregard discount notation on order.
6. Bill in triplicate, following instructions on attached slip.

Margaret F. Brickett,
Librarian

November 5, 1963

Mr. C. Wayne Skinner
William Jewell College
Liberty, Missouri

Dear Mr. Skinner:

We have to limit ourselves to trying to keep up with what is going on in the Southern states, and so we do not have any studies on racial discrimination in the hotels and motels of Kansas City. We have received, in the past, excellent reports from the Missouri State Commission on Human Rights, State Capitol Building, Jefferson City, Missouri. I would suggest that you write to them for recent information on Kansas City.

Enclosed is our current publications list, for your information.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

WILLIAM JEWELL COLLEGE
LIBERTY, MISSOURI

October 31, 1963

DEAN OF STUDENTS

Southern Regional Council
5 Forayth Street N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir,

I am a sociology student at William Jewell College and I am planning a study on racial discrimination of Negro patrons in the hotels and motels of Kansas City.

Mr. Grover Bagby from the Christian Social Concerns of the Methodist Church has suggested I might write to you. I would greatly appreciate any information or knowledge of similar studies you may have.

Thank you very much.

Yours truly,

C. Wayne Skinner

C. Wayne Skinner

Mr Gregory Shenert, Exec Dr.
Mo. St Commission on H. R.
St Capital Bldg.
Jefferson City, Mo.

November 5, 1963

Miss Dorie A. Ladner
Tougaloo College
Tougaloo, Mississippi

Dear Miss Ladner:

In reply to your request for materials on Little Rock, Oxford, and Cambridge, Md. on "The Role of the Federal Government in Racial Crisis," I am sending you a few things. Little Rock and Oxford are, I believe, fairly well covered for your purposes. Cambridge is, as far as our operations are concerned, not really THE SOUTH, and so we have only some news clips on the situation there. The role of the federal government was very slight, indeed, and I don't really see how you can make much of a case for it. The troops which kept order were Maryland National Guard, and were not federalized. Now is you were writing on Albany, Ga., we could be of more help; we have a good study of that situation.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Enclosed:
copies of newsclips on Cambridge and two editorials
wopies of 1959-60 Background Report on School Desegregation, pp. 11-16, "Arkansas"
The Oxford Disaster...Price of Defiance

Vote For Freedom Headquarters
AARON HENRY for Governor
1072=10 Lynch Street Jackson, Mississippi 39203

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LAWRENCE GUYOT, *5th Congressional*

Tougaloo College
Tougaloo, Mississippi

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I'm a student at Tougaloo College, and I'm trying to do a research paper on the Role of the Federal Government in Racial Crisis.

The three case studies will be centered around Little Rock, Oxford, and Cambridge, Maryland.

I would appreciate it very much if you could send me all types of materials on these three stories please.

I cannot find very much ##### on these cases here at school. Please send as soon as possible, because this paper is due very soon.

Please send C. O. D.

Respectfully yours,
(Miss) Dorie A. Ladner

Coin .50
11/5/63

JOHN P. ENGEL
25 EAST 86TH STREET
NEW YORK 28, N. Y.

Dear Sir,

Please send me the following pamphlets:

① "School Desegregation: the First Six Years"
1960

② "If the Schools are Closed..."
D.R. Green and W.E. Gauerke
1959

Enclosed is $.50 for cost and return postage.

Sincerely,
John P Engel

Sent
11-6-63
MA

Circ '19
11/5/63 ✓X

10/27/63

Dear Sirs,

Please send copy of "The Charlotte Story".

Thank You,

Eugene Fowler
26241 Marine View Dr.
Kent, Washington

✓"The Charlotte Story" should be read by every man and woman who wants to see his or her community meet the challenge of equal opportunity and human dignity without pressure or demonstrations. No price is listed but you would do well to send 10¢ and a No. 10 stamped, self-addressed envelope for your copy. A worthy project: Give this to the leading business men of your community. Reprinted from *The Charlotte Observer* and available from the Southern Regional Council, 5 Forsyth St., N. W., Atlanta 5, Ga.

* * *

SEa

Sent 11-6-63
MA

HARVARD COÖPERATIVE SOCIETY
Harvard Square
Cambridge 38, Massachusetts

Date 11/1 1963

№ 153022

The above order number must appear on invoice and each package

FOR RESALE - Please enclose invoice with retail & discount

OMIT INVOICE ON DROP SHIPMENTS

To Southern Regional Council
Street
City & State Atlanta Ga

Wanted
Ship Via

Zinn H.
Albany a study in National responsibility 1962

Sent 11-6-63 MA

HARVARD COÖPERATIVE SOCIETY
By

WALTHAM SALESBOOK CO., WALTHAM, MASS.

November 7, 1963

Miss Margaret Porter
215 North Roberts Road
Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Dear Miss Porter:

We do have a number of publications on Negro employment, and I am sending them to you under separate cover. You may also wish to refer to the 1961 Report of the United States Commission on Civil Rights: Employment ($1.00), which may be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., and also to some information on employment in the 1963 Report and the 50 States Report which I mentioned to Miss Jody Strom.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
- Employment Studies: Atlanta, Houston, and Chattanooga
- Economic Status of Negroes: in the Nation and in the South
- L-Report, Atlanta

39 2 L-37

P.S. You may also wish to order 1963 Staff Report U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, Family Housing and the Negro Serviceman

215 North Roberts Road
Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania
November 4, 1963

Dear Sirs:

I would appreciate it very much if you could send me any reports, articles, reprints, pamphlets, ect., on the Negro employment picture in this country.

For a paper, needless to say.

Thank you very much...for this and everything.

Sincerely

Margaret Porter

Margaret Porter

Housing

November 7, 1963

Miss Jody Strom
Pembroke East
Bryn Mawr College
Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Dear Miss Strom:

Regarding information on housing for Negroes in the states of Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, the Carolinas, Virginia, Tennessee, etc., there is not much information readily available. Enclosed is a copy of some infomation we got from our files for a newspaper article. For other sources, I would suggest the following:

1963 Report of the United States Commission on Civil Rights, pp. 93-103
This contains only government regulations, legal developments, President's Executive Order, Implementation (or rather lack of it) There is no breakdown by states. $1.00

1961 Report of United States Commission on Civil Rights 4: Housing
Contains bibliography, list of legal cases cited, list of states and cities with anti-discrimination laws, and (for some states) more detailed information on housing.

The 50 States Report, submitted to the Commission on Civil Rights by the State Advisory Committees, 1961. $2.50 You will find that some of the states you need information on do have reports. Not all of them, however.

Laurenti, Property Valued and Race, 1960

Perhaps you can find these in your library, of persuade the librarian to order them. The CCR reports are obtainable from: Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. I do not know the price of the 2nd listed report. The book by Laurenti would be ordered from the publisher.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Enclosure:
N.Y.Times data report

Pembroke East
BRYN MAWR COLLEGE
BRYN MAWR, PENNSYLVANIA

November 5, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear sirs:

Thank-you for sending me material on Housing for Negroes in Atlanta, Georgia for our civil rights conference. We are still in need of housing material on the other southern states. Do you have such material? If not, can you suggest any other sources. We need statistics on Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, the Carolinas, Virginia, Tennessee, and so on.

Thank-you very much.

Yours truly,
Jody Strom

November 7, 1963

Mr. Barney Graves
Fayetteville
Georgia

Dear Mr. Graves:

Mr. Pat Watters asked me to reply to your request for some of our materials which would be of help to you in arousing local interest in public affairs. I am assuming that you are a businessman, and would thus be more interested in approaching this from the point of view of business and economics. Under separate cover we are mailing you several things, and enclosed is a list of our current publications. If you note any that interest you, please check them and we will be pleased to send them to you.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
L-Reports: 33, 36, 39, 40, 43, 44, 21, 24

November 7, 1963

Mr. Hugh Davis Graham
475 Selby Lane
Atherton, California

Dear Mr. Graham:

Enclosed are two maps: 1950 and 1960; each shows distribution of Negro population by counties in the Southern states. Since you are majoring in American history, I am sending you two publications dealing generally in that area.

Regarding your request for literature relating to editorial reactions toward changes in the biracial system, we do have several things you may find helpful. We have extensive files of newsclips going back to 1944, and could locate some Tennessee editorials for you. This would take a good deal of time, since we file by subject matter, and you would need to give us the time period you are using. If your public library has microfilms of newspapers in Tennessee, you could view them, make your selections, and get copies of those editorials which seemed to you pertanent. You probably already know this, but I thought I would mention it in case you did not.

Good luck on your dissertation, and let us know if we can be of further assistance. We would be most interested in reading a copy of it when you have finished.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
New South: Horace Mann Bond
A Hundred Years Later
Racial Crisis and the Press
New South: Mississippi
Price of Defiance...the Oxford Disaster
College editorials
L-Reports 30, 44, 36

Hugh Davis Graham
475 Selby lane
Atherton, California
5 November 1963

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I am a graduate student in American history at Stanford University presently writing my doctoral dissertation on Southern history under Professor David Potter. My special focus is on editorial reactions toward changes in the biracial system, and as a sampling decision I focused on Tennessee.

I am interested in whatever literature you might have that might relate in some way to my area of interest--not only Tennessee, but the entire Southern region. But since I am ignorant of your inventory or distribution procedures, I must ask the question broadly and leave the response to your judgement.

I do specifically request a copy of your map showing percentage non-white by county of the region--hopefully for the latest census and perhaps earlier ones if you have them. I assume you will bill me for any charges.

I have worked with Southern Education Reporting Service, and Jim Leeson there suggested SRC as a useful source.

Sincerely,

Hugh Davis Graham

Hugh Davis Graham

Maps- {1950
1960

Racial Crisis & the Press

Nov. 4, 1963

INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S & WAREHOUSEMEN'S UNION
150 GOLDEN GATE AVENUE, SAN FRANCISCO 2, CALIFORNIA

GENTLEMEN:

If the publication listed below is available for distribution to libraries, we should like to receive a copy.

Thank you.

ECONOMIC STATUS OF NEGROES: IN THE NATION AND IN THE SOUTH

Sent 11-7-63
mA

Very truly yours,
ANNE RAND, Librarian

100

WORCESTER FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY—WORCESTER 8, MASS.

To: Southern Regional Council
3 Forsyth Street N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Sent 11-7-63
mA

28 Oc 63

stamps .25
11/7/63 rK

Gentlemen:

We shall be grateful if you will send us for the use of the readers of Worcester the publication listed below:

1 Henderson, Vivian W.
The Economic Status of Degrees 25¢ ~~free~~

☐ **Stamps enclosed.** ☐ **Please bill in duplicate**

☒ **If there is a charge please let us know before sending**

Form P-20

November 7, 1963

Dr. Joseph S. Roucek
Chairman, Political Science Sociology Depts.
University of Bridgeport, Conn.

Dear Dr. Roucek:

We are pleased to send you the requested copies of Dr. Lincoln's article on the black muslims, which was published in our monthly magazine, New South. This is the only thing we have published on the muslims.

If you have not seen these articles, you may wish to look them up:

Christian Century, 6-5-63, "Malcolm X: Charismatic Demagogue," by Albert B. Southwick
Playboy, May 1963, "Malcolm X: interview"
Liberator, April 1963, "The Black Muslims," by August Meier
New York Times Magazine, 5-12-63, "Two Ways: Black Muslim and NAACP," by Gertrude Samuels
Saturday Evening Post, 1-26-63, "Black Merchants of Hate," by Alfred Balk and Alex Haley

A copy of our current publications list is enclosed. If you note anything that would be helpful to you in revising your book, ONE AMERICA, please write again.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

JOSEPH S. ROUCEK
Chairman, Prof. of the Depts.
Political Science Sociology
University of Bridgeport,, Conn.

NOV 1 1963

University of Bridgeport
Bridgeport 4, Connecticut

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., Atlanta
Ga.

Dear Sir:

Prof. Lincoln writes me that you might be kind enough to send me several copies of his EXTREMIST ATTITUDES IN THE BLACK MUSLIM MOVEMENT.

May I have also any other material available from your office? I am revising my book, ONE AMERICA, and will use it for the revision.

Cordially,

Dr. JOSEPH S. ROUCEK
395 LAKESIDE DRIVE
BRIDGEPORT, CONN. 06606

Sent 11-7-63
3 - N.S. - article on Black Muslims

Dear Sir

if your pamphlet is free on request may I request your pamphlet on The Economic Status of Negroes: In the Nation and in the South

Thank you, I remain

Respectfully
V. Silverstein

cash $1.25
11/8/63 LK

Please send me the items which are circled on this current list.

Thank you —

Kristina Knapp
Box 7143 College Station
Duke University
Durham, N.C.

1.28 received 11-8-63

Kristina Knapp
Box 7143 College Sta
Duke University
Durham, N. C.

Send those checked

SRC
PUBLICATIONS

a listing of current materials relating to race relations and allied subjects available from

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Summer, 1963

EXECUTIVE SUPPORT OF CIVIL RIGHTS, a review of the current administration's first year of civil rights action. 1962, 52 pp. SC 50¢.

THE FEDERAL EXECUTIVE AND CIVIL RIGHTS, a 48-page report sent to President John F. Kennedy with an 18-point proposal on executive power in furthering civil rights. 1961. SC 35¢, Q 25¢.

THE CITY AND THE NEGRO, by Charles E. Silberman. Migrations from South to North and rural to urban as reported in Fortune, March, 1962. Reprint, 9 pp. SC 20¢.

THE NEGRO AND EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN THE SOUTH: HOUSTON, 22-page report based on survey by Prof. Art Gallaher, Univ. of Houston, Nov., 1961; ATLANTA, Prof. Carl Holman, research coordinator, May, 1962; CHATTANOOGA, Dr. Major J. Jones, research coordinator, Feb., 1962. SC each study 20¢, Q 15¢.

X A VIRGINIA VIEW OF "RACE AND REASON," by Benjamin Muse. A refutation of Carleton Putnam's views on superior-inferior race. Reprint from New South, Dec., 1961. SC 5¢, Q 3¢.

A SOUTHERNER'S WORDS SUPPLY REBUTTAL, by John Lofton. In his article reprinted from the Pittsburgh Post Gazette (March 18, 1959) Lofton Pitts arguments from James McBride Dabbs' The Southern Heritage against Putnam's segregationist views. SCF, QRR.

ALBANY, by Howard Zinn, Prof. of History & Social Science, Spelman College. A first-hand acount of the "Albany Movement" for desegregation in that Georgia city. (Mimeo.) 35 pp., 1962. SC 25¢, Q 20¢.

THE UNEQUAL BADGE, by Elliott M. Rudwick, Assoc. Prof. of Sociology, Southern Illinois Univ. A 14-page survey of number of Negro policemen employed in the South and their status in 130 communities. 1962. SC 10¢, Q 6¢.

THE ANNEALING OF THE SOUTH, by Leslie W. Dunbar. Article reprinted from Autumn 1961 Virginia Quarterly Review. SRC's Executive Director examines the changing climate of southern thinking. SC 10¢, Q 7¢.

THIS I BELIEVE, by Haywood M. Hill, M.D. Eloquent message a southern Presbyterian elder delivered to his church school class. 1961. SCF,Q2¢.

RACIAL VIOLENCE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT, by George McMillan. A study drawn on Chattanooga, Little Rock and Montgomery. 1960. SC 25¢.

SCHOOL DESEGREGATION: THE FIRST SIX YEARS. In question and answer form the facts confronting the South on this issue. 1960. SC 25¢, Q 20¢.

RACIAL CRISIS AND THE PRESS, by Walter Spearman and Sylvan Myer. Racial news in the press. 1960. SC 25¢, Q20¢

THE NEGRO VOTER IN THE SOUTH (1957) and THE NEGRO AND THE BALLOT (1959), both by Margaret Price. Statistics and specific local examples. SC '57 20¢, '59 25¢, together 40¢.

MAP, showing percentage of non-white population in counties of southern states as of 1960. SC 25¢, Q 20¢.

THE FREEDOM RIDE, May 1961. Chronology and reactions. (Mimeo.) SC 25¢.

THE STUDENT PROTEST MOVEMENT: A RECAPITULATION, summary of sit-in activity from February 1960 to September 1961 and its results. (Mimeo.) SC 15¢.

WHAT THE SUPREME COURT SAID, by Prof. Robert A. Leflar. A 12-page legal analysis of the 1954 decision reprinted from Southern School News. SC 10¢

THE SOUTH AND THE NATION, by Leroy Collins, former Governor of Florida. "A picture of the material advance of the South in recent years...and of the possible return of the South to her early position of national leadership. 1960. SC 10¢, Q 8¢.

THE CHURCH IN AREAS OF RACIAL TENSION, by the Rev. Cornelius Tarplee, Assoc. Secy. for Intergroup Relations, Nat'l Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church. 1959. SC 5¢.

IF THE SCHOOLS ARE CLOSED...A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF THE PRIVATE SCHOOL PLAN, by Warren E. Gauerke & Donald Ross Green. 40 pp., 1959. SC 20C, Q 15¢.

SEGREGATION VS. THE SPACE AGE, by Marion A. Wright. A probing address by a former SRC President. SC 5¢.

THE TRUTH ABOUT DESEGREGATION IN WASHINGTON'S SCHOOLS. Articles reprinted from the Washington Post. SC 10¢

GEORGIA'S DIVIDED EDUCATION. A detailed report published by the Georgia Conference on Educational Opportunities points to "separate but unequal." 56 pp., 1960. SC 35¢, Q 25¢.

A SOUTHERN VIEW OF THE SOUTH, by Harold C. Fleming. Reprinted from The New York Times (April 3, 1960). SRC's former Executive Director's view of southern change and its effect on our image abroad. SCF, Q 2¢.

SANCTUARIES FOR TRADITION: VIRGINIA'S NEW PRIVATE SCHOOLS, by Mary Ellen Goodman. What "massive resistance" does to education by a member of the 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth. (Mimeo.) 27 pp., 1961.

THIS IS WHAT WE FOUND, by Ralph and Carl Creger. How a white father and son in Little Rock came to champion equal rights and opportunities for Negroes. 66 pp., 1960. SC 25¢.

THE LOUISVILLE STORY, by Omer Carmichael and Weldon James. Detailed account of Louisville's desegregation of schools. 173pp., 1957, Simon and Schuster. SCF.

THREE VIEWS OF THE SEGREGATION DECISION, by William Faulkner, Dr. Benjamin Mays, Cecil Sims. Papers read before Southern Historical Ass'n, 1955. SCF.

THE EASY CHAIR, by Harry S. Ashmore. Story behind little Rock headlines, reprinted from Harper's Magazine, June 1958. SCF.

SOUTH CAROLINIANS SPEAK, compiled by the Rev. John B. Morris. Short essays on race relations by "moderates." SCF.

ACTION PATTERNS IN SCHOOL DESEGREGATION: A GUIDEBOOK, by Herbert Wey and John Corey. 276 pp., 1958, Phi Delta Kappa Commission Project. SCF. QCWC.

DESEGREGATION IN BALTIMORE SCHOOLS. A 32-page report by Maryland Commission on Interracial Problems & Relations and the Baltimore Commission on Human Relations. SCF.

THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL REPORTS THE CHANGING SOUTH. A collection of reprints illustrative of SRC's program in public information. SCF.

ALBANY: A STUDY IN NATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY, by Howard Zinn. Report on summer of 1962 events. SC 25¢.

A HUNDRED YEARS LATER. Comments by four outstanding Southerners on the meaning of the Civil War Centennial. SC 20¢.

SOUTHERN STUDENT NEWSPAPER OPINION ON THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI RIOTS. A round-up of editorials and columns reflecting on Oxford. SC 5¢.

A STUDY OF NEGRO FARMERS IN SOUTH CAROLINA. A brief but accurate description of meaning which federal agricultural programs have for Negro farmers in the Deep South. SC 10¢.

PLANS FOR PROGRESS. A study of their interpretation and implementation by 24 large corporations with southern branch offices in Atlanta. SC 10¢.

FEDERAL PROGRAMS TO PROMOTE EMPLOYMENT AND DEVELOPMENT IN RURAL COMMUNITIES, by M. Hayes Mizell. Sponsored jointly by Penn Community Services and South Carolina Council on Human Relations. SC 10¢.

SOUTHERN SCHOOLS: TOKEN DESEGREGATION AND BEYOND, by Prof. J. Kenneth Morland, Randolph-Macon Woman's College. 27 pp. June 1963. Sponsored jointly by SRC and Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. SC 50¢, QRR.

THE DESEGREGATION OF SOUTHERN SCHOOLS: A PSYCHIATRIC STUDY, by Robert Coles, M.D. Two year research by child psychiatrist on effects of school desegregation. 25 pp. July 1963. Sponsored jointly by SRC and Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. 50¢

X THE CIVIL RIGHTS CRISIS: A SYNOPSIS OF RECENT DEVELOPMENTS I. A synopsis of racial protest and reaction in the South by state and city from April 1963 through June 24, 1963. (Neither a press release nor a detailed analysis but a very brief statement of action.) SC 20¢. Mimeo. 16 pp.

X THE CIVIL RIGHTS CRISIS: A SYNOPSIS OF RECENT DEVELOPMENTS, II. Covers period of June 24-July 24, 1963 and is brief statement of action. 29 pp. 20¢

BUSINESS--NEXT TARGET FOR INTEGRATION? by John Perry, reprinted from Harvard Business Review, March-April 1963. Mr. Perry's prediction that forces are gathering which may well develop into active conflict has been borne out by recent developments; employment is one of the major programs of the Negro action groups. SC 20¢.

THE ECONOMIC STATUS OF NEGROES: IN THE NATION AND IN THE SOUTH, by Vivian W. Henderson, professor of Economics at Fisk University. "Unless unforseeable, 'revolutinnary' changes take place in Negro manpower utilization and development, the Negro citizen will remain the 'forgotten man" in America's affluent society." 23 pp. September 1963. 25¢

Index to price code

SC - single copy SCF - single copy free
Q - price per copy in quantity
QRR - quantity rates on request
QCWC - quantities considered without cost

LEADERSHIP REPORTS
(all mimeographed unless otherwise noted)
SCF, QRR

L-1 THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL: ITS ORIGIN AND AIMS

L-5 PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND THE ECONOMY OF VIRGINIA, excerpts from talk by Dr. Louis T. Rader, Gen. Mgr., Special Controls Dept., General Electric Co., Waynesboro, Va., June 1959.

L-12 VOLUNTARY DESEGREGATION IN SOME SOUTHERN SCHOOL DISTRICTS. Statistics from six states, 1954-59.

L-14 A REPORT FROM VIRGINIA. News reports of the Virginia Education Association's actions in the desegre gation controversy. 1960.

L-16 ATLANTA AND WASHINGTON: RACIAL DIFFERENCES IN ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT, Frank H. Stallings, Assoc. Prof. of Education, Univ. of Louisville, 1960

L-17 DESEGREGATION AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT. Findings of some border and Southern school districts which have desegregated. 1960.

L-19 WHAT PRICE TAG FOR 'MASSIVE RESISTANCE?' Two articles by Frank Trippett on the economic effects of Virginia's policy reprinted from the St. Petersburg Times, 1960.

L-21 PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITY DEVELOP MENT, address by H. McKinley Conway, Jr., stressing importance of leaving education to educators. 1960.

L-22 A REPORT BY THE FOWLER COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS, a biracial group appointed by former Governor Collins of Florida to supply race relations leadership. 1960.

L-23C DESEGREGATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION. Fact sheet, 1935-63.

L-24 ADDRESS BY MALCOLM BRYAN, President of Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, concerning racial problems and economics. February 1961.

L-25 NEW CENSUS LOOK AT CITIES AND RACE. Reprint from the Washington Post, March 22,1961.

L-26 ADDRESS BY GENERAL LUCIUS D. CLAY. Remarks on the industrial climate of Georgia. July 1961.

L-27 THE EASY OR THE HARD WAY? Aspects of the option taken in parts of Virginia and North Carolina not to desegregate schools. October 1961.

L-28 ORGANIZATIONS SUPPORTING THE STUDENT PROTEST MOVEMENT. November 1961.

L-29 AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION RESOLUTION ON RACE. Scientists reject theories of Negro racial inferiority. November 1961.

L-30 A POSITIVE PLAN TO HELP SOLVE OUR RACIAL DILEMMA, reprint from the Jackson (Miss.) State Times, Nov. 3, 1961, and BIRMINGHAMHAM FACES A HARD DECISION, reprint from the Birmingham (Ala.) News, Oct. 25, 1961. Two editorials from centers of Deep South resistance.

L-31 SLIPPING SEGREGATION: NEGROES WIN LOWERING OF MORE BARRIERS IN SOUTH. Reprint from the Wall Street Journal, Jan. 16, 1962.

L-32 REFUTATION OF "RACE AND REASON," by Dr. William P. Sullivan, Asst. Prof. of English, McNeese State College, Lake Charles, La. 1962.

L-33 A STATEMENT OF RECOMMENDED POLICE POLICY RESULTING FROM THE NEW YORK UNIVERSITY GRADUATE SCHOOL OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CONFERENCE ON "The Challenge of Desegregation for American Police Executive." 1962.

L-34A DESEGREGATION IN SOUTHERN PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS. Report on Catholic Dioceses in 11 states. August, 1963.

L-35 STATE COMMISSIONS ON HUMAN RELATIONS - in Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, West Virginia. 1962

L-36 RICHMOND QUIETLY LEADS WAY IN RACE RELATIONS. Reprint from the Washington Post. 1962.

L-37 STATEMENT ON "ECONOMIC COST OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT" PRESENTED TO CONGRESS BY THE COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS. 1962.

L-38 WHAT PRICE VIOLENCE? Press commentary on economic hazards of University of Mississippi riots. 1962.

L-40 OBSERVATIONS FOR A SECOND CENTURY, from an address by Governor Terry Sanford of North Carolina on the "good neighbor" program. 1962.

L-41 EXCERPTS FROM SPEECHES OF GOVERNOR BERT COMBS OF KENTUCKY AND SECRETARY OF COMMERCE LUTHER T. HODGES. Both speeches concerned nationnal need for development of a deeper understanding of the meaning of practical human brotherhood. March 1963.

L-42 SPEECH BY EDWARD J. MEEMAN, editor emeritus of Memphis Press-Scimitar, on the principles of good human relations. April 1963.

L-43 BUSINESSMEN POINT THE WAY. Recently issued statements by business groups in southern cities calling on all businesses serving the public to desegregate. June 1963.

L-44 CHARLOTTE HAS BUILT ITS INTEGRATION ROAD: A DIFFERENT WAY, by L. M. Wright, Jr., city editor of Charlotte Observer. The story of quiet, organized desegregation of public facilities without demonstrations. August 1963.

L-45 PUBLIC EDUCATION IN MISSISSIPPI. Analysis of reports from Public Welfare and Department of Education of Mississippi noting gap in educational opportunities for whites and Negroes. August 1963.

* * * *

THE OXFORD DISASTER...PRICE OF DEFIANCE by Rep. Karl Wiesenburg, Jackson County, Miss. Reprint of articles appearing in The Chronicle (Pascagoula, Miss.) December 17-21, 1962. 12 pp. .10 SC

November 8, 1963

Mr. Thomas N. Stainback
President
Jersey City Chamber of Commerce
921 Bergen Avenue
Jersey City 6, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Stainback:

Since the Council is a non-profit organization, there is no charge for being placed on our mailing list. We have many chambers of commerce of Southern cities on a special list to receive material we believe will be of interest to them. In the past six months we have had so many requests from cities and persons outside the South, that the mailing list is beginning to become almost unmanageable from the standpoint of our budget and resources, but we are continuing to add those who request to be on it, especially when they are in areas where we think our publications may be helpful. We are, therefore, adding the Jersey City Chamber of Commerce to the list.

Enclosed is our current publications list, for your possible interest.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

JERSEY CITY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
921 BERGEN AVENUE
JERSEY CITY 6, N. J.

OL 3-7400

November 6, 1963

Southern Regional Council
Forsyth Bldg.
Atlanta, Ga.

Gentlemen:

It is my understanding that you prepare some very interesting, informative literature.

I would appreciate it if this organization could be placed on your mailing list. If there is a charge, would you kindly advise prior to our determining future action in this regard.

Sincerely yours,

Thomas N. Stainback
President

TNS:vhs

November 8, 1963

Miss Betsy Silliman
Linden Hall
Lititz, Pennsylvania

Dear Miss Silliman:

Regarding your term paper on "The Negro Status in America, as opposed to the Whites Status in Africa," we can send you some materials on the Negro in the 11 Southern states. We are limited, by our resources of staff and budget, to keeping up with the Southern states.

Under separate cover I am sending you two of our publications: one is about the Negro in the United States and the other is a manazine article about the Negro in Africa. A list of our current publications is enclosed; if you wish more detailed information on any phase of the Negro's status in the South, you may order those which interest you.

If you wish to learn more about the Negro's status in the U. S., from the Negro's point of view, I would suggest that you look up in your library the following: New York Times Magazine, 8-18-63, "An N.A.A.C.P. Lawyer Answers Some Questions," by Jack Greenberg (white); and 8-25-63, "What the Marchers Really Want," by five Negro leaders.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
New South, Horace Mann Bond article
A Hundred Years Later

November 5, 1963

Linden Hall
Lititz, Pennsylvania

Gentlemen:

I am doing a term paper on the "Negroes status in America, as opposed to the whites status in Africa," can you send me any information on this subject? I would appreciate anything.

Sincerely,

Betsy Silliman

stamp .50 11/8/63
LK

11-8-63
mA

Lincoln University
LINCOLN UNIVERSITY
PENNSYLVANIA

VAIL MEMORIAL LIBRARY

November 6, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

We are interested in obtaining 2 copies of the Jly/Aug 1963 issue of New South (Vol. 18 No. 7/8). Enclosed please find $.50 in stamps to cover the cost of the issues and postage.

Thank you for your attention to this request.

Sincerely yours,

Sophy Cornwell

(Mrs.) Sophy Cornwell
Cataloging Department

Enclosure

Coin .75
11/8/63
RK

THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH FLORIDA
TAMPA, FLORIDA

COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS
SOCIAL SCIENCE DIVISION

7 November 1963

Southern Regional Council, Inc
5 Forsyth Street, NW
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Thank you very much for your letter of the 5th of November and for having forwarded a copy of Dr Henderson's report and a list of current publications. Enclosed you will find 75¢ to cover the cost of Dr Henderson's report plus other publications that I will list below.

The City & the Negro 20¢
A Virginia View of "Race & Reason" 5¢
A Southerner's Words Supply Rebuttal
The South & the Nation--Collins 10¢
A Southern View of the South
Three Views of the Segregation Decision
The Southern Regional Council Reports the Changing South
Federal Programs to Promote Employment & Development in Rural Communities 10¢
L-24 Address by Malcolm Bryan
L-25 New Census Look at Cities & Race
L-29 American Anthropological Associatinn Resolution on Race
L-32 Refutation of "Race & Reason"
L-37 Statement on "Economic Cost of Racial Discrimination in Employment" Presented to Congress.....
L-38 What Price Violence?
L-43 Businessmen Point the Way
L-45 Public Education in Mississippi

I also want to thank you for having added my name to your mailing list. Thank you very much for your attention to this matter and I appreciate the work and leadership rendered by your organization.

Sincerely,

Alfonso Gonzalez

Dr Alfonso Gonzalez
Social Science Division
University of South Florida
Tampa, Florida 33620

Sent
11-8-63
MA

November 11, 1963

Mr. Robert W. Ehrman
4228 Reno Road N.W.
Washington 8, D. C.

Dear Mr. Ehrman:

We do have several things that would answer your request for material on suppression of civil rights activity by law enforcement agencies. I am sending them to you under separate cover. The three Synopses reports were compiled mainly from news clips, and there are some instances in each one of the sort of activity you mentioned.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research

Mailed separately:
Albany: a study in national responsibility
Synopses: I, II, III
VEP News Release: 64 acts of violence and intimidation...in Mississippi

airmail

4228 Reno Rd NW
Washington 8, DC
November 7, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, NW
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I understand that the Council has recently issued some material on suppression of civil rights activity by law enforcement agencies. Could you send me one or two copies of this and any other items on the subject? Thanks very much.

Sincerely,

Robert W. Ehrman

Robert W. Ehrman

Albany
Miss. press release
Chronology - Synopses

Sent & billed
11-11-63
MA

Apartment 2
707 20th Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.
November 5, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyte Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Will you please furnish me with two copies each of your studies "The Desegregation of Southern Schools: A Psychiatric Study," by Dr. Robert Coles and "Token Desegregation and Beyond," by J. Kenneth Morland.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Sam S Crutchfield

Sam S. Crutchfield, Jr.

EPISCOPAL CHURCHWOMEN
Diocese of Los Angeles
San Diego Convocation

CHRISTIAN EDUCATION

We would like to have at least 50 copies of Dr. H.R. Hill's address "This I Believe" for a conference on "Church and Race" on 17/4/63.

If there is a charge for these please bill us. Thank you in advance.

Jean M. Freeman
chairman

Sent & billed
11-11-63
MA

Mrs. Reece T. Freeman
2077 Granite Hills Drive
El Cajon, Calif. HI 4-8112

ck $1.00
11/11/63
LR

320 North Ninth Street
Hamilton, Ohio
November 1, 1963

Dear Sirs:

Enclosed you will find a check for $1.00 — please send the following:

1	The Annealing of the South - L. Dunbar	$ .10
1	Racial Crisis and the Press - Spearman & Myer	.25
1	Map - % nonwhite population in Southern counties	.25
1	What the Supreme Court Said	.10
1	A Study of Negro Farmers in S. Carolina	.10
1	Federal Programs to Promote Employment and Development in Rural Communities	.10
1	The South and the Nation - L. Collins	.10
		$1.00

		SINGLE COPIES FREE
1	A Southern View of the South - C. Fleming	
1	Three Views of the Segregation Decision	"
1	The Easy Chair - H.S. Ashmore	"
1	South Carolinians Speak	"
1	The S.R.C. Reports the Changing South	"
L-1	The S.R.C.: Its Origin and aims	"
L-19	What Price Tag For 'Massive Resistance'?	"
L-22	A Report by the Fowler Commission on Race Relations	"
L-24	Address by Malcolm Bryan	"
L-25	New Census Look at Cities and Race	"
L-26	Address by Gen. L.D. Clay	"
L-28	Organizations Supporting the Student Movement	"
L-29	Am. Anthropological Assoc. Resolution on Race	"
L-30	A Positive Plan to Help Solve Our Racial Dilemma	"
L-31	Slipping Segregation	"
L-32	Refutation of "Race and Reason"	"
L-35	State Commissions on Human Relations	"

L-36	Richmond Quietly Leads Way in Race Relations	SINGLE COPY FREE
L-37	"Economic Cost of Racial Discrimination in Employment	"
L-38	What Price Violence?.	"
L-40	Observations for a second Century	"
L-42	Speech by E. J. Meeman	"
L-43	Businessmen Point the Way	"
L-45	Public Education in Mississippi	"

Thank you,

Jack McKart

November 11, 1963

Professor Richard L. Rowan
Department of Industry
Wharton School of Finance
University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia 4, Pa.

Dear Professor Rowan:

Mr. Walter Buckingham, of Georgia Tech, telephoned Friday afternoon and requested that we send you any studies on segregation and economic development for a review of research in this area you are working on.

Under separate cover we are mailing you several things. We have, in addition, some copies of speeches, some reprints from magazine articles, and "The Economic Impact of Racial Unrest" by the Potomac Institute which consists of quotations from important persons and excerpts from news reports. If any of these interest you, please let us know. A list of our current publications is enclosed. I did not include these, because they would not be considered "studies".

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
  Study of Negro Farmers in South Carolina
  Plans for Progress
  Federal Programs to Promote Employment and Development in Rural Communities
  Economic Status of Negroes: in the South and in the Nation
  Employment Studies: Atlanta, Houston, Chattanooga

3115 Bellewood Ave.
Cincinnati 13, Ohio
November 7, 1963

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I am a senior in high school and have been instructed to write you for information, literature, etc. on the functions of the Southern Regional Council.

This is to be used for class study and discussion and educational purposes.

Your cooperation is appreciated.

Sincerely,
Mary Kay Klein

Sent 11-12-63
L-1
Pub. list

Box 223
Beaver College
Glenside, Pennsylvania
November 9, 1963

The Southern Regional Council
65 Auburn Ave. North East
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

The Young Women's Christian Organization of Beaver College in Glenside, Pennsylvania, is conducting a study of the groups who are involved in racial relations.

We would appreciate any material that you might be able to send to us describing your aims and the procedures that you are instituting to achieve them. Thank you for your kind attention.

Sincerely yours,

Carol Gundersen

Carol Gundersen
Human Relations Commission

Sent
11-12-63
MA

L-1
Pub list
NS

993 Singleton Avenue
Woodmere, New York
November 9, 1963

Dear Sir:

As a senior year term paper for history, I am doing a theses on the Negro in American life. I would appreciate it very much if you could send me any material that you have on this current subject and its related problems.

Truly yours,
Nancy Durham

Sent 11-12-63
MA
Pub. list

November 12, 1963

Mrs. Claude W. Kissin, Chairman
Rockville Centre Area League of Women Voters
12 Strathmore Lane
Rockville Centre, New York

Dear Mrs. Kissin:

The publication you requested, Your Community Looks at Itself, has been out of print for a number of years and we have not tried to put out another how-to-do-it survey because no one survey applies to every community. Most of the surveys that are done in the South would not apply to New York. I am sending you several examples of recent surveys (not on race relations in general, but on specific matters such as employment, etc.) and copies of the publications which came out of the survey. This may give you an idea of the kind of questions to ask, adapting them to your community.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
- Employment Survey: questionnaire and published report, Houston
- Survey of Negro police employed in South
- Employment and Industrial Training questionnaire, N. C. (copy)

P.S. If you wish to include questions on general attitudes (prejudice) see Newsweek, 10-21-63, "Prejudice: Widespread and Deep."

GARDEN CITY
WEST HEMPSTEAD
UNIONDALE
HEMPSTEAD
ROCKVILLE CENTRE

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

TOWN OF HEMPSTEAD CENTRAL

12 Strathmore Lane
Rockville Centre, New York
November 9, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsuth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen;

How may I obtain a copy of "Your Community Looks at Itself"? We are planning to do such a survey on Race Relations and would be interested in any other pertinent data you might have as well.

Thank you.

Yours truly,

Mrs. Claud W. Kissin

Mrs. Claud W. Kissin
Rockville Centre Area Chairman
League of Women Voters

Mailed separately
Examples of recent surveys:
Employment survey: questionnaire
example of published data
~~Library survey - (you can write for published report~~
Copy: Employment + Industrial Training survey

~~Hospitals~~
Police forces

November 12, 1963

Mr. Nat Hentoff
25 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

Dear Mr. Hentoff:

We are pleased to send you the requested publications and reports; there is no charge. Supplying information to the news media is one of our services and one of the reasons for our existence. We have a press mailing list which receives all our publications and news releases; if you would like to have your name added, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
A Virginia View of "Race and Reason"
What the Supreme Court Said
The Truth About Desegregation in Washington Schools
Action Patterns in School Desegregation: A Guidebook
Desegregation in Baltimore Schools
Federal Peograms to Promote Employment and Development in Rural Communities
Business--Next Target for Integration?
L-1, 16, 17, 22, 23-C, 25, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 36, 37

Re: Washington and Baltimore schools, there are later reports which can be obtained, ~~from them.~~ The Washington reports (we have only one file copy left) are: Miracle of Social Adjustment: Desegregation in the Washington D. C. Schools, by Carl F. Hansen, 1957; Anti-Defamation League. Addendum: A Five-Year Report, by Carl F. Hansen; 1960; Anti-Defamation League.

NAT HENTOFF
25 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 3, N. Y.
OREGON 4-5855

November 9 1963

Dear Mrs. Albright:

Thanks you for sending Dr. Henderson's report.
I would also like to order:

A VIRGINIA VIEW OF "RACE AND REASON"
WHAT THE SUPREME COURT SAID..Leflar
THE TRUTH ABOUT DESEGREGATION IN WASHINGTON SCHOOLS
ACTION PATTERNS IN SCHOOL DESEGREGATION: A GUIDEBOOK
DESEGREGATION IN BALTIMORE SCHOOLS
FEDERAL PROGRAMS TO PROMOTE EMPLOYMENT AND DEVELOPMENT IN RURAL COMMUNITIES
BUSINESS-NEXT TARGET FOR INTEGRATION?

and the following Leadership Reports:

L-1/L-16/L-17/L-22/L-23C/ L-25/L-29/L-30/L-31/L-32/L-33
L-36/L-37

Please send me a bill for the cost.

Sincerely
Nat Hentoff
Nat Hentoff

Cash $\$2^{00}$
11/12/63
LK

20 Copies New South

$\$2^{00}$ Cash

Reta Anderson
~~Atlanta, Georgia~~
Nashville, Tenn.

Microfilm Code No.

SERS Library

JACKSON DAILY
NEWS (MISS.) P6A

Date: OCT 24 1963

Suits Against U.S. In Riots Under Study

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP)—Three federal appeals court judges today studied damage suits against the U.S. government and four federal officials which came in the wake of rioting at the University of Mississippi.

One suit seeks $250,000 damages. It was filed by three Alabama men who claim they were arrested and imprisoned without being informed of the charges against them.

The second suit was filed by University of Mississippi student, Cyril T. Faneca Jr. of Hansboro, Miss.

Faneca is asking $40,000 damages on charges he was injured by tear gas fired by federal marshals the night of the riot.

Both were appealed to the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals from lower federal courts which ruled that the government and its representatives are immune from suits.

Virgil Norton, Virgil Wesley and James Chapman, all of Pike County, said they were picked up after the riot the night of Sept. 30, 1963, and were held without being told of their charges and were forced to witness "horrible" treatment of other prisoners.

Their attorney, Robert Varner, said the arrest was "the most atrocious seizure of power against innocent people that we have ever seen."

Justice Department attorney John Douglas replied that "passions were running very high" in the wake of the riot and that the men were carrying three shotguns and a .22 caliber Berretta in their car when arrested.

Circuit Judges Richard Rives, John Minor Wisdom and Walter P. Gewin centered their questions primarily on how far federal officers could go in acting to quell disorder.

"The official immunity doctrine is a harsh doctrine," Douglas said. He cited court cases holding the doctrine to be necessary to allow law enforcement officials to discharge their duties without undue hindrances.

Varner replied that federal officers "could have killed every man in Oxford" if they were immune to suits.

The three Alabama men filed their suit against deputy U.S. attorney general Nicholas Katzenbach, chief U.S. marshal James P. McShane, assistant U.S. Atty. Gen. John Doar, and deputy U.S. marshal William Tucker.

Faneca filed his damage suit against the government, Katzenbach and McShane.

The appeal in the suit filed by Faneca was taken by the government after a federal district judge ruled it could be tried in his court.

In the other damage claim, originally filed in Mississippi state court and transferred to federal jurisdiction, the Pike County men appealed after a federal judge held that the U.S. officials were immune from suit.

stamps .15 11/10/63
LR

Memo from Haven Perkins

3011A Hanes (22) 648-4800
Richmond, Va.

Please send me

L19 What Price Tag for
Massive Resistance

Virginia View of "Race & Reason"

I enclose stamps

Thank you HP

Sent 11-12-63
MA

November 12, 1963

Mr. Milton Kotler
Fellow
Institute for Policy Studies
1900 Florida Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20009

Dear Mr. Kotler:

The Voter Education Project of the Southern Regional Council has not published any findings to date. At the end of the two-year program, there will be one or more publications and analyses of the data collected. We may have a brief published report (interim) within a few weeks, and will be glad to send you a copy at that time. If you need information right away, and the interim publication will be too late for your Political Seminar, we could supply you with our estimates of Negro voter registration in the South.

Sincerely yours,

Montez C. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

INSTITUTE FOR POLICY STUDIES
1900 FLORIDA AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON D. C. 20009

November 8, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Please send me your published materials on the Southern Voter Registration Drive. This material will be helpful in focusing certain issues for the new Political Seminar which the Institute is arranging.

Also, please include a list of your available publications for further possible use.

Sincerely,

Milton Kotler

Milton Kotler
Fellow

MK:bt

.15 Coin
11/11/63
rA

Nov. 7, 1963

Sent 11-12-63
mA

Please send 1 copy of:

IF SCHOOLS ARE CLOSED
by Gauerke & Green,
40 pp., 1959. SC 20C, Q 15¢

to:

Library
National Education Assn.
1201 16th St. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

money enclose

November 12, 1963

Mr. M. K. Stone
Social Studies Department
Olney High School
Philadelphia, Pa. 19120

Dear Mr. Stone:

We have not yet published a report on the Voter Education Project. We may have an interim report within a few weeks that we could mail to you then. The data will be analyzed and published at the end of the project.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

How much should I send you for your 3/31/63 Voter Education Project report?

Please send me your publications list.

M. K. Stone
Social Studies Dept.
Olney H.S.
Phila., Pa. 19120

Sent
11-12-63
MA
& put list

177 Sands Street

Nov. 9, 1963
Ronald McFadden
Brooklyn, New York

Dear gentlemen, I am requesting that you send me your booklet The First Sixth years. If there is any other information concerning them means in which the problem of desegration ~~is~~ have been meet please send it to me. I would appreciate it if you would send the above infarmation to the above adress as soon as possible.

November 12, 1963

Mr. Rob Balch
609 Alpha Drive
Tempe, Arizona

Dear Mr. Balch:

Your letter to Mr. McGill has been referred to us for reply. We can give you some information, but it is not possible, as you infer, for anyone to reply to the questions you asked "briefly" and without taking a great deal of time for research. You say you do not have time for this; I am afraid we do not have the time either.

Regarding your questions one and two, you can find some answers by reading the Appendix A of Race Relations and American Law, by Jack Greenberg. This is the most authorative and easily located index we know about of statutes by states. Later statutes may be found by searching through the quarterly reports from Race Relations Law Reporter, published by Vanderbilt University. There have been a good many changes since Mr. Greenberg's book was published in 1959. If the University does not have these in its library (Law Library), perhaps some local lawyer would have them.

Regarding your third question re"areas with recent major outbreaks of racial violence" you can find these in the three Sybopses Reports of this past Summer for the South only. We are mailing you these under separate cover.

your letter
You said your report was due November 12; it/came to us on November 11.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Ed. A. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

P.S. You can find a list of state with anti-discriminatory housing laws, and a supplementary list of cities, in the 1961 Report of the Commission on Civil Rights: Housing. You can take it for granted that states not having them do practice discrimination in housing.

Sou. Reg. Council

Rob Balch
609 Alpha Drive
Tempe, Arizona

Rec. 11-11-63

Ralph McGill
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. McGill,

I was referred to you by a Mr. W. A. Robingson because of a special problem I have. I am taking a world geography course at Arizona State University and have been given an assignment to make a map showing the distribution and character of racial discrimination in the world.

Information has been relatively easy to come by with the
exception of facts on the United States. What I need is
actually very simple, but for someone who doesn't know
it requires more research than I have time for. I need
1. first, the names of the states with legally enforced
2. discrimination against Negroes; second, the major areas
in the country with strong socially enforced segregation
3. -Synopses (private housing developments, restaurants, etc.); and
I, II, III third, the areas with recent major outbreaks of racial
violence (from riots to lynchings).

As I say, this information is not complicated but no one anywhere in the area, or any books or articles, seems to be able to supply it. I would appreciate it very much if you could find the time to briefly answer my questions. I really hate to put you to such trouble but my assignment is due November 12 and there doesn't seem to be anyone else to turn to. I will be extremly grateful for whatever help you can give me.

very sincerely,

Rob Balch

Rob Balch

1963 - Voting litigation in Courts

1961- State anti-disc. Housing Laws

+ Supplementary Cities w/ anti disc housing ordinances + resolutions

Saint Stephen's Church
Goldsboro, North Carolina

THE REV. RABY EDWARDS
RECTOR

Nov. 12, 1963

Southern Regional Council Inc.
5 Forsyth N. W. Sent 11-14-63
m A
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sirs: (replied on enclosed post card) + billed

In preparing a program on racial prejudice for the young people of our church, we have found the article,
1^{00} "This I Believe" by Dr. H. N. Hill.
2
It is so fine a statement that we are eager to have copies, not only for our young people but some additional ones we hope may be used to good advantage with adults, individually and in a group. ~~to~~

We hope you have copies we may buy. We are eager to have them as soon as possible. Maybe have 100?

Please let us know at once about the cost or send us 100 copies C.O.D.

Thank you.

Jean W. Abbott
(D.R.E. pro-tem)

cash .50
11/13/63
LK

Slater High School
Bristol, Tennessee
November 11, 1963

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Will you please send me a single copy of the article "The Economic Status of Negroes." This booklet is authored by Dr. Vivian W. Henderson.

I am enclosing 25 cents in this envelope to cover the charges. Thank you.

50¢ enclosed
MA

Sincerely yours,

Melvyn Shoffner

Melvyn D. Shoffner

P. S. Will you also send me the booklet "Business--Next Target For Integration."

Sent 11-13-63
MA

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI
JEFFERSON CITY

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

stamps .20
11/13/63
LK

Oliver C. Cox
Oct. 8, 1963

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

Dear Sir:

Please send me one copy of "Business--Next Target for Integration" and one copy of "Businessmen Point the Way" L-43

I have enclosed 20¢ in stamps.

Sincerely,

Oliver C. Cox
Professor of Sociology

Sent
11-13-63
MA

November 13, 1963

Miss Vivian Crossman
Unitarian Church of Honolulu
2500 Pali Highway
Honolulu, Hawaii

Dear Miss Crossman:

We are mailing you today the requested copy of Dr. Morland's Token Desegregation and Beyond. It is interesting, and exciting, to the Council that yesterday we had a request from Spain, last week from Mexico, and today--Hawaii. Our current publications list is enclosed for your possible interest.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright
Research Associate

the unitarian church of honolulu

2500 pali highway

7 november 1963

Cash .50
11/13/63
LK

Sent 11-13-63
mA

Dear Sir,

Please send one copy of "Token Desegregation and Beyond". Enclosed is 50¢ to cover costs.

Thank you. (Seen in Saturday Review, Sept. 21)

Vivian Crossman

Vivian Crossman
Secretary

☐ We are sending the items listed below for your files.

☐ Your name has been placed on our mailing list.

The economic status of Negroes: in the nation and in the south

We ~~cannot~~ are sending the material you need:

Supply exhausted ☐

Price of above is 25¢ M. Albright

Other reason:

Source:

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Date 10-31-63

Southern Regional Council.

☐ We are sending the items listed below for your files.

☐ Your name has been placed on our mailing list.

The Southern Regional Council: its origin and aims (Leadership report, L-1)
Statement on "Economic cost of racial discrimination in employment" presented to Congress by the Council of Economic Advisers (L-37)

We cannot send the material you need:

Supply exhausted ☐

Price of above is

Other reason:

Source:

Date

Labor Education Service
The New York Public Library
20 West 53rd Street
New York 19, N. Y.

NEW YORK N.Y. NOV 12'63

U.S. POSTAGE 3¢ LIBERTY

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Sent 11-14-63 MA

NOV 12 1963

Date

Will you please send us copies of the publications listed on the attached card. We understand that these are free. We shall appreciate it very much if you will return the reply post card to us for our records.

If there is a charge for any of these items, will you please notify us on the attached card before sending.

form 0246 [iv-16-59 2m]

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Labor Education Service
The New York Public Library
20 West 53rd Street
New York 19, N. Y.

Coin .25
11/14/63
rK

NOV 8 1963

November 14, 1963

Miss Florence L. Ridgely
Program Assistant, Social Education
Department of Social Education and Action - Room 613
United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.
Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia 7, Pa.

Dear Miss Ridgely:

I do not know why you stopped receiving our reports; we did do some revising of the mailing lists last year, but certainly we should not have left off the Department of Social Education and Action. We are adding your name to receive subsequent reports. Our current publications list is enclosed; if you note publications which would be useful to you, please let us know.

Regarding the list of state commission on human relations, a copy is enclosed. We have not published any report since 1957 listing organizationa and personnel engaged in human relations activities in the South. We do, of course, have such a list for our own purposes and a copy is enclosed. One reason we have not attempted to put out another list is that personnel changes, new organizations come into being, and any list done in the past four or five years would be out of date within six months. We are constantly correcting our own list, both as to personnel and addresses, and adding new people and organizations. There is no charge for the lists.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Enclosed:
copy: state commissions on human relations
" organizations & personnel

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

BOARD OF CHRISTIAN EDUCATION
Room 613
WITHERSPOON BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA 7, PA.
Telephone: PENNYPACKER 5-6722

November 12, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

The Office of Church and Society (formerly known as the Department of Social Education and Action) used to receive Special Reports and other papers from your office. We have checked our records and cannot determine why we no longer receive them. We are particularly interested now in a recent list of state commissions on human relations. The latest we have is dated June 20, 1962. There was also a Special Report dated May 1, 1957, listing organizations and personnel engaged in human relations activities in the South.

We are anxious to receive as soon as possible an updated version of either or both these listings. If there is a charge, please let us know.

Thank you very much.

Cordially yours,

Florence Ridgely

Florence L. Ridgely
Program Assistant
Social Education

RR

November 14, 1963

Miss Jo Beth Cohn
201 Plymouth Avenue
Quincy, Massachusetts

Dear Miss Cohn:

Your letter to Mr. McGill has been referred to us for reply. Under separate cover I am mailing you three synopses of action and reaction in the protests and demonstrations of the past summer. You will be able to go through these and lift out the information on advances in public accommodations that were a result of the demonstrations or negotiations.

The synopses contain only facts and figures, mainly from news clips. We will have, within a few weeks, a Special Report that will give interpretation and analysis. If you would like to have this also, and it is not too late for your paper, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Send:
Southern Reg. Council

201 Plymouth Ave.
Quincy Mass. 02169
November 8, 1963

Dear Mr. McGill,

I am a senior at Quincy High School and am writing a paper on the advance of integration in Georgia and alabama in 1962 and 1963. I have been able to get facts and figures on the school situation but I can find little or no information on public accomodations or any other integration. I would, therefore, greatly appreciate any source material you could recommend.

I would be deeply grateful for any help or suggestions that you may have.

Respectfully yours,
Jo Beth Cohn

201 Plymouth Ave.
Quincy Mass. 02169
November 8, 1963

SRC

Dear Sir!

I am a high school senior writing a paper on the advance of integration in Alabama and Georgia in 1962 and 1963. I am having difficulties in obtaining facts and figures except in school integration. I would therefore appreciate any source material or information you could recommend or send to me.

I do hope it will be possible for you to send me a prompt reply. Thank you for your trouble.

Sincerely yours,
Jo Beth Cohn

(Southern School News
Statistical Summary
Token Desegregation & Beyond)

November 14, 1963

Professor Wayland J. Hayes
Department of Sociology and Anthropology
Vanderbilt University
Nashville, Tenn. 37203

Dear Professor Hayes:

This past year we have released publications on studies in several areas: economic, token school desegregation, a psychiatric study of school desegregation, and a series of synopses of the demonstrations and reactions to them of the past summer. We will be releashing within a week or so a special report on the protest movement which would go along with the very brief statements taken from press reports of the cities and the protest and reaction in each.

Under separate cover I am sending you the above mentioned publications and a list of our current publications on hand so that you may look them over. If you are particularly interested in the study by Dr. Coles, we also have, for limited distribution, a copy of the paper he read before the American Psychiatric Association. It is, of course, more technical and detailed that the pamphlet. He has also published several articles, and at least two or three more will be out soon. This would give you a great deal of material to work with.

When you have chosen your topic for your paper on recent changes in Southern communities, let us know what it is and we will check to see if we know of other material published that we might refer toyou.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
Morland
Coles
Synopses: I, II, III
Henderson

VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37203

Department of Sociology & Anthropology

November 11, 1963

The Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I had rather close association with the personnel and organization of the Southern Regional Council during the early years of its existance. Because the emphasis of some of my work had to be shifted I have recently been out of touch with the organization.

Currently, I have been asked to prepare a paper on Recent Changes in Southern Communities, or some phase of such changes. Thus, I would like to raise a sort of blanket question at first, and follow later, perhaps, with more specific inquiries. I would like to know what studies may have been carried out under your auspices which might be helpful to me in producing such a paper. And, what references or collected material do you have, if any, relative to the topic I wish to develop?

Sincerely yours,

Wayland J. Hayes

Wayland J. Hayes
Professor of Sociology

WJH:ck

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SERIES

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YEAR 1962
EDITION
Pp. 35P
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Box 466, E. A. West, Supt.
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Sent
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Quantity		Part Number	Description	Code	Unit Price			Total Cost
Ordered	Received				List	Discount	Net	
1			This I Believe, by Haywood M. Hill					.02
1			Racial Violence and Law Enforcement by Geo. McMillan					.25
1			School Desegregation: The First Six Years,					.20
1			Map showing percentage of non-white population in counties of southern states as of 1960					.20
1			What the Supreme Court Said, by Prof. Robert A. Leflar					.10
1			The Louisville Story, by Omer Carmichael and Weldon James					--
10			Action Patterns in School Desegregation: A Guidebook by Herbert Wey and John Corey					--
1			Southern Schools: Token Desegregation and Beyond					.50
1			The Civil Rights Crisis: A Synopsis of Recent Developments I					.20
1			The Civil Rights Crisis: A Synopsis of Recent Developments II					.20
1			L-12 Voluntary Desegregation in some Southern School Districts					--
1			L-17 Desegregation and Academic Achievement					--
1			L-21 Public Schools and Community Development					--
1			L-27 The Easy or The Hard Way?					--
1			L-30 A Positive Plan to Help Solve Our Racial Dilemma					--
1			L-36 Richmond Quietly Leads way In Race Relations					--
1			L-40 Observations for a Second Century					--
1			L-41 Excerpts From Speeches of Governor Bert Combs of Kentucky and Secretary of Commerce Luther T. Hodges					--
1			L-44 Charlotte Has Built Its Integration Road, by L.M.Wight,Jr.					--

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Sent 11-14-63 - M.A.

Could you have these
mailed to me c/o DST
1814 M St. N.W., Washington,
D.C.? Thank you

ck $1.20
11/13/63
LK

Mrs. Burton W. Lewis

Recent SRC Publications

Special Report

PLANS FOR PROGRESS. A Study of compliance and non-compliance with equal employment agreements of 24 corporations' branch offices in Atlanta with federal contracts . . 10¢ ✓

L-Reports Single Copies Free, Bulk Prices

L-40 OBSERVATIONS FOR A SECOND CENTURY, from an address by Governor Terry Sanford of North Carolina on the "good neighbor" program. 1962.

L-41 EXCERPTS FROM SPEECHES OF GOVERNOR BURT COMBS OF KENTUCKY AND SECRETARY OF COMMERCE LUTHER T. HODGES. Both speeches concerned national need for development of a deeper understanding of the meaning of practical human brotherhood. March 1963.

-42 SPEECH BY EDWARD J. MEEMAN, editor emeritus of *Memphis Press-Scimitar,* on the principles of good human relations. April 1963.

-43 BUSINESSMEN POINT THE WAY. Recently issued statements by business groups in southern cities calling on all businesses serving the public to desegregate. June 1963.

-44 CHARLOTTE HAS BUILT ITS INTEGRATION ROAD: A DIFFERENT WAY, by L. M. Wright, Jr., city editor of *Charlotte Observer*. The story of quiet, organized desegregation of public facilities without demonstrations. August 1963.

-45 PUBLIC EDUCATION IN MISSISSIPPI. Analysis of reports from Public Welfare and Department of Education of Mississippi noting gap in educational opportunities for whites and Negroes. August 1963.

iscellaneous

FEDERAL PROGRAMS TO PROMOTE EMPLOYMENT AND DEVELOPMENT IN RURAL COMMUNITIES, by M. Hayes Mizell. Sponsored by Penn Community Services and South Carolina Council on Human Relations . . . . . 10¢ ✓

SOUTHERN SCHOOLS: TOKEN DESEGREGATION AND BEYOND, by J. Kenneth Morland, Randolph-Macon Woman's College. 27 pp. June 1963. Sponsored by SRC and Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith . . . . 50¢

THE DESEGREGATION OF SOUTHERN SCHOOLS: A PSYCHIATRIC STUDY, by Robert Coles, M.D. Findings on effects of school desegregation on children. 25 pp. July 1963. Sponsored by SRC and Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith . . . . 50¢

THE CIVIL RIGHTS CRISIS: A SYNOPSIS OF RECENT DEVELOPMENTS:

Part I. April 1, 1963 through June 24, 1963 . . . 20¢ ✓
Part II. June 24, 1963 through July 24, 1963 . . . . 20¢ ✓
Part III. July 25 1963 through August 28, 1963 . . . 20¢ ✓

BUSINESS—NEXT TARGET FOR INTEGRATION? by John Perry, reprinted from *Harvard Business Review,* March-April 1963 . . . 20¢ ✓

THE ECONOMIC STATUS OF NEGROES: IN THE NATION AND IN THE SOUTH, by Vivian W. Henderson, professor of Economics at Fisk University. Economic Situation of Negroes in the Nation 25¢ ✓

November 14, 1963

Mrs. G. M. Hardacre
Librarian
Southern Education Reporting Service
P. O. Box 6156, Acklen Station
Nashville, Tenn.   37212

Dear Mrs. Hardacre:

I have checked into the listing of SERS on our mailing list and find that we have Mr. Sarratt on the mailing list under a category which receives most all our publications, but not the so-called "moderate" ones such as the L-reports and a few other things. We are leaving him as is, in the belief that he would not wish to read a lot of extra material, and adding the library to another list to receive everything.

Under separate cover I am mailing you the reports you requested (there is only a copy of L-42; we did not reproduce it when the supply was exhausted) and I am also enclosing a copy of our current publications list so that you may check further to be sure you have a copy of everything you want.

We are sorry about the lapse in your receiving our material, and do certainly want the SERS library to have everything of ours that you want and can use.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
- L-Reports 24 through 46
- Federal programs to promote employment...
- Business--next target for integration?

Memo : **from MONTEZ ALBRIGHT**

11-14-63

Les, I have of course sent these requested reports. In checking, I find that they are on Mass Media I (some 20 to 30 people or organizations) and that this category (9-1) does not often receive L-Reports; it did not receive the new one, L-46, just mailed out. Shall we change the category, and if so to what? Which category does get everything, other than the board and the VIP?

~~change~~ add to Research list #7

SERS (no name)

Note to Nobby 11-14-63

Southern Education Reporting Service
P. O. BOX 6156, ACKLEN STATION
1109 NINETEENTH AVE., SOUTH
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37212

Publishers of
SOUTHERN SCHOOL NEWS
CYpress 1-1262

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SUPT. OF SCHOOLS
RICHMOND, VA.

STEPHEN J. WRIGHT
PRESIDENT
FISK UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE, TENN.

November 13, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

In checking through our files we find that we are lacking the following:

Moss Media I
9:I

20 to 30 people

L-Reports
24
25
26
27
28
31
40
41
42 (Speech by Edward J. Meeman)
44
45
46

Miscellaneous

Federal programs to promote employment and development in rural communities, by M. Hayes Mizell. Sponsored by Penn Community Services and South Carolina Council on Human Relations

Business--next target for integration? by John Perry, reprint from Harvard Business Review, March-April, 1963

We are most anxious to have the above in our library collection. If you do not have an extra copy, we will xerox your copy and return it at once.

Thank you for your kind attention to our request.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. G. M. Hardacre

Mrs. G. M. Hardacre
Librarian

GH:ep

November 14, 1963

Mr. Bill H. Love
Route 2
Durant, Oklahoma

Dear Mr. Love:

Under separate cover we are mailing you several publications which are concerned with race and the Christian ethic; a publications list is also enclosed for your information. Our materials on race and religion are somewhat outdated. We will have a report on the church and race coming out some time around the first of the year. If this is not too late for your study at the Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary, please let us know and we will send it to you when it is released.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
  Tarplee
  Hill
  New South: Campbell & King

Bill H. Love
Rt. 2
Durant, Oklahoma
November 6, 1963

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I am representing a group of people assigned to the task of gaining information on Race. I am a student at Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary in Fort Worth, Texas.

We are seeking information dealing with the Race Problem and its implications. Our approach is from the Christian Ethic standpoint, but any material you might have will be of benefit to us.

If there is a cost involved we will be happy to remit upon request. Your attention to this matter will be greatly appreciated. Our assignment is due on December 6, 1963.

If we could have three copies of your material it would be greatly appreciated. That is,three copies of each article you might have dealing with this subject.

Gratefully
Bill H. Love
Bill H. Love

November 14, 1963

Miss Frances Shirley
1721 Boyce Avenue
Fort Worth 15, Texas

Dear Miss Shirley:

Enclosed is a brief resume of the SRC. We are presently working on a more comprehensive printed outline of the Council, and enclosed with the resume is an expansion of our various functions to give a clearer idea of the kinds of things we do. We are not an action group, but educative. Also enclosed is one of our current publications lists to give you an idea of the kinds of research and publications we produce.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Enclosed:
Origin and Aims
copy of program expansion for folder
publications list

MA: pls. reply

1721 Boyce Avenue
Fort Worth 15, Texas
November 9, 1963

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, North East
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

I am studying a course in Christian Ethics at Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary. I would appreciate very much your sending me any information available concerning your work in the Southern Regional Council. I am interested in learning all I can about organizations which promote equal opportunity for all.

Please send the material to: Miss Frances Shirley
1721 Boyce Avenue
Fort Worth 15, Texas

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,
Frances Shirley

November 14, 1963

Mr. Richard Bazelon
Box 80
Haverford College
Haverford, Pa.

Dear Mr. Bazelon:

We are pleased to give Haverford and Bryn Mawr Colleges permission to quote from our materials in preparing the working papers for a symposium on the Negro movement to be held early in February. We do like to be acknowledged as the source when quoted.

Since you are mimeographing the working papers for the symposium study groups, we would appreciate having one copy of each for our own files.

We wish you success with this venture; you are certainly doing all the groundwork necessary for an interesting session.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Haverford College
HAVERFORD, PENNSYLVANIA

November 12, 1963
Box 80 H
Haverford College
Haverford, Pa.

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs;

As you know from our previous correspondence, Haverford and Bryn Mawr Colleges are conducting a symposium on the Negro movement. This symposium will be held in early February. We are very grateful to you for sending to us much of your literature.

The immediate purpose of our requesting your literature was to get information to incorporate into our working papers. These working papers are meant to be used as background for our individual study groups. They will be sent to the participants **in the study groups.** There will be about forty copies reproduced of each individual working paper. Several of our committees who are working to prepare the various papers have asked if they could include certain of your articles in their papers. I am therefore writing to ask permission to incorporate excerps from some of your literature into our working papers. Naturally, se shall give full acknowledgement of the source of these excerps.

Again, I wish to thank you for your invaluable assistance.

Sincerely,

Richard Bazelon

Richard Bazelon

6510 West Grace Street
Richmond, Virginia
November 11, 1963

The Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta,
Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I would appreciate your sending me six copies of Dr. James W. Silver's recent address before the Southern Historical Association, Mississippi: the Closed Society. Please bill me at the above address.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,

Albert H. Woodruff

Albert H. Woodruff

Sent
11-15-63 -
3 copies

November 15, 1963

Mr. Gary M. Moss
15121 Sunset Blvd.
Pacific Palisades, California

Dear Mr. Moss:

We are out of the sit-in report you requested, and the others marked off on our publications list which is enclosed for your possible interest. We will have out, within a couple of weeks, a new report on the protest movement which will briefly include former publications and interpret the new actions and reactions of the past summer. We could send you a copy of this when it is released if this will not be too late.

Three Views... is being mailed you under separate cover.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

November 9, 1963
15121 Sunset Blvd.
Pacific Palisades, Cal.

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I am a Junior at Palisades High School and I am writing a paper on "Segregation vs Integration" and I would appreciate it if you could send me any material you have on the following:

Three Views of the Segregation Decisions, 1956

and

Special Report

Toward A Solution of the Sit-In Controversy

by

Margaret Price.

Thank you very much.

Respectfully,

Gary M. Moss

Gary M. Moss
15121 Sunset Blvd.
Pacific Palisades, Calif.

Many thanks for sending the publications I requested. And please do add my name to the press mailing list which receives all your publications.

Sincerely

Nat Hentoff

Nat Hentoff
25 Fifth Ave
New York 3 NY

To NM
11-15-63
Media-1.

Mrs. Annette Phinazee
Atl University
Trevor Library
Box 213

Mailing list

11-15-63
in A

1401 Sturl Ave.
Hewlett, N.Y.
Nov. 12, 1963

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave. NE
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:

For my American History class I am writing a research paper on all aspects of the Negro's predicament in American society. I would appreciate any free literature which you could send me that expresses your organizations views on ~~the~~ possible solutions to the present problems.

Very truly yours,
Daniel Neustadt

Sent L-1 & PL
11-15-63
24 A

Sent 11-15-63
MA

Lamberton, Minn 56152
November 7, 1963

Dear Sirs:

Would you please send me the following materials relating to race relations and allied subjects:

1. A Southerner's Words Supply Rebuttal
2. This I Believe
3. Three ~~Views~~ Views of the Segregation Decision
4. The Easy Chair
X 5. Action Patterns in School Desegregation: A Guidebook
6. The Southern Regional Council Reports The Changing South
7. L-1 The Southern Regional Council: Its Origin and Aims
8. L-12 Voluntary Desegregation in Some Southern School Districts
9. L-17 Desegregation and Academic Achievement
10. L-23C Desegregation in Higher Education

11. L-29 American Anthropological Association Resolution on Race

12. L-30 A Positive Plan to Help Solve Our Racial Dilemma

13. L-31 Slipping Segregation: Negroes Win Lowering of More Barriers in South.

14. A Southern View of the South

Thank You.

Send to:

Marilyn Coulter
Lamberton, Minn. 56152

Sincerely,

Marilyn Coulter

November 15, 1963

Professor Richard L. Rowan
Department of Industry
Wharton School of Finance and Commerce
University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia 4, Pennsylvania

Dear Professor Rowan:

We are pleased to know that you found our publications helpful. The additional materials and statement for them will be mailed out today. The publications list you checked is enclosed, as you requested.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

UNIVERSITY of PENNSYLVANIA
PHILADELPHIA 4

Wharton School of
Finance and Commerce

November 13, 1963

Mrs. Montez G. Albright
Research Associate
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Albright:

Thank you for your letter of November 11th. I am very pleased that you have forwarded some material to me, and I know it will be quite helpful.

The publication list that you sent is very interesting and I would like to have those items which are checked. If it is not too much trouble, I would like to have the publication list returned. Please bill us for any charges and a check will be mailed promptly.

Many thanks for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Richard L Rowan

Richard L. Rowan
Assistant Professor
Department of Industry

RLR:r

Encl.

November 15, 1963

Professor Royal D. Colle
Department of Sociology
Ithaca College
New York

Dear Professor Colle:

We do have a few publications relating to the role of the church in intergroup relations—if you mean, specifically, the racial aspects of intergroup relations. I shall list them for you at the end of this letter, and we will be pleased to send them if you will let us know whether you think they would be helpful to you. We are also planning to publish, probably about the first of the year, a study or report on the church and race.

Your name will be added to our mailing list.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

list of available materials:
King, Letter From Birmingham Jail, 1963.
McGill, Agony of the Southern Minister, 1959.
Campbell, Religion's Role in Desegregation, 1960.
Tarplee, The Church in Areas of Racial Tension, 1959.

ITHACA COLLEGE

COLLEGE OF
ARTS AND SCIENCES

ITHACA, NEW YORK

November 12, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I am gathering material on the role of the church in intergroup relations and the local chairman of the Council on Equality recalled seeing material of yours whcih was pertinent. I would appreciate being sent publications or releases you may have related specifically or generally to this.

Also, if you maintain a regular mailing list, I would like to be included if possible.

Very truly yours,

R. D. Colle (lc)

Royal D. Colle,
Associate Professor
Sociology Department

lc
Letter from Birmingham Jail
Agony of Sou. Minister
Religion's Role in Democ. (NS 1960 Jan.
Church in Area of Racial Tension

THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH FLORIDA

TAMPA, FLORIDA

COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS
SOCIAL SCIENCE DIVISION

18 November 1963

Southern Regional Council, Inc
5 Forsyth Street, NW
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Thank you very much for your note in response to my letter regarding the reprint of "The City & the Negro." Is is possible to simply allow me a credit for my excess payment to be used when I order a future publication?

Thank you very much for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Alfonso Gonzalez

Alfonso Gonzalez

November 19, 1963

Mr. Daniel Mitchell
416 East Castle Street
Syracuse, New York

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Roland and I have worked together in filling your somewhat involved request for information the the Georgia governors' races of 1958 and 1962. We have both had to work at it when we could, as the Council is really humming right now and all of us are working at our fastest pace--and then some.

Enclosed are copies of newsclips on the two races. When we copy as many as we have for you, we usually charge for the paper (which is right expensive in quantity) and this cost is $1.76 for the 22 pages. You will note that I have crowded the pages as much as I possibly could. Roland said he thought you had an allowance for expenses of your thesis. If this is true, and you can afford to pay us, we would appreciate it. I have not made out a regular statement.

I am also sending you a few other things which will explain why Governor Vandiver did not close the schools after saying he would in his campaign, and a summary of his speech before the Georgia legislature plus the laws he proposed.

If you have any more unanswered questions, write us again and we will try to find the answers.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Enclosed:
thermafax copies newsclips
L-Report 24-A
New South: April 1959, Sept. 1961

November 19, 1963

Mr. Donald Robinson
Department of Government
Cornell University
Ithaca, New York

Dear Mr. Robinson:

I think your best source of information for understanding the problems of the Southern white man, disadvantaged by lack of education and technical training for generations, is to read these books:

Agee, James, *Let Us Now Praise Famous Man*
Cash, *Mind of the South*
Smith, Lillian, *Killers of the Dream*

For ~~a~~ more recent book; see Nicholls, *Southern Tradation and Regional Progress*; and Dabbs, *The Southern Heritage*.

There has been, for the past ten years that I know about, some attempts by some labor unions to convince both whites and Negroes that their best interests economically were to work together for higher wages and better working conditions. Perhaps the education department of the AFL-CIO could give you more information on this. As to any present leads, the Democratic coalition in Texas of Negro, Mexican, and Labor should be interesting to you. There have been articles in the *New York Times* and elsewhere on this interesting development.

I asked our executive director, Leslie W. Dunbar, to look over your letter to see if he had any suggestions. Most of the above are his, and he asks that you give his regards to Professor Einaudi.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

CORNELL UNIVERSITY
ITHACA, NEW YORK

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT

WEST SIBLEY

November 12, 1963

Southern Regional Council

5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I am writing to you in response to a suggestion from Ralph McGill, to whom I first addressed this request for information.

I have noted recently that a great deal of concern, healthy and overdue from my point of view, has been directed toward the condition of the American Negro in the South. It seems that there have been at least two aspects of this concern: 1. to open up opportunities and guarantees of rights for Negro citizens; and 2. to prepare Negroes to take advantage of these rights and opportunities. The part of the enterprise that interests me (I do not mean to disparage or undervalue the other aspect) is the work done toward the second aspect. I refer to the efforts of Robert Moses, for example, in the Mississippi (registration and) literacy campaigns.

Sou Heritage
Dabbs

Now I wonder what comparable efforts, if any, are being made to prepare the Southern white man, especially the poor ones, for the South we all hope for. Vincent Harding, a friend of mine, remarks that many of the SNCC people are looking to the Populists for precedents; and as I recall, the early Tom Watson, for one, hoped that Negroes and poor whites could cooperate in the pursuit of a society responsive to their needs and hopes.

Killers of
the Dream

Lillian
Smith
for
background

What I'm looking for now is a lead as to where to look for information about the condition of the "red necks", and about any thinking that has been done about preparing them for cooperation with Negroes. Do you have any suggestions?

Thanks for your attention to this request.

Nicholls, Sou. Tradition + Regional Progress

Donald Robinson

James Agee Let Us Now
Praise Famous Men

Cash Mind of the South

Tom Watson - Democratic Coalition
in Texas.
Negro vote, labor
NY Times 1
election

Prof. EINAUDI

A. E. BASSHAM
CLERK OF SESSION

J. W. CAMPBELL
MINISTER

N. B. MARTIN
CHURCH TREASURER

Wynne Presbyterian Church
Wynne, Arkansas

NOVEMBER 14, 1963

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
5 FORSYTHE STREET, N.W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

GENTLEMEN:

PLEASE FORWARD TO ME ONE COPY OF THE "CHARLOTTE STORY" AS REFERRED TO IN A RECENT ISSUE OF PRESBYTERIAN OUTLOOK. I AM INCLOSING FIVE FIVE-CENT STAMPS TO COVER MAILING COSTS. IF THERE IS ADDITIONAL COST FOR THE PAMPHLET, PLEASE ADVISE AND I WILL REMIT.

YOURS SINCERELY,

JW Campbell

J. W. CAMPBELL.

INCL. - FIVE STAMPS

JWC:LH

not enclosed
mA

Sent
11-19-63
mA

Christ Episcopal Church
BLACKSBURG, VIRGINIA
BOX 164

THE REV. R. BALDWIN LLOYD
EPISCOPAL COLLEGE CHAPLAIN

PHONE: STUDY 772-6661
HOME PRESCOTT 2-6519

November 18, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Please send me one dozen copies of the Charlotte story, Report No. L-44, August 1, 1963, and charge them to me. Thank you.

Sincerely,

R. Baldwin Lloyd

R. Baldwin Lloyd
Episcopal College Chaplain

.10
10
$1.00

Sent 11-19-63
m A

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1 TV REPORT, Dec. 15, 1951, by O. Carmichael

1 ATLANTA AND WASHINGTON RACIAL DIFFERENCES IN ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT.
Report No. L-16, Feb. 26, 1960, by F. H. Stallings.

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Albany, a study in national responsibility.

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TITLE Albany, a study in national responsibility. 35p.

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AUTHOR Morland, J Kenneth
TITLE Southern Schools: Token Desegregation. 27p.

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AUTHOR Coles, Robert
TITLE The Desegregation of Southern Schools: A Psychiatric Study. 25p.

11-63

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AUTHOR Rudwick, Elliott M.
Southern Regional Council

TITLE The Unequal Badge
14p.

VOLS. EDITION

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AUTHOR Southern Regional Council

TITLE Executive Support of Civil
Rights 53p.

VOLS. EDITION

PLACE PUBLISHER YEAR

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Atlanta, Regional Council, 1962

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COST

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AUTHOR Gallaher, Art

TITLE The Negro and Employment
Opportunities in the South.
22p.

VOLS. EDITION

PLACE PUBLISHER YEAR

Atlanta, Southern Regional Council
1962

RECOMMENDED BY SRC list Summer 1963 P. C.

November 19, 1963

Miss Marsha L. Wiggins
1048 Volante Drive
Arcadia, California

Dear Miss Wiggins:

Since you are from the South, you probably want your thesis and your debate to tell some good things about the South. But you will have to be realistic, too, because your opponents in the debate will be prepared to point out all the negative things. I would suggest that you look up in your library ~~two~~ three things: Saturday Evening Post, 9-7-63, "What Northerners Really Think of Negroes"; Washington Post, 10-15-63, Harris Survey, "Most Whites Indicate Readiness to Meet Many Negro Demands" (national and Southern attitudes); and Newsweek, 10-21-63, "Prejudice: Widespread and Deep (national and some Southern). This will give you statistics.

Under separate cover we are mailing you a few things to read, and from several of them you can take note of progress in the South. Southerners do not always act the way they say they will, or the way they feel, especially if the leaders in the community have led the way to a more responsible, fair-minded attitude and acceptance of social change.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
- Dunbar, Annealing of the South
- Wright, Segregation vs. the Space Age
- Dabbs, The Tragic Fellowship of Southerners
- Smith, A Semantic Journey in the South
- Coles, Two Boys of Conscience and Courage
- Doss, Negotiated Desegregation in Macon, Ga.
- The Other Mississippi
- L-36, Richmond; L-44, Charlotte
- Fleming, A Southern View of the South
- Ashmore, The Easy Chair
- A Hundred Years Later

Southern Reg. Council

Arcadia, California
Nov. 12, 1963

Mr. Ralph McGill
Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. McGill:

I am a Senior in Arcadia High School in Arcadia, California. We are origionallu from the South. My problem is this: In Civics - I have to write a thesis - and also debate on "The Southern Attitude Toward the Negro". Would you please give me some pointers or any information I could use on this subject?

Thank you so very much, I am

Yours truly,

Marsha Wiggins
Marsha L. Wiggins
1048 Volante Drive
Arcadia, California

read
& polls
Dabbs - The Southern Heritage

N.S. - Lillian Smith

A Hundred Years Later

November 15, 1963

Miss Marsha L. Wiggins
1048 Volante Drive
Arcadia, California

Dear Miss Wiggins:

We do not have material in the office for mailing on the subject in which you are interested. The Southern Regional Council is an organization that does expansive research on these problems, and I am taking the liberty -- in Mr. McGill's absence -- to forward your letter to them.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary to Mr. McGill

November 19, 1963

Mr. Carroll J. Hughes
316 Booth Street
Stratford, Conn.

Dear Mr. Hughes:

We have published only one short article on the Black Muslims; we are mailing it to you under separate cover.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

New South: Eric Lincoln

November 14,1963

Carroll J.Hughes
316 Booth St.
Stratford, Conn.

11-15-63 (postmark)

Dear Sir:

I am now doing some research on the black Muslim movement and would you send me some pamphlets on their history, and objectives. Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Yours truly,

Carroll J. Hughes

Carroll J. Hughes

Sent & billed
11-19-63
MA

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY

November 15, 1963

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Will you kindly send to the undersigned one copy of the following articles published by your organization:

	Price
A VIRGINIA VIEW OF "RACE AND REASON," by Benjamin Muse. A Refutation of Carleton Putnam's views on superior-inferior race. Reprint from New South, Dec., 1961.	$ .05
ALBANY, by Howard Zinn, Prof. of History and Social Science, Spelman College. A first-hand account of the "Albany Movement" for desegregation in that Georgia city. (Mimeo.) 35 pp., 1962.	.25
MAP, showing percentage of non-white population in counties of southern states as of 1960.	.25
THE STUDENT PROTEST MOVEMENT: A RECAPITULATION, summary of sit-in activity from February 1960 to September 1961 and its results. (Mimeo.)	.15
A STUDY OF NEGRO FARMERS IN SOUTH CAROLINA. A brief but accurate description of meaning which federal agricultural programs have for Negro farmers in the Deep South.	.10
SOUTHERN SCHOOLS: TOKEN DESEGREGATION AND BEYOND, by Prof. J. Kenneth Morland, Randolph-Macon Woman's College. 27 pp., June 1963. Sponsored jointly by SRC and Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.	.50
THE DESEGREGATION OF SOUTHERN SCHOOLS: A PSYCHIATRIC STUDY, by Robert Coles, M.D. Two year research by child psychiatrist on effects of school desegregation. 25 pp. July 1963. Sponsored jointly by SRC and Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith	.50
THE CIVIL RIGHTS CRISIS: A SYNOPSIS OF RECENT DEVELOPMENTS I. A synopsis of racial protext and reaction in the South by state and city from April 1963 through June 24, 1963.	.20

Price

THE CIVIL RIGHTS CRISIS: A SYNOPSIS OF RECENT DEVELOPMENTS, II. Covers period of June 24-July 24, 1963 and is brief statement of action. III $ .20

Add Synopsis III 20

BUSINESS--NEXT TARGET FOR INTEGRATION? by John Perry, reprinted from Harvard Business Review, March-April 1963. .20

$2.40

+05

2.45

Please send two (2) copies of the following:

THE ECONOMIC STATUS OF NEGROES: IN THE NATION AND IN THE SOUTH, by Vivian W. Henderson, Professor of Economics at Fisk University. 23pp., September 1963, @ .25 .50

$2.90

2.95

Will you kindly send also single copies of the following LEADERSHIP REPORTS.

L-16 ATLANTA AND WASHINGTON: RACIAL DIFFERENCES IN ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT, Frank H. Stallings, Associate Professor of Education, University of Louisville, 1960.

L-19 WHAT PRICE TAG FOR 'MASSIVE RESISTANCE?' Two articles by Frank Trippett on the economic effects of Virginia's policy reprinted from the St. Petersburg Times, 1960.

L-29 AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION RESOLUTION ON RACE. Scientists reject theories of Negro racial inferiority. November 1961.

L-37 STATEMENT ON "ECONOMIC COST OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT" PRESENTED TO CONGRESS BY THE COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS. 1962.

I trust you will bill me for this order.

Sincerely yours,

G. Franklin Edwards

G. Franklin Edwards
Professor of Sociology

GFE:wl

November 19, 1963

Mr. Wilfried Vogel
405 Monchengladbach-Hehn
Heiligenpesch 4
West Germany

Dear Mr. Vogel:

We have a copy of Dr. Mays letter to you on November 12th, and under separate cover we are sending you three publications. Enclosed is a copy of our current publications list, for your information. As you will note, we generally concentrate each publication on some particular phase or problem of the Negro. This is because, as Dr. Mays wrote you, it is not possible to cover everything briefly.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
Henderson, The Economic Status of the Negro
Morland, Token Desegregation and Beyond
Dunbar, The Annealing of the South

COPY

MA

November 12, 1963

Mr. Wilfried Vogel
405 Mörchengladbach-Hehn
Heiligenpesch 4
West Germany

Dear Mr. Vogel:

I have your letter of November 6.

It is not possible for me in a brief letter to state the Negro problems in the United States. It is not that simple. I suggest that you write to Mr. Leslie Dunbar of the Southern Regional Council, Inc., 5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Atlanta 3, Georgia, and ask them to send you, air mail, two or three pamphlets that states very well the Negro problems in the United States. They may be able to send you something helpful but you need to do ~~wide~~ reading to get an adequate picture of the Negro problems in the United States.

I am sending this letter air mail so that you may contact the Southern Regional Council at once and I am sending them a copy of my letter so that they might be on the lookout for your communication.

Sincerely yours,

Benjamin E. Mays
President

BEM:gm

cc: Mr. Leslie Dunbar

Henderson
Morland
Annealing of the South
~~Employment: Houston~~

Atlanta

[illegible]

Ga. ~~[illegible]~~

K.B.M. Crooks

Natl Urban League

Morland

Coles 250 Auburn Ave N E

Ga Edu

1-Report on Miss.

Sent - 11-19-63

m A

FRIDAY

8

NOV. 1963

OCTOBER

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DECEMBER

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November 19, 1963

Mr. Harry Haskill
1207 East Broadway
Hewlett, New York

Dear Mr. Haskill:

For your history paper on "The Negro in American Life," we are sending you under separate cover several things we think will be helpful to you. A current publications list is enclosed for your information.

If you really want to bring it up to date, you might order one or both of the following:

Report of the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights, 1963, Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. $1.00

Richard Barnett & Joseph Garai, *Where the States Stand on Civil Rights* (a state-by-state report on progress in: eating places/ voting/ housing/ education/ employment/ hotels/ travel): Sterling Publishing Co., New York. $2.95

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
This Is What We Found
A Hundred Years Later
New South: Smith
Bond
The Annealing of the South

1207 East Bloadway
Hewlett, New York
November 12, 1963

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I am a senior at George W. Hewlett High School. Currently I am doing research work for a history term paper entitled "The Negro in American Life."

Would you kindly send me all information and phamphlets on hand on the above topics. Thanking you in advance for your cooperation.

Yours truly,
Harry Haskill

This Is What We Found
A 100 Years Later
NS - Smith
Bond

2264 Vernon Road
Trenton, Michigan
November 17, 1963

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I am writing a term paper on Southern Segregation of Negroes for my English class. I would appreciate it if you could send me any available information you might have on this subject. Thank you.

Sent Pub. list
11-30-63

Yours truly,

Joanne Taurence

ck $1.00
11/18/63
LK

12100 Prairie
Detroit 4, Michigan
November 13, 1963

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsythe Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

Thank you for the two copies of "Economic Status of Negroes." Enclosed you will find a check to cover the costs of these copies and the following materials listed below:

Racial Violence and Law Enforcement - SC 25¢

Southern Student Newspaper Opinion on the University of Mississippi Riots SC 5¢

Action Patterns in School Desegregation: A Guidebook SCF

The Southern Reg. Coun. Reports the Changing South SCF

American Anthropological Assoc. Resolution on Race L-29 SCF

Statement on "Economic Cost of Racial Discrimination in Employment L-37 SCF

What Price Violence? L-38 SCF

Businessmen Point the Way L-43 SCF

The enclosed check is made out for $1 to help defray mailing costs.

Evelyn Sell

Sent 11-20-63
MA

INVOICE

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Miss Evelyn Sell
12100 Prairie
Detroit, Mich. 48204

****

Purchase Order # letter

Date Shipped 11-1-63

2 - Henderson, Economic Status of Negroes	@ 25¢	.50

November 20, 1963

Mr. Jack McKart
320 North 9th Street
Hamilton, Ohio

Dear Mr. McKart:

We have only a file copy of Machines in the Cotton Fields, but since it is a rather short pamphlet, I will copy it for you. We do not have anything more recent on mechanization in the cotton fields. We know of several publications, which I am listing below, but do not have copies of them:

Myrdal, Gunnar. An American Dilemma. (Vol. I, Chaps. 10, 11, and 12 - the changing role of the Negro in the Southern plantation economy)

Nixon, Clarence. Forty Acres and Steel Mules. Chapel Hill: The University of N. C. Press, 1938. pp. 98. (a study of the effects of impending agricultural mechanization upon the people of the plantation South)

Raper, Arthur F. "The Role of Agricultural Technology in Southern Social Change," Social Forces, XXV (October, 1946) 21-30. (The staple crops of Southern agriculture have been among the least mechanized crops in the nation but drastic changes are coming.

Raper, Arthur F., and Reid, Ira De A. Sharecroppers All. Chapel Hill.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Enclosed:
Copy: ~~Plantation County~~
Machines in the Cotton Fields

P.S. You may also wish to look up All These People, by Rupert B. Vance (the overall problems of the South's economic position , outlines the inter-related maladjustments of industry, agriculture, education and human resources and looks to the development of the South's resources to a high level of prosperity and culture).

The last pages of the pamphlet are pictures, with the following text:

WHAT TO DO?

Mechanization is proceeding on Southern frams and the number of farmers continues to decline. The people who remain on the land face many changes and the problem of adjusting to those changes. The following pages suggest some types of action that appear to be necessary to the people of the South, especially those who remain on the farms:

The South needs better schools and more vocational training.

The South needsmore and better health facilities--and more good farm buildings.

The South needs more conservation of the land through terracing, contour plowing, and more soil-building crops.

The South needs more trees on severely eroded land and on steep hillsides--and more livestock, cows, hogs and hens.

The South needs more farm machinery for non-cotton crops as well as for cotton--and more good home gardens.

The South needs more canned foods, more dried foods, more deep freezing units--and more potato hills.

The South needs more local industries to provide employment for rural people--and more complete electric power services to rural areas.

The South needs more opportunities for the people to sit down together and work out answers to their problems.

Even if these actions are carried out there is still the problem of what is to happen to the people who leave the farms and how they can be prepared for the change. As we saw in Table 3, the greatest decrease of farmers between 1930 and 1945 occurred among the farm tenants rather than among the owner-operators, and the decrease was greater in the Negro than in the white group. As the mechanization of farm operations increases in the South, the decrease of farmers will likely continue to be greatest among the non-owning non-white elements of the farm population. Where will the people who leave the Southern farms go? And what will they do? What kind of preparation do they need for the change? How can we work out plans to make this transition with as little hurt as possible to the displaced people, to the South, and to the Nation?

320 North 9th Street
Hamilton, Ohio
November 18, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, NW
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

Mortin Rubin, in his book Plantation County (Univ. of N. Carolina Press, 1951), lists one of your pamphlets in his bibliography --- "Machines in the Cotton Fields" by Arthur Raper, SRC pamphlet no. 7, 1947. Is it possible that you still have a copy of this pamphlet, and if so, is it available for loan? If you do not have a copy, do you know where one could be obtained?

Also, do you have anything more recent concerning mechanization in the cotton fields? Do you know of any book or pamphlet published by some other group that deals with this? I am especially interested in any studies made of the impact of cotton mechanization in the Mississippi delta. Any help you can give me on this will be greatly appreciated. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Jack McKart

Jack McKart

November 21, 1963

The Rev. George W. Ramsey
First Presbyterian Church
26165 Farmington Road
Farmington, Michigan

Dear Mr. Ramsey:

We do have enough copies of Haywood Hill's "This I Believe" to send you the requested 600. In order to get them to Michigan by December 8 (which is a Sunday) they would have to be mailed from here at least by December 2 (Monday) and it would be better if we could mail them by November 27th, since we have a long holiday on Thanksgiving weekend and will not be open November 29. We have been selling these at cost: 2¢ each, which will be $12.00 for the 600 copies. Please let us know at once if you want them.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
of Farmington

26165 FARMINGTON ROAD, FARMINGTON, MICHIGAN

GEORGE W. RAMSEY, MINISTER
MINISTER'S STUDY — CHURCH OFFICE
GR 4-6170

November 19, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

In reviewing some old literature I came across a pamphlet entitled This I Believe by Haywood N. Hill, M.D. It was a 1961 publication.

I would like to know if these are still available and the prices. I would be thinking of ordering 600 and having them here by Dec. 8th. Is this possible?

Thank you very much for your earliest attention to this matter,

Sincerely,

George W. Ramsey

George W. Ramsey, Minister

Have 1,000

GWR/ja

600
.02
#12.00

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
JOSEPHINE WILKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN H. WHEELER, CHAIRMAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
LESLIE W. DUNBAR, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

November 15, 1963

Professor Royal D. Colle
Department of Sociology
Ithaca College
New York

Dear Professor Colle:

We do have a few publications relating to the role of the church in intergroup relations--if you mean, specifically, the racial aspects of intergroup relations. I shall list them for you at the end of this letter, and we will be pleased to send them if you will let us know whether you think they would be helpful to you. We are also planning to publish, probably about the first of the year, a study or report on the church and race.

Your name will be added to our mailing list.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

list of available materials:
King, Letter From Birmingham Jail, 1963.
✓ McGill, Agony of the Southern Minister, 1959.
✓ Campbell, Religion's Role in Desegregation, 1960.
✓ Tarplee, The Church in Areas of Racial Tension, 1959.

Sent
11-21-63
mA

Thanks very much — I would greatly appreciate receiving the ones checked. The other I have.

Royal D Colle

November 21, 1963

Professor Don Franks
Paine College
Augusta, Georgia 30901

Dear Professor Franks:

Your letter to Mr. Dunbar has been referred to me for reply, since he must be out of town for a speaking engagement and also meet this weekend with committees of our board before the annual meeting on Monday and Tuesday.

Under separate cover we are mailing you several publications which may be helpful to you and the other faculty members. The Plans for Progress Special Report resulted in some changes and improvements of job opportunities, especially at Lockheed. You may wish to send a letter to each of the firms mentioned to bring your information up-to-date. The Henderson report has tables (numbers 16, 17, 18, 19) which you may find of interest, and also tables on income, both Southern and national, which are revealing as to job opportunities.

A publication you may wish to order is the 1961 Report of the Commission on Civil Rights: Employment, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. (You may already have a copy of this in the college library).

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
- Employment studies: Atlanta, Chattanooga, Houston
- Plans for Progress
- Economic Status of Negroes: in the South and Nation

PA - fyi
MA - pls handle

PAINE COLLEGE

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA 30901

November 18, 1963

Mr. Leslie Dunbar, Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

Your address Saturday night helped us place some of our immediate problems in a better perspective, and I am grateful for some new quotes. People were getting a little tired of hearing me quote you on the statement you made last year that the time to raise questions about some of the methods being used would be when any community anywhere made some real progress without this pressure.

Concerning the study that a group of us on the Paine faculty are starting to make, about which I spoke briefly to you before the meeting. Although I'm sure we will include the job and job-training opportunities that are discriminatory in policy and those in practice, the major thrust of the study will be to determine the job and job-training opportunities and the labor supply that are available for the entire community.

We are presently gathering information from such local groups as the Chamber of Commerce, Committee on 100, Employment Agencies, etc. as well as contacting the S.R.C., the Urban League, and the American Friends Service Committee for possible research that has been done in this area.

We are not far enough along to want any publicity, but we will keep you up-to-date on our progress and send you a copy of the completed results and conclusions.

Thank you for any material, information, and suggestions that you can help us with.

job & job training opportunities
employment studies

Plans for Progress
Henderson P- Table 16, & 17, 18, 19 tables on income

1961 Report of CCR - Employment

Sincerely yours,

Don Franks

Don Franks

MEMBER UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND FOUNDED 1944

Established 1882
AUSPICES METHODIST CHURCH AND CHRISTIAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

ck $5.00
11/21/63
LK

X THE CITY AND THE NEGRO, by Charles E. Silberman

THE NEGRO AND EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN THE SOUTH

THE UNEQUAL BADGE, by Elliott M. Rudwick

RACIAL CRISIS AND THE PRESS, by Walter Spearman and Sylvan Myer

MAP, showing percentage of non-white population in counties of southern states as of 1960

THE SOUTH AND THE NATION, by Leroy Collins

X THE CHURCH IN AREAS OF RACIAL TENSION, by the Rev. Cornelius Tarplee

THE TRUTH ABOUT DESEGREGATION IN WASHINGTON'S SCHOOLS

THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL REPORTS THE CHANGING SOUTH

A HUNDRED YEARS LATER

SOUTHERN STUDENT NEWSPAPER OPINION ON THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI RIOTS

A STUDY OF NEGRO FARMERS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

PLANS FOR PROGRESS

FEDERAL PROGRAMS TO PROMOTE EMPLOYMENT AND DEVELOPMENT IN RURAL COMMUNITIES, by M. Hayes Mizell

THE ECONOMIC STATUS OF NEGROES: IN THE NATION AND IN THE SOUTH, by Vivian W. Henderson

THE OXFORD DISASTER...PRICE OF DEFIANCE, by Rep. Karl Wiesenburg

Professor J. Earl Williams
Dept. of Economics
University of Tenn.
Knoxville, Tenn.

(Letter to ML - ret. to her for reply)

November 21, 1963

Mr. T. Michael Waddle
119 North Pearl
Spencerville, Ohio 45887

Dear Mr. Waddle:

Under separate cover we are sending you several things which we think will be helpful in your term paper for college sociology.

We will have out soon a report on the student movement, interpretive analysis from the beginning through the protest of the past summer, and will send you a copy later.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
  New South: King, Laue
  Letter from Birmingham Jail

send later: our report on the student movement
topic of paper: "Nonviolence and its effectiveness in today's racial problems"

November 19, 1963

Hello

I am writing a term paper for my college sociology class.

My topic is "Non-violence and its effectiveness in today's racial problems"

Please send me material on my topic.

T. Michael Waddle

119 N. Pearl
Spencerville
Ohio
45887

M.S. King, Lane
Letter from Birmingham Jail

to send later:
Report on student movement

November 21, 1963

Mr. Lawrence S. Thompson
Director of Libraries
University of Kentucky Libraries
University of Kentucky
Lexington, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Thompson:

Under separate cover we are mailing you the requested copy of The Negro and Employment Opportunities: Chattanooga.

We have added the university libraries to our mailing list to receive all materials and publications designated for libraries.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY LIBRARIES

19 November 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

If the following publication is available to research libraries on a complimentary basis, kindly send us a copy: The Negro and Employment Opportunities in the South: Chattanooga (1962; 16 p.). Kindly address it for the personal attention of the undersigned. If possible, we would like to be on your regular mailing list to receive similar publications you may issue in the future.

Sincerely,

Lawrence S. Thompson

Lawrence S. Thompson
Director of Libraries

LST:hp

November 21, 1963

Miss Carol Andersen
Rt. 1
Brayton, Iowa

Dear Miss Andersen:

Under separate cover we are mailing you a couple of things to help with your term paper on "The Negro in America."

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
  Six Years Later
  This Is What We Found

Brayton, Iowa
November 15, 1963

Dear Sirs:

I am writing a term paper for our Contemporary Problems Class on "The Negro in America." I would appreciate your sending any free information on this subject to me.

Sincerely,
Carol Andersen
Rt. 1
Brayton, Iowa

6 yrs Later
This is what we found
N.S.- Bond, Smith
A Hundred Years Later

Memo : from **MONTEZ ALBRIGHT**

PA 11-21-63

Do we bill Ark.
Council for
25 - L-43
25 - Morland,
Token Deseg. +
Beyond?

No: PA

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA
LAW LIBRARY
Charlottesville , 22901

November 20, 1963

Southern Regional Council
Room 201
5 Forsyth Street, Northwest
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

The Law Library wishes to secure the publications listed below.

Your kindness in supplying these will be greatly appreciated. If there is any charge, please advise before sending.

Very sincerely yours,

Hazel Key

Hazel Key, Head
Acquisitions Department

Southern Regional Council
Executive support of civil rights.
1962.

Sent
11-22-63
mA

FA-13 Revised 5-61 ck $1.20 11/2[illegible]/63 VK

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I hereby certify that the goods, merchandise, wares or services listed below have met all the required standards set forth in the purchasing contract and are proper charges against the State of Illinois and that payment has not been received.

By: Montez G. Albright
Montez G. Albright

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Receiving Officer | Clerk

Approved—Director of Finance

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Head of Unit or Authorized Agent

Approved—Director, Chairman

FRANK W. SPENCER
P. O. BOX 136
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA 31402

The Waterfront

November 14, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

It will be appreciated if you will forward as early as possible six (6) copies of the NEW SOUTH containing WASHINGTON MARCH for September 1963, billing me for the cost of same.

Thanking you, I am

Yours very truly,

Frank W. Spencer

Frank W. Spencer

11-25-63
MA

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
SERVICE FOR EVERYONE
LOCAL · STATE · NATIONAL

IN REPLY REFER
TO

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
341 Ninth Avenue
New York, New York 10001

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SERVICE

November 14, 1963

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, NW
Room 201
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Please change my address on your mailing list for informational material as follows:

Louis F. Buckley
Regional Administrator
Bureau of Employment Security
U. S. Department of Labor
341 Ninth Avenue
New York, New York 10001

I appreciate very much receiving the materials which you have been sending me. I find them very helpful in preparing for talks and in writing articles.

Sincerely,

Louis F. Buckley

Louis F. Buckley
Regional Administrator

gone to Mobley
11-25-63

file
Field Fd
1963

November 26, 1963

Mr. Maxwell Hahn
Executive Vice President
The Field Foundation, Inc.
250 Park Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Hahn:

We are pleased to mail you today the requested fifteen copies of Report 1-46, "At This Very Late Hour." If you would like additional copies of this or any other SRC publication, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

THE FIELD FOUNDATION, INC.
250 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK 17

November 21, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I would appreciate receiving 15 copies of Report L-46, November 15, 1963 'At This Very Late Hour', reprinted from The Birmingham News September 30, 1963. Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Maxwell Hahn

Maxwell Hahn
Executive Vice President

November 27, 1963

Mr. James M. Dabbs
Rip Raps Plantation
Mayesville, S. C.

Dear Mr. Dabbs:

We are mailing you today the requested 100 "The Tragic Fellowship of Southerners." They should arrive before December 6th.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mayesville,S.C. 11/25/63

Dear Mr. Watters:

Please send me 50 to 100 copies of my pamphlet "The Tragic Fellowship of Southerners". I'm going to a student conference Dec. 6-8, and should like to have them along. Thanks.

Sincerely,

J. M. Dabbs.

J.M.Dabbs.

100

Sent 11-27-63

MA

November 27, 1963

The Rev. George W. Ramsey
First Presbyterian Church
26165 Farmington Road
Farmington, Michigan

Dear Mr. Ramsey:

We are mailing you today the 600 "This I Believe" for your conference December 8th. They should arrive in time. Our statement is enclosed. We hope you have a good conference.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

600
.02
$12.00

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
of Farmington
26165 FARMINGTON ROAD, FARMINGTON, MICHIGAN

GEORGE W. RAMSEY, MINISTER
MINISTER'S STUDY — CHURCH OFFICE
GR 4-6170

November 26, 1963

Mrs. Montez G. Albright
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia. 30303

Dear Mrs. Montez;

Thank you for your prompt reply concerning our inquiry about the "This I Believe" pamphlets by Haywood Hill.

Please accept our order for 600 of these pamphlets at 2¢ each. We hope that you will be able to mail them by Nov. 27th as mentioned in your letter. As we stated, we are planning to use them on Sunday, Dec. 8th.

Please charge to First Presbyterian Church
26165 Farmington Road
Farmington, Michigan.

Sincerely,

George W. Ramsey
George W. Ramsey, Minister

GWR/ja

Sent
11-27-63
MA

Send bill
plus postage

November 27, 1963

Mr. Jesse Seaver, President
Carolina Christian Union
Dynamic Interdenominational Christian-Temperance-
  Patriotic-Reform Program
Margarettsville, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Seaver:

We are sorry your first letter did not reach us, because of insufficient address, but Atlanta has now grown to more than one million people and large city postoffices do not take the trouble to deliver even first class mail that they used to do.

We are glad our map has been so useful to you. The maps are priced at 25¢, and we could give you the quantity price of 20¢ each for 25 copies, if you decide to order that many.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

CAROLINA CHRISTIAN UNION
JESSE M. SEAVER, PRESIDENT
MARGARETTSVILLE, N. C.

November 23, 1963.

Southern Regional Council,
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Gentlemen:

Faces of two enclosed envelopes will indicate that our enclosed letter of September 30th was sent to you twice, and returned by P.O. labled "insufficent address." They ought to have known your address.

We thank you for anticipated early and helpful reply to our inquiry, and wish you the very best of everything.

Sincerely,

Jesse Seaver

CAROLINA CHRISTIAN UNION
JESSE M. SEAVER, PRESIDENT
MARGARETTSVILLE, N. C.

MARGARETTSVILLE
OCT
1
9 AM
1963
N. C.

Southern Regional Council,

Atlanta, Ga.

RETURN
TO
WRITER

ATLANTA
OCT 3
8^{30} PM
1963
GA.

Addressee unknown 57

CAROLINA CHRISTIAN UNION
JESSE M. SEAVER, PRESIDENT
MARGARETTSVILLE, N. C.

MARGARETTSVILLE
NOV
5
5 PM
1963
N. C.

Carolina Charter
1663-1963
5 cents
U S postage

Insufficient address

Southern Regional Council,
Atlanta, Ga.

RETURN
TO
WRITER

ATLANTA
NOV 6
5 PM
1963
GA.

"I COME TO THEE IN THE NAME OF THE LORD OF HOSTS"—(I SAMUEL 17:45)

With a Dynamic Interdenominational Christian-Temperance-Patriotic-Reform Program!

Carolina Christian Union

BERTIE CHRISTIAN UNION—Aulander, N. C.
WARREN CHRISTIAN UNION—Warrenton, N. C.
HALIFAX CHRISTIAN UNION—Roanoke Rapids, N. C.
HERTFORD CHRISTIAN UNION—Ahoskie, N. C.
NORTHAMPTON CHRISTIAN UNION—Margarettsville, N. C.

Office of the President
JESSE SEAVER
Margarettsville, N. C.

September 30, 1963.

Southern Regional Council,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear friends:

When I was in your office, in January, 1962, a lovely young lady secretary gave me a generous amount of dynamic race relations material.

Among same was a 12X18" map showing, in five different colors, the density of Negro population in the Southern states.

I have exhibited this map to several persons. They were so interested in it that I am lucky the did not rob me of it.

Please do send us three more copies of this map for important sympathetic friends. I could use even twenty-five copies.

I enclose postage stamp. Thank you and very best siehes.

Very sincerely,

CAROLINA CHRISTIAN UNION,
Jesse Seaver
Jesse Seaver, President.

.25
20
$5.00

The liquor traffic **would** destroy the church if it **could**;
the church **could** destroy the liquor traffic if it **would**! – Franlis Willard

The Church of The Advent
EPISCOPAL
P. O. BOX 463
WILLIAMSTON, NORTH CAROLINA

THE REV. WILLIAM A. CAMPBELL, RECTOR

November 23rd, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Sir,

Please send any information about your organization that you can. It would be appreciated very much, and will probably prove to be very helpful in Williamston. Thank you.

Sincerely,

William A. Campbell
William A. Campbell

2-1 Origin & Aims
11-27-63
MA

November 21, 1963

Would you please send us one copy each of the Leadership Reports, L-37 and L-43, as listed in your Summer, 1963 Publications. Thank you very much.

Dept. of Church and Economic Life
National Council of Churches
475 Riverside Drive
New York 27, N.Y.

Sent
11-27-63
m A

E. Hyslop

Library and Reference Asst.

Box 143 Scotch Hill
Larimer, Pa.
November 21, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
N.W. Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Sirs:

I am a junior in high school in Irwin, Pa., and I am very interested in the racial revolution which is happening in this country now. Due to this interest, I have taken some active participation in some racial justice programs in the Pittsburgh area. In addition to this participation, I have under taken to use as my junior term paper in History, the problem of desegregation in the public schools, and the related aspects of this problem. I am writing to you in the hope that you will have some information in the forms of pamphlets, case histories, booklets, and etc., to send to me to aid me in writing this paper. I would be very grateful for anything that you could send me in relationship to the school desegregation problem. Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Roberta Casagrande

1st 6 yrs.
1960-61
Token Deseg. & Beyond

11-27-63
MA

11-27-63
711 A

NOV. 20, 1963

RONALD MCFADDEN
177 SANDS STREET
BROOKLYN 11 N.Y.

DEAR GENTLEMEN:

I WOULD LIKE you TO SEND me The FOLLOWING PIECES OF LITERATURE

X 1. Desegration in BALTimore Schools
2. L-21 Public Schools and Community Developement 1960
3. L-12 Voluntary Desegration in Some Southern School districts - 1954-59
4 L-34A - DEsegration in Southern Parochial Schools - Aug 1963
5. I ALso request the
X "Action Patterns in School Desegration: A Guide Book by H. Wey + J. Corey. I understand that quantities are considered

Here without cost. If this is true I would like AS many as possible up to 35. If I am under the wrong impression then just send me the one free copy or AS many free coppies allowed.

thank you
Ronald
mcfadden

Cash \$1.00 11/26/63 LK

THE MERRILL-PALMER INSTITUTE
OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND FAMILY LIFE

71 EAST FERRY AVENUE • DETROIT 2, MICHIGAN • TRINITY 5-7450

November 20, 1963

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I am enclosing \$1.00 in order to cover the cost of the following SRC publications which I should like to receive:

EXECUTIVE SUPPORT OF CIVIL RIGHTS, a review of the current administration's first year of civil rights action. 1962, 52 pp. SC 50¢

THE FEDERAL EXECUTIVE AND CIVIL RIGHTS, a 48-page report sent to President John F. Kennedy with an 18-point proposal on executive power in furthering civil rights. 1961 . SC 35¢. Q 25¢.

A VIRGINIA VIEW OF "RACE AND REASON," by Benjamin Muse. A refutation of Carleton Putnam's views on superior-inferior race. Reprint from New South, Dec., 1961. SC 5¢, Q 3¢.

SOUTHERN STUDENT NEWSPAPER OPINION ON THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI RIOTS. A round-up of editorials and columns reflecting on Oxford. SC 5¢.

L-19, L-23C, L-32., No charge.

Sincerely yours,

Hyman Rodman

Hyman Rodman, Ph.D.
Research Associate

11-27-63
MA

HR:sc
encl.1

ck 50
11/26/63
LK

LOS ANGELES STATE COLLEGE OF APPLIED ARTS AND SCIENCES

5151 State College Drive ● Los Angeles 32, California

Eastern Avenue at San Bernardino Freeway

November 15, 1963

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I would appreciate reprints of the following:

"A Virginia View of Race and Reason", by Benjamin Muse (5¢)
"A Southerner's Words Supply Rebuttal", by John Lofton (no charge)
Map (percent of Negroes, county-by-county, South) (25¢)
"What the Supreme Court Said", by Professor Robert A. Leflar (10¢)
"A Study of Negro Farmers in South Carolina" (10¢)
L-29, American Anthropological Association Resolution on Race (no charge)
L-32, "Refutation of Race and Reason", by Dr. William A. Sullivan (no charge)

Enclosed is a check for 50¢ to cover the cost of these items.

Thank you for your attention to my letter.

Sincerely,

Samuel McSeveney

Samuel T. McSeveney
Assistant Professor
Department of History

11-27-63
MA

STM:jp

1280 Barrington Avenue, #5
Los Angeles 25, California
November 27, 1963

Southern Regional Press
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Will you please send me at the above address a copy of RACIAL CRISIS AND THE PRESS by Walter Spearman and Sylvan Meyer? The price of this publication was not given in the review.

I will appreciate your sending me publication and invoice as soon as possible. I will remit immediately.

Yours truly,

Kathryn Ewbank

(Mrs.) Kathryn Ewbank

12-3-63
mA

December 3, 1963.

Mr. John D. Jones
9637 Prichard Street
Bellflower, California

Dear Mr. Jones:

Under separate cover we are mailing you several things for your paper on housing and education.

May I suggest that you also look up the 1961 Report of the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights: Housing (which should be in your library). If you wish statistical information on schools, the best source is the Statistical Summary ($1.00), published by Southern Education Reporting Service, P. O. Box 6156, Acklen Station, Nashville 12, Tenn. The 1963 issue comes out this month.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
Thompson, Housing in Atlanta, Ga.
Morland, Token Desegregation & Beyond
Coles, Southern School Desegregation: A Psychiatric Study

9637 Prichard Street
Bellflower, California
29 November 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta,3, Georgia

Gentelmen:

To fulfill requirements for my government class, I am doing a term paper on minority groups in housing and education. I would be deeply gratified if you would send any material, and/or a price list, that you furnish on this subject.

A speedy return would be greatly appreciated. Thank you for any help given.

Sincerely yours,
John D. Jones
John D. Jones

Housing: see 1961 Report of U. S. Commission on Civil Rights: Housing and subsequent reports
Thompson, Housing in Atlanta
edu:

Coles
Morland

get Statistical ~~Report~~ Summary ($1.00) S~~RE~~ERS 1963

December 3, 1963

The Rev. A. Knighton Stanley
Minister-Director
United Southern Christian Fellowship Foundation
North Carolina Agricultural & Technical College
Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Stanley:

We are mailing you today information on employment, including information on training programs.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
- Henderson, Economic Status of Negroes
- Employment Studies: Atlanta, Chattanooga, Houston
- Plans for Progress
- L-[illegible] 37

THE UNITED SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP FOUNDATION
AT
NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE — GREENSBORO, N. C.

A. KNIGHTON STANLEY
MINISTER-DIRECTOR

OFFICE
THE DUDLEY BUILDING
275-5764

RESIDENCE
1712 McCONNELL ROAD
BR 3-4531

December 2, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, NW
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Please send to me any and all information that you have on the employment problem, especially the statistical break-down in problem areas. I am particularly interested in Negro employment in the South and training programs (or lack of training programs) which are being set-up to meet the need.

Faithfully yours,

A. Knighton Stanley
A. Knighton Stanley
Minister-Director

AKS/j

Henderson
Employment -3
L-46
Plans for Progress

12-3-63
m A

December 4, 1963

Miss Rosemary Burke
2 Jaipur Estate
Nizamuddin East
New Delhi, INDIA

Dear Miss Burke:

Most everything we have ever printed has been devoted to the opposite side of the debate: pro-integration. So, I've had a time finding anything at all to send you. We do have files on the stuff put out by the White Citizens' Councils and the Ku Klux Klan, but it is so wild and illogical it is not at all suitable to use in a debate. Most speakers (WCC and KKK) take it for granted their audiences already are persuaded the Negro is inferior, and why, and do all their raving and ranting against the Supreme Court and the liberals and the communists.

Enclosed is a copy of one of the Putnam letters, which created quite a stir when when came out in 1958-59. Also enclosed is our own material in reply to them. Perhaps you can use some of the quotes from Putnam (which are refuted in the material we distributed) and somehow work out some kind of debate. Mr. Putnam wrote a book called Race and Reason and if you had a copy of that you'd be all set for your debate!

I hope these enclosures will be helpful to you, and I'm sorry we have nothing better to send you.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Enclosed:
- photo copy of putnam letter to attorney general Rogers
- Lofton, A Southerner's Words Supply Rebuttal
- Muse, A Virginia View of "Race and Reason"
- L-32, Sullivan reply to "Race and Reason"
- Metropolitan Herald, 10-2-63, "South's Racial Problems Differ From Other Areas"
- Tom Brady, Segregation and the South (THIS MUST BE RETURNED: IT IS A FILE COPY) to me, please.

Case for integration - Don't compromise on Washington March —

November 20, 1963 info: Total integration Not possible

Dear Maggie,

Our class in school is having a debate on the Negro question. The proposition is stated as: "Resolved that total integration is possible". Unfortunately and completly against my will I was assigned the negative and so now I have to make the best of it. Mother suggested that I write to you because she said that you would know all the arguments that there have been about the question. Would it be possible for you to send me some information on the subject? Anything you send me to help me with my argument will be greatly appreciated. Thank you in advance for anything you can do to help me.

Unfortunately I am afraid unless the information is sent by air mail it will not reach here this semester. Our adress is:

2 Jaipur Estate, Nizamuddin East
New Delhi , India

Sincerely yours

Rosemary Burke

Rosemary Burke

Hi - Maggie -

This is an awful request for someone who spends her life working exactly against this. But as Rosemary says the other side will win so all is well.

Jim's off in the mountains working on the Himalayas. Jimmy's having a wonderful time at U.S.C.

We think of you often.

Love,
Josephine

Soc. Rel. Committee

12-5-63
in A

CC of reply
filed in
"Hate Groups"

November 19, 1963

Chas. L. Winne
Box 24
Hoodsport, Wash.

Mr Ralph McGill
To Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr McGill

I read your book "The South and The Southerner." I
feel it is, and have quoted from it as, a good
reliable source of information. Because of
this I like to put faith in your articles which
appear from time to time in the Tacoma News
Tribune, which is one of our leading N.W. papers.
The one I am refering to in this letter appeared
in the Nov 15 issue and was titled "BUNCHE Pulls
NO PUNCHES IN MISS. SPEECH." This points up
Dr. Bunche as a good American. Now — in
answer to my question I asked of a good friend
of mine "What the hell is this J. Birch Soc" (he is a
member) he gave me some of their literature.
Among the booklets was one "COLOR, Communism
and Common SENSE" by Manning Johnson.
In this booklet he places Dr Bunche in

a role as a real communist tool. This is from a time in the late "30's at the Howard University.

I feel I need to defend him Dr. Bunche because of his role in our nations program today. There are other, too, Mr. McGill, that feel this way, and feel also a need for some of the "other side" of these cases. Tell me what you will about Dr. Bunche, about the colored man and communism.

What about the Birch Soc., what is this "AMERICAN OPINION" and "Alliance Inc".

I have children in school and, even tho we don't have even one negro in our whole County, its a moral issue I want them to know about. I am an officer in our local PTA, a leader in our local Boy scout program, and these issues are discussed frequently and I have no qualified information to back up my views. Yes. Mr. McGill - tell me what you will.

I wait

C L Wining
Box 34 Finch Cr. Rd
Hoodsport Wash

11/27/63

Would you please return this for Mr. McGill to see when he gets back. Envelope enclosed.

Thanks,

Grace Lundy

Letter returned
12-4-63
MA

December 5, 1963

Miss Mary Anne Richards
2116 Country Club Boulevard
Ames, Iowa

Dear Miss Richards:

We do have several things replying to Mr. Putnam's point of view on race; we hope you find them helpful.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Muse, A Virginia View of "Race and Reason"
Lofton, A Southerner's Words Supply Rebuttal
L-32 and L-29

12-5-63
74 A

386 Walden Street
Cambridge 38, Mass.
3 December 1963

Dear Dr. Dunbar:

I would very much appreciate your sending me a reprint of C. Eric Lincoln's article "Extremist Attitudes in the Black Muslim Movement" which appeared in *The New South*. Thank you in advance.

Sincerely
Florence C. Shelton, Ph.D.

Mary Anne Richards
2116 Country Club Boulevard
Ames, Iowa

November 29

Dear Sir:

I have read Putnam's Race and Reason and have discussed it with quite a number of people. I disagree with Mr. Putnam's viewpoint, but I have no grounds on which to base my viewpoint.

A few weeks ago our Methodist Youth Fellowship had the honor of listening to Mrs. Baker from Georgia on race relations. She gave me your name and address and suggested that I write to you for the comments by anthropologists regarding Putnam's book. I would appreciate it very much if you could send what information you have to me.

Thank you very much.

Mary Anne Richards

Publications requested and mailed: Racial Crisis & the Press
Coles, A Psychiatric Study
Morland, Token Desegregation and Beyond
VEP voting statistics

December 5, 1963

Professor Neal Riemer
Department of Political Science
Pennsylvania State University
129 Sparks Building
University Park, Pa.

Dear Professor Riemer:

Mr. Dunbar asked me to reply to the portion of your letter dealing with our publications. We will be pleased to add your name to our mailing list to receive all subsequent research publications. Now for the questions.

All we have done on voting registration is to prepare a mimeographed up-dated listing of increases in voting registration. This is enclosed with the publications you requested. A complete report of the Voter Registration Project will be written and published at the end of the two-year period. This means it will be out some time in 1964. Field reports and registration data are being evaluated and correlated as the reports come in, but no reports have been issued to date except brief resumes to the sponsors of the project.

We have not done a follow-up on the Henderson report. If you have not seen it, you may be interested in obtaining a copy of the Interracial Review, February, 1963, which has three articles on unemployment and discrimination in employment. The article on discrimination goes into training programs. We happen to know of another study, which is quite good, by F. Ray Marshall, Department of Economics, The University of Texas, Racial Factors influencing Entry to the Skilled Trades. It is to be published in the Economics of Human Resources by Johns Hopkins University Press, 1963. Perhaps you would want to write to Professor Marshall about this, and request a copy when published.

Unfortunately, we are temporarily out of our current publications list. One will be sent to you as soon as we have a supply.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

P.S. Interracial Review, 20 Vesey St.,
New York 7, N.Y.

December 5, 1963

Mr. Robert Powell
Kincheloe AFB
Michigan

Dear Mr. Powell:

Thank you for sending us the article from Harpers by Inge Lederer Gibel. It has been circulated to the staff, and all agree that it is most interesting and thought-provoking. You are right that it does apply to the South. Here, with our token integration of schools, so few Negro children are being given equal educational opportunities. The schoøls which are still all-Negro need very much to be up-graded in every way: equipment, teachers, cirriculum, etc.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Kincheloe AFB, Michigan
23 November 1963

LWDr

Southern Regional Council

Gentlemen:

In case you didn't see it, here is an article from Harper's magazine. The author talks about New York schools, but what she says has some application to schools in your part of the country too. I don't know how far I agree with her. But the article was thought-provoking

Very truly yours,

Robert Powell

December 5, 1963

Miss Sandra Chittick
308 Pearsons Hall
Maryville College
Maryville, Tenn.

Dear Miss Chittick:

We have your letter requesting that you and seven Tennessee state chairmen for the Y.W.C.A.'s Southern Region Human Relations Committee be put on our mailing list. I am sorry to tell you that we do not maintain a mailing list for college students. We do have specialized mailing lists, and one is to the editors of college and university newspapers in the South. The mailing lists we do maintain, mainly to organisations and professional personnel, are very costly in terms of servicing, postage, etc.

May I suggest that you subscribe to our monthly magazine, New South ($2.00 per year) which periodically lists our most recent publications. From this you could order copies for yourself and the other chairman of those publications which you think will be of interest.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed Separately:
two sample copies New South

308 Pearsons Hall
Maryville College
Maryville, Tennessee
December 1, 1963

The Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W. Rm 201
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

As Tennessee state chairman for the Y.W.C.A's Southern Region Human Relations Committee I would like to request that the following state association leaders be placed on your mailing list:

Miss Judith Springer
George Peabody College
Nashville, Tennessee

Miss Edith McGowan
Knoxville College
Knoxville 16, Tennessee

Mrs. Priscilla Howard
Lane College
Jackson, Tennessee

Miss Anne Stone
Vanderbilt University
Nashville, Tenn.

Miss Sandra Chittick
308 Pearsons Hall
Maryville College
Maryville, Tennessee

Miss Jessie Matthews
Morristown N & I College
Morristown, Tenn.

Miss Margaret George
Hale Hall Dorm
Tenn. A & I St University
Nashville, Tenn.

We will appreciate your help.

Truly yours,

(Miss) Sandra Chittick

Hold

Mail new Student Protest when released

December 5, 1963

Professor Charles V. Hamilton
Department of Political Science
Rutgers - The State University
Newark 2, New Jersey

Dear Professor Hamilton:

We can send you a file copy of two sit-in reports by SRC if you will return them when you have finished making notes. We are not reprinting them because we have a report coming out within two weeks which combines earlier reports (in condensed form) and adds the developments of the past summer. We have now only two or three file copies of each of the reports, and your returning them would mean that someone could have the use of them later.

We will mail you a copy of the new report as soon as it is released.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
  Lunch-Counter Desegregation in Winston-Salem, N.C.
  Settling a Sit-in (Nashville, Tenn.)
  New South, March 1960 "N.C. Student Protest"
    Sept., 1960 "Student Drive Proves Successful"
      "Southern Leaders and Lunch Counters"
    Dec. 1960 "Jacksonville Experience" (Fla.)
    June 1961 "Sit-ins Likely to Continue" and others

Can be had on loan:
  Special Report: The Student Protest Movement, 1960
    The Student Protest Movement: A Recapitulation, 1961

RUTGERS · THE STATE UNIVERSITY

NEWARK 2, NEW JERSEY

December 3, 1963

Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I am interested in any material you may have on the origin and early development of the sit-in movement by Negro college students in the South, especially since February, 1960. I understand your organization has compiled a number of such reports. I would greatly appreciate your sending me these studies and reports at whatever cost.

Thank you.

Charles V. Hamilton

Charles V. Hamilton
Department of Political Science
Rutgers - The State University
Newark 2, New Jersey

December 9, 1963

Mr. Wallace H. Terry II
TIME Magazine
1120 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Terry:

Thank you so much for taking the time to explain to me the reasons for the Capital Press Club in Washington. I am very glad to know that it is not all Negro but more all civil rights, and that Negroes can join the National Press Club if they wish, --and that some have.

We are adding your name to our press list to receive all publications and press releases. We hope you will find them of interest.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

TIME
THE WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

1120 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

EDITORIAL OFFICES
FEDERAL 7-8000

Mrs. Montez G. Albright
Research Associate
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Albright:

I will greatly appreciate being added to your press mailing list. Would you please send materials from the Southern Regional Council to my Time Magazine address given above.

The Capital Press Club is predominently Negro. It was started twenty years ago when the National Press Club refused to accept Negro members. Although the National Press Club no longer bars Negroes and several have joined including myself, the Capital Press Club has remained in existence because of increasing attention given nationally to the civil rights problem.

The Capital Press Club includes about 100 newsmen either working for the Negro press or covering civil rights for the general press. Its activities include a scholarship program, public lectures, off-the-record briefings, and an awards banquet.

Thank you for your interest.

Sincerely yours,

Wallace Terry

Wallace H. Terry II

December 9, 1963

Mrs. Alma L. Brown
Secretary to the Mayor
City of Richmond
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Mrs. Brown:

We are pleased to send Mayor Eleanor P. Shappard the (enclosed) copy of our Report L-36, "Richmond Quietly Leads Way in Race Relations."

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

City of Richmond

JULY 19TH
1782

ELEANOR P. SHEPPARD
MAYOR

RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA

December 6, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

At the request of Mayor Sheppard, I am writing to request a copy of "Report L-36 Richmond Quietly Leads Way in Race Relations" by Robert Baker.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Alma L. Brown

(Mrs.) Alma L. Brown
Secretary to the Mayor

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
Exchange and Gift Division
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., U. S. A.

THIS COPY IS FOR YOUR FILES

DATE:
Dec. 4, 1963

REFER TO:
AG

Publication requested as a gift or on exchange:

12-9-63
m A

TOWARD REGIONAL REALISM.
Nos. [✓ 1], [✓ 2], 4, and continuations.

No fourth as yet

Ser/rjh

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

PROCESSING DEPARTMENT
EXCHANGE AND GIFT DIVISION

Refer to: AG

DEC 4 1963

Southern Regional Council
Atlanta
Georgia

Gentlemen:

The publication noted below is needed for the collections of the Library of Congress. Would it be possible for you to present a copy to the Library? The enclosed mailing label, with your name as donor indicated on the package, will bring it to us through the mail, post-free.

If the publication is not available, we should appreciate a reply to that effect. We shall be most grateful for such cooperation as you can give.

Sincerely yours,

Jennings Wood

Jennings Wood
Chief, Exchange and Gift Division

30 stamps
12/9/63
HK

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENTAL STUDIES
(Formerly Bureau of Public Administration)

December 3, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Please forward the publications noted below to the INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENTAL STUDIES LIBRARY. Requested payment is enclosed.

Very truly yours,

Barbara J. Hudson

Barbara J. Hudson
Librarian

348 Library Annex
Berkeley 4

Enc: $ .30 in stamps

Southern regional council.

The south and the nation; by LeRoy Collins. (Toward regional realism no.1)

A hundred years later. (Toward regional realism no.2)

Sent
12-10-63
MA

Westbury High School

Jericho Turnpike & Post Road
Westbury L. I., N. Y.

J. W. Kickham, Principal
R. N. Southard, Assistant Principal

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
N.W., Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

Would you please send our library your pamphlet, A Hundred Years Later; Our high school students will find it very useful in doing assigned projects and even for leisure reading. Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,
Mary G. Rothman
Mary G. Rothman, librarian

P.S. Also send us Racial Violence and Law Enforcement please.

12-10-63
MA

SALEM PUBLIC LIBRARY
SALEM, OHIO

December 3, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs;

Will you please send us a copy of the pamphlets listed below, which we understand is available free of charge to libraries.

"A HUNDRED YEARS LATER."
"RACIAL VIOLENCE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT."

Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,
Nellie L. Glass
Nellie L. Glass, Librarian

Dec. 3

Please send me a copy of the Howard Zinn report "Albany, A Study in National Responsibility".

Send to: Mrs. Murray Jans
3841 Four Winds Way
Skokie, Illinois

12-10-63
mA

December 6, 1963

Gentlemen:

Please send the free copy of Racial Violence and Law Enforcement.

Thank you.

Yours very truly,
Ruth Parkinson
(Miss) Ruth Parkinson, Librarian
Appleton Sr. High School Library
Appleton, Wisconsin 54912

12-10-63
mA

Please send us a copy of your free pamphlets A HUNDRED YEARS LATER and RACIAL VIOLENCE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT.

Hawthorne Public Library
345 Lafayette Ave.
Hawthorne, N.J. 07506

12-10-63
mA

Whitehall - Yearling H.S. Library
675 Yearling Road
Columbus 13, Ohio

Gentlemen:

Please send us your free pamphlet A Hundred Years Later, and Racial Violence and Law Enforcement

Thank you,

Joel McKee, Librn

12-10-63

MA

12/3/63

Southern Regional Council:
Please send me the following literature.

M. K. Stone
Olney H. S.
Phila. Pa. 19120

✓A Virginia View .05
SCF
A Southerner's Words
✓Albany – Nat'l Repr. .25
✓Annealing .10
✓Truth abt Deseg. in Wash. .10
SCF
✓A Southern View of the South
SCF
✓Louisville Story
SCF
✓3 views of Seg. Dec.
SCF
✓Easy Chair
SCF
✓S. Carol. Speaks
SCF
X Action Patterns
SCF
✓Deseg. in Balto.
SCF
✓SRC Reports Changing South
✓100 yrs later .20
✓Southern Student Newspaper Op. .05
SCF
✓Leadership Reports:
L-24, L-29, L-32, L-37, L-41

Check for 75¢ enclosed.

12-10-63
MA

M.O. #1 85
12/9/63
LK

12-10-63
MA

Gentlemen

Please send to C. N. C. Fox

50 Old Yonge St
Toronto
Willowdale
Ontario
Canada

L-43, L44, L45.

Plans For Progress 10¢

Federal Programs To Promote Employment and Development In Rural Communities 10¢

See Over

Southern Schools Token Desegregation and Beyond 50¢

The Desegregation of Southern Schools A Psychiatric Study 50¢

Business Next Target For Integration 20¢

1 copy of new South .20¢

The Economic Status of Negroes in the Nation and In the South. 25¢

Total 1.85

Yours Truly,

C. N. C. Fox

12-10-63
MA

993 Singleton Avenue
Woodmere, New York
December 1, 1963

Dear Sir:

Could you please send me the following materials relating to race relations: one (1) each of

✓1. A Southerner's Words Supply Rebuttal
✓2. This I Believe
✓3. The Louisville Story
✓4. Three Views of the Segregation Decision
✓5. The Easy Chair
✓6. South Carolinian's Speech
X7. Action Patterns in School Desegregation
X8. Desegregation in Baltimore Schools
✓9. The Southern Regional Council Reports the Changing South

Could you also send me one (1) each of the Leadership Reports:

✓L-1 - the Southern Regional Council: Its Origin and Aims
✓L-12 - Voluntary Desegregation in Some Southern School Districts
✓L-14 - A Report From Virginia
✓L-22 - A Report By the Fowler Commission on Race Relations
✓L-23C - Desegregation in Higher Education
✓L-24 - Address By Malcolm Bryan
✓L-25 - New Census Look At Cities And Race
✓L-27 - the Easy or the Hard Way
✓L-28 - Organizations Supporting the Student Protest Movement
✓L-30 - A Positive Plan To Help Solve Our Racial Dilemma
✓L-31 - Slipping Segregation:
✓L-34A - Desegregation In Southern Parochial Schools
✓L-35 - State Commissions on Human Relations
✓L-36
✓L-40 - Observations For A Second Century
✓L-41
✓L-42 Speech by Edward J. Meeman
✓L-45 Public Education in Mississippi

Truly Yours,
Nancy Durham

December 10, 1963

Mrs. Philip S. Bahhor
3 West Trenton Street
Fayetteville, Arkansas

Dear Mrs. Bashor:

I am a League member myself, and so I am certainly in sympathy with your project of compiling methods of integration and results. I well know the League studies, and how much time and effort they require.

I believe you will find Action Patterns helpful; it is now, however, as current as you wish. If you write to the Southern Education Reporting Service, P. O. Box 6156, Acklen Station, Nashville 12, Tenn., and request copies of their Statistical Summary for 1962 and 1963, I believe this will give you the up-dated information you will need. These summaries are $1.00 each, and are the best sources of information. Since they do such a good job, we do not duplicate their efforts but use their statistics. We do have a brief study of 12 southern cities, and I am enclosing it for your information.

Action Patterns and several other publications are being mailed to you under separate cover. Good luck with you study, and with the school board.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
- Action Patterns in School Desegregation
- Morland, Token Desegregation and Beyond
- Coles, Southern School Desegregation: A Psychiatric Study
- L-16, L-17, L-29
- The Truth About Washington Schools

3 West Trenton Street
Fayetteville, Arkansas

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia

12-10-63
m A
(see back)

Dear Sirs,

The League of Women Voters here is studying elementary school integration. My contribution will be to compile a brief list of methods of integration and results from around the country with special note on towns of our size (20,000 population with 300-400 Negroes) which have integrated — which program they have used.

I have these resource books:

Civil Rights - a Report of U.S. Commission on C.R. 1963

Civil Rights - USA - 1962

Education - 1961

Conference before the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights - 1961, 1962

Integration in Public Education Programs Hearings of Committee on Educ. + Labor, House of Rep. 1962

My most current booklet, Civil Rights '63, has no information as to size of towns. Do you have any current data? I would appreciate any help.

As you probably know, our high + (jr hi) schools are integrated. We have one Negro elementary school with 78 students and 3 teachers. Rightfully, the students should be devided between 2 white school in the area but to date the board has implied it will use a "scatter gun" program "when its ready", with no transportation!

Many thanks.

Sincerely,

Lorrie Bashor

(Mrs. Philip S.)

Action Patterns

Morland

Coles

L 16 - 29

Truth About Working in School

December 10, 1963

Mrs. V. Burton, Librarian
Oak Hill School
Lowell, Indiana

Dear Mrs. Burton:

I am sorry to tell you that the publication you requested, Singers In the Dawn has been out of print for eight or ten years. Under separate cover we are sending you another publication which may be suitable for your school.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
Creger, This Is What We Found

Oak Hill School
Lowell, Indiana

11/20/63

Please send me a copy of Singers in the Dawn listed in Peabody College, Free & Inexpensive Learning Materials

I enclose 10 cents to cover cost.

~~I assume this publication is free. If not, please advise price before sending.~~

Mrs. V. Burton, Librarian

December 10, 1963

Librarian
Peabody College
Nashville, Tenn.

Dear Sir:

About eight to ten times each year we get a request from some librarian or school principal outside the South for a publication, Singers in the Dawn. We have wondered how they knew about this, especially since it has been out of print for eight to ten years and we have only a file copy left. A recent request from a school in Lowell, Indiana states that the information was obtained from a list of "Free and Inexpensive Learning Materials" published by Peabody College.

We do appreciate your giving our materials space in your bulletin, but we would like very much to send you a more recent publications list when you are ready to send out another listing.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

P.S. If this is not a publication of the library, will you please pass this letter along to the appropriate department?

Apartment 2
707 20th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Thank you for the prompt delivery of the copies of Token Desegregation and Beyond and The Desegregation of Southern Schools. The latter study is very interesting.

I am enclosing what I remember to be the price on the invoice (which I promptly threw away unthinkingly) of $2.00 plus ten cents postage. I am adding to my check an additional $1.25 for additional materials circled in your publication list. I have also marked several SCF publications which I would like if they are available.

Sincerely,

Sam S. Crutchfield, Jr.

Sam S. Crutchfield, Jr.

Enclosures

Sent 12-10-63 MA

out
{The City & the Negro
Deseg. in Baltimore Schools

(Wrote Note & ret'd marked list to him)
MA

[illegible]

Sent

Va View of Race & Reason, Muse

Southerners Words — —, Logan

Unequal Badge

Racial Violence & Law Enforcement

Map

Truth About Deseg in Washington, D.C.

Ga's Divided Edu.

Louisville Story

Three Views

Action Patterns

21, 16, 17, 25, 29, 32, 33, 44, 45

Sent publications
list later

December 10, 1963

Miss Iana Groshell
369 Tenth Avenue, #4
San Francisco 18, Calif. 94118

Dear Miss Groshell:

In reply to your inquiry regarding "rights of the Southern Negro" and voting rights in particular, we are sending you some publications which will answer some of your questions.

In reply to your specific questions:

1) Voting rights are generally accepted now, in the South, except in Alabama, Mississippi, some areas of south Georgia, Louisiana, and South Carolina. In these three latter states, the areas where voting is still difficult so far as registration is concerned, it is mainly in very small towns and the rural areas where Negro population exceeds white population.

2) What I, personally, or the Council thinks of the White Citizens' Councils would be difficult to put into polite words. Let us just say that we believe in anyone's right to express his or her opinion, but we strongly disapprove of majorities banding together for purposes of harassment, intimidation, and sometimes violence. The White Citizens' Councils (or State Sovereignty Commissions as some are called) remain strong in Mississippi and Alabama, but they have been slipping in other areas and have lost influence on politicians. The Birch Society is more dangerous now, because more respectible and nation-wide. There are also other right-wing organizations which are respectible and which also have aligned themselves with the conservative Southerners and with racism.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
- The Negro Voter in the South
- The Negro and the Ballot in the South (Plus updated registration)
- Racial Violence and Law Enforcement
- Albany

December 2, 1963

DEC 10 1963

Gentlemen:

I am doing a project on the "Rights of the Southern Negro." Especially his voting Rights. I would appreciate your help by sending me any pamphlets or booklets or any information at all on this subject. Also, do you have any information on any of the following ~~ta~~ topics?

1. What voting Rights are truly enforced in the South today?
2. What do you think of such organizations as the Whites Citizens Council?

Any information or booklets will be of great assistance in my project.

Thank You,

Sincerely

Miss Iana Groshell
369- 10th Avenue #4
San Francisco 18,
California
94118

December 10, 1963

Mr. Ralph T. David
Conception Seminary
Consеption, Missouri

Dear Mr. Davis:

Your letter to the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce has been forwarded to us for reply. The publication you inquired about is ours, and we are mailing it to you under separate cover. Thecost is .50.

We are temporarily out of our publications list; as soon as we have a new supply I will mail one to you so that you may see the kinds of reports and information we have.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
Executive Support of Civil Rights

Ralph T. Davis
Conception Seminary
Conception, Mo.

CONCEPTION, MO.
DEC 2
5-PM
1963

5c U.S. POSTAGE

Chamber of Commerce
Atlanta, Georgia

Conception Seminary
Conception, Mo.

Dec. 1, 1963

Dear Sirs:

In a recent article about the civil rights problem I saw referance to a report published about a year ago by the Southern Regional Council of Atlanta. The report was entitled "Efecutive Support of Civil Rights." Could you give me any information about where I could obtain this paper?

Thank you,
Ralph T. Davis

Sent to Research for filing
12-10-63
MA

September 30, 1963

Professor Bruce L. Clayton
Department of History
King College
Bristol, Tennessee

Dear Professor Clayton:

Thank you very much for your letter, and for the enclosures of the papers on "The Writings of James Baldwin," the subject of your summer symposium. I am passing them along to other staff members to read.

We would, indeed, appreciate receiving a copy of your paper in the December 1963 South Atlantic Quarterly.

We are pleased that you found our materials helpful, and the work of the Council of value.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Coin, 25
12/11/63
LK

South Pasadena, Calif.
December, 1963.

Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I would like to receive your recently published map of percent non-white population by county in Southern states based on the 1960 census. In payment, please find enclosed twenty-five cents for cost and postage.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Robert Dixon

Robert Dixon
4975 Collis Avenue
South Pasadena, California

Fi[redacted]d 1-8-64

Ans'd 1-8-64

100 La Salle St. apt. 16B
New York-27- N.Y.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

2^{00} Cash
12/12/63
RHA

Dear Mrs. Montez G. Albright,

Please forgive the delay in response to your letter. I do wish to subscribe to your publication. I am enclosing the money for it.

Since I had a balance will you please send me the following publications;

1- The Negro and Employment Opportunities in the South
2- The Unequal Badge
3- Racial Violence and Law Enforcement
4- Map showing percentage of non-white
5- A study of Negro families in South Carolina
6- Plans for Progress
7- L 33- The Challenge of Desegregation for A. Police
8- L 37- Economic Cost of Racial Discrimination
9- L 45- Public Education — in Mississippi
10- Three Views of the Segregation Decision

Also please send a copy of - The Economic Status of Negroes: in the Nation and in the South to

(over)

H. HALL
PRESA SOLÍS
29. APT. 3
MEXICO 10 D.F

I wish to thank you again for the opportunity to read such important information. I have been working on a book about the Negro woman in the economy of our country. I have traced her status through the slave economy to the present. Two chapters of my book appeared in a new quarterly called Freedomways. So that is one of the reasons I find your publications so important

Sincerely yours
Maude Katz

CAROLINA CHRISTIAN UNION
JESSE M. SEAVER, PRESIDENT
MARGARETTSVILLE, N. C.

December 11, 1963.

Southern Regional Council,
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.,
Atlanta 3, Ga.

12/12/63
RHA

Dear friends:

Enclosed is 50¢ in stamps, for which please send us two copies of your map showing, in various shades of red ink, and by figures, the actual or the percentage of colored people in the various counties of the Southern states.

Thank you and best wishes.

Very sincerely,
Jesse Seaver.

Enclosure: 50¢ in stamps.

File 1-8-64

CIVIL LIBERTIES DOCKET

LEGAL REPORTER SERVICE ON CIVIL RIGHTS AND LIBERTIES

Published four times each year by the National Lawyers Guild

OSMOND K. FRAENKEL, Chairman of DOCKET Board
ANN FAGAN GINGER, Editor

1908 Virginia Street
Berkeley 9, California
THornwall 9-1338

1715 Francisco
Berkeley 3, California
December 16, 1963

Southern Regional Council
Room 206
5 Forsyth St., NW
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Several students and faculty members here are doing research on the situation in southwest Georgia. I would therefore appreciate it very much if you could send us 10 copies of the printed Howard Zinn pamphlet report on Albany at your earliest convenience.

Thank you,

Ann Fagan Ginger

P.S.: We will, of course, send you a copy of any report produced here in which you might be interested.

Sent
12-18-63
MA

DENVER PUBLIC SCHOOLS
DENVER, COLORADO
KENNETH E. OBERHOLTZER, SUPERINTENDENT

GRANT JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL
1751 SOUTH WASHINGTON STREET
DENVER 10, COLORADO
ED FLINT, PRINCIPAL

Coin .25
12/16/63
LK mA

December 10, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Will you kindly send us a copy of the pamphlet "Albany--A Study In National Responsibility." Enclosed please find twenty cents to cover cost.

Thankyou
GRANT JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL
Goldie Herman
Librarian

who says ?

P. S. Please also include "A Hundred Years Later", and "Racial Violence and Law Enforcement." These two are free.

Sent
12-18-63
mA

ck .75
12/16/63
LK

Rec'd
12/16/63
mt

P. O. Box 641
Columbia, S. C. 29202
December 14, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

12-18-63
mA

Dear Sir:

Please send the following SRC publications, as mentioned in NEW SOUTH, July-August, 1963: (Payment enclosed where necessary)

L-40 Observations for a Second Century
L-41 Excerpts from Speeches
L-42 Speech by Edward J. Meeman
L-43 Businessmen Point the Way
L-44 Charlott Has Built Its Integration Road
L-45 Public Education in Mississippi
Federal Programs to Provide Employment and Development in Rural Communities (10¢)
Business -Next Target for Integration? (20¢)
The Economic Status of Negroes: In the Nation and In the South (25¢)

If the following are still available, from past issues, please send them also. Do not bother to return any money for something you don't still have, but I would appreicate any equivilant items in exchange:

Southern Student Newspaper Opinion on the University of Mississippi (5¢)
A Virginia View of "Race & Reason" (5¢)
Segregation Vs. the Space Age (10¢)
L-32 Refutation of "Race & Reason"
L-37 Statement on Economic Cost, etc. (Especially desired)

William F. Medlin
William F. Medlin, member
SCCHR

75¢

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

ck #185/
12/16/63
LK mA

12-18-63
mA

December 4, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Please send us the items listed below for which we enclose $1.85 in money order.

Sincerely yours,

Lois G. Dozier
Acquisitions Supervisor

The Civil Rights Crisis: A Synopsis of Recent Developments, Parts 1, 2 and 3. $.20 ea.

Coles, Robert
The Desegregation of Southern Schools: A Psychiatric Study. $.50

Henderson, Vivian W.
Economic Status of Negroes: In the Nation and in the South. $.25

Morland, J. Kenneth
Southern Schools: Token Desegregation and Beyond. $.50

Enclosure

919 West Broadway
Woodmere, New York
December 12, 1963

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I am now doing a paper on the Negro in America. Any and all information which you can send to me on this area will be greatly appreciated, and of infinite value.

Thank you very much;
Sincerely yours,
Charles Dellbaum

12-18-63
mA

Sent: This Is What
We Found

Rec'd
12/11/63

100 La Salle Street
New York 27, N.Y.
December 7, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Altanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Would you kindly send me the following pamphlet~~s~~:

1. "Desegregation of Southern Schools, a Psychiatric Study" by Robert Coles,
2. "Token Desegregation and Beyond" by Kenneth Morland.

The above pamphlets were mentioned in the Southern Patriot and Committee On Civil Rights in Metropolitan N.Y. Inc.

If there is a fee for the pamphlets do let me know, and I shall reimburse you.

Sent
12-18-63
MA

Sincerely yours,
(Miss) Beatrice Sealy

ck .65
12/18/63
LK

6803 North 11th Street
Philadelphia 26, Pennsylvania
December 15, 1963

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

Enclosed is my check for $.65 for single copies of the following publications:

A VIRGINIA VIEW OF "RACE & REASON" by Benjamin Muse	$.05
A SOUTHERNER'S WORDS SUPPLY REBUTTAL by John Lofton	SCF
THE UNEQUAL BADGE by E.M. Rudwick	$.10
A SOUTHERN VIEW OF THE SOUTH by Harold C. Fleming	SCF
THE DESEGREGATION OF SOUTHERN SCHOOLS: A PSYCHIATRIC STUDY by Robert Coles	$.50
L-1 THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL: ITS ORIGIN & AIMS	SCF
L-29 AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION RESOLUTION ON RACE	SCF
L-32 REFUTATION OF "RACE & REASON" by Dr. William P. Sullivan	SCF

Thank you for your time and effort.

Very truly yours,

Michael Siman

Michael Siman

sent
12-18-63
mA

N. A. A. C. P. LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.

10 Columbus Circle, New York, N. Y. 10019

JUDSON 6-8397

December 20, 1963

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

Enclosed please find our check in the amount of $3.00 to cover cost of 6 pamphlets (3-Desegregation of Southern Schools: A Psychiatric Study and 3-Token Desegregation and Beoynd.)

Sincerely,

Derrick A. Bell Jr.

Derrick A. Bell, Jr.

DAB:gsb
Encl.

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New York, N. Y.

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New York, N. Y.

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New York, N. Y.

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Princeton, N. J.

DR. CHARLES H. THOMPSON
Washington, D. C.

ANDREW R. TYLER
New York, N. Y.

CHAUNCEY L. WADDELL
New York, N. Y.

REV. M. MORAN WESTON
New York, N. Y.

"COMMITTEE OF 100"

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Robbins W. Barstow
Viola W. Bernard
Leonard Bernstein
Barry Bingham
Eugene Carson Blake
Sarah Gibson Blanding
Justice Jane M. Bolin
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Mordecai W. Johnson
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Kivie Kaplan
Frank Kingdon
Freda Kirchwey
John Howland Lathrop
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Henry Smith Leiper
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Irving Pflaum
Bishop James A. Pike
A. Philip Randolph
Frederick E. Reissig
Carl T. Rowan
John L. Saltonstall, Jr.
William H. Scheide
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Mrs. Harper Sibley
Lillian Smith
Arthur B. Spingarn
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Telford Taylor
Norman Thomas
Charles J. Turck
Harold C. Urey
William H. Vanderbilt
Bradford Young

The "Committee of 100," a voluntary cooperative group of individuals headed by Dr. Allan Knight Chalmers has sponsored the appeal of the N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc. since 1943 to enable the Fund to put into operation a program designed to make desegregation a reality throughout the United States.

coin 25 ✓
12/19/63
LK

☎ 588-3732

Mrs. Lillie Powell Lindsay
4123 Lyons View Pike
Knoxville, Tennessee

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St.
Atlanta 5, Ga.

Dear Sirs:

Please find enclosed 25 for which kindly send me 2 copies of "The Charlotte Story," reprinted from The Charlotte Observer.

Yours truly,
Mrs. L. P. Lindsay

12-26-63
mA

December 27, 1963

Mr. Courtney Siceloff
Penn Community Services, Inc.
Frogmore, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Siceloff:

The study of public parks and recreational facilities has been received and read with interest by many staff people. We would like to have two extra copies, if we may, for our files.

There has been some discussion regarding an L-Report listing all the desegregated facilities, state-by-state. No decision has been made yet; if the decision is affirmative, do we have your permission to do this, giving the source, naturally.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Title:
Public Parks & Recreational Facilities
A Study in Transition
Penn Community Service 1963

Memo : from **MONTEZ ALBRIGHT**

11-20-63

Les,

this came to me, I suppose, because I sent them some information. I think you would want to look thru it hurridly, anyhow, before seeing Courtney Monday.

Don't you think we should order more copies? yes

Don't you think the "Desegregated Facilities in Southern States" portion would make a good L-Report, with a short introduction? p. 8 - 26 + including South Carolina

think would make a good L-report, but should point out these are exceptional facilities

Comments?

KB ✓

✓ J

TA

MA

December 27, 1963

Miss Margaret Jeanne Trubek
Batten House
Bryn Mawr College
Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Dear Miss Trubek:

The forty copies of Dr. Henderson's report were mailed out to you yesterday. I suppose the instructions got detached from the mailing label in the mail room, and I am very sorry you received only one copy instead of the 40 copies in November.

Thank you for the check. I hope the booklets reach you in plenty of time for the conference.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Letter

Batten House
Bryn Mawr College
Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania
December 18, 1963

Mrs.Montez G. Albright
Research Associate
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Albright

In your letter of November 21 to Carol Cain, you said that you were mailing fourty copies of The Economic Status of Negroes to be used in our symposium on Civil Rights. We have received only one copy of the pamphlet. Could you please send the other copies as soon as possible; we will need them very soon. I am enclosing a check for eight dollars ($8.00) to cover costs. Thank you very much for your help.

Sincerely yours,
Margaret Jeanne Trubek
Margaret Jeanne Trubek

enclosed:

$8.00 in payment for 40 copies of
The Economic Status of Negroes

Sent - 12-26-63
MA

(label addressed & sent
to mail room in Nov —
only ① Copy sent.

December 23, 1963

Gentlemen:

Please send us ~~two~~ one copies of your publication, Racial Violence and Law Enforcement. Thank you for your consideration of this request.

Very truly yours,
Mrs Neal Yowell
Mrs. Neal Yowell
Documents Librarian

FULLERTON PUBLIC LIBRARY
Fullerton, California

12-27-63
mA

BOOKAZINE CO., INC.
Wholesale Book Distributors
43 EAST 10th STREET
NEW YORK 3, 12/20/63 19

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122063

Order No.

GENTLEMEN:

Kindly enter our order for and ship the following:

1 Henderson - Economic Status of Negroes - in the Nation + in the South -

bill

12-27-63
mA

Very truly yours,

BOOKAZINE COMPANY, INC.

JOHNSTON MEMORIAL LIBRARY
VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE
PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA

December 9, 1963

Please send to our library a free copy of the publication noted below.

The Reference Department

12-27-63
mA

Southern Regional Council Reports the Changing South

1R

Fairleigh Dickinson University - Rutherford, N. J. 07070
Area Code 201 - 933-5000

Periodicals Library

December 18, 1963

Please send tothe above address one copy of the following:
Racial violence and law enforcement.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,
Catharine M. Fogarty
Catharine M. Fogarty

12-27-63
mA

GIFT REQUEST ______RUSH

CITE ORDER NO. ON LABEL AND BILL

Author Southern Regional Council.

Title Desegregation of Southern parochial schools. Report L-34-A (revised) August 19, 1963.

Our Library would like to receive a complimentary copy of the above publication.

Edition

Publisher and Date Thank you

Price Discount

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12-27-63-MA

(SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON REVERSE)

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Area Code 201 - 933-5000

Periodicals library December 18, 1963

Please send to the above address one copy of the following:
A hundred years later.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

Catharine M. Fogarty

Catharine M. Fogarty

12-27-63
MA

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Atran Center for Jewish Culture
25 East 78th Street New York 21, N. Y.
21

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5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

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LK

INVOICE

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Mr. Robert C. Hynson
Box 2067
Laurel, Miss.

****

Purchase Order # Letter

Date Shipped 11-27-63

1 - Missippi: The Closed Society $ .50

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12/31/63
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Dec. 20, 1963
265 Church St.
Miss. City, Miss.

Southern Regional Council
Room 201, 5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is fifty (.50) cents for a copy of James W. Silver's presidential address.

Thankfully yours,
E. Hagan [illegible]

NM

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12/31/63

DEPARTMENT

State Historical Society of Wisconsin

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Mrs. Montez G. Albright
Research Associate
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

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Atlanta 3, Georgia

1614 St. Mary Street
Jackson, Mississippi

JACKSON
7 30 PM
DEC 9
1963
MISS.

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12/31/63
LK

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Please send what we
have of items checked,
mark & return to me
for filling. M A

Courtesy—TUCKER-CASTLEBERRY PRINTING, INC. • JAckson 5-8654

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W., Room 201
Atlanta 3, Georgia

CURRENT MATERIALS AVAILABLE

✓ 1 THE FEDERAL EXECUTIVE AND CIVIL RIGHTS, a 48-page report sent to President John F. Kennedy with an 18-point proposal on executive power in furthering civil rights. 50¢ single copy; 35¢ each in quantities of 50 or more.

✓ 1 RACIAL VIOLENCE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT, by George McMillan, 32 pages Southern Regional Council. A study of racial violence and law enforcement in Chattanooga, Little Rock, and Montgomery. 25¢ single copy.

✓ 1 SCHOOL DESEGREGATION: THE FIRST SIX YEARS, 35 pages, Southern Regional Council. This short pamphlet sets forth, in question and answer form, the facts confronting the South and the meaning for its citizens. 30¢ single copy; 25¢ each in quantities of 50 or more.

✓ 1 RACIAL CRISIS AND THE PRESS, Walter Spearman and Sylvan Meyer, an analysis of the treatment of racial news by the press. 30¢ single copy; 25¢ for quantity copies.

✓ 1 THE SOUTH AND THE NATION, by Leroy Collins, former Governor of Florida, "a picture of the material advance of the South in recent years, of unusual educational efforts and successes, of a growing but wise use of government, and of the possible return of the South to her early position of national leadership." 15¢ single copy.

✓ 1 THE CHURCH IN AREAS OF RACIAL TENSIONS, by the Reverend Cornelius Tarplee, Associate Secretary for Intergroup Relations, National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church, an address given before the National Convocation of the Church in Town and Country in Louisville, Kentucky. 10¢ single copy.

✓ 1 IF THE SCHOOLS ARE CLOSED...A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF THE PRIVATE SCHOOL PLAN, by Warren E. Gauerke and Donald Ross Green, 40 pages, 1959, The Southern Regional Council. 25¢ single copy.

out 1 TOWARD A SOLUTION TO THE SIT-IN CONTROVERSY, by Margaret Price, a round-up of events in the sit-in controversy including an analysis of methods used to solve the problem in some cities. (mimeographed) 10¢ single copy.

✓ 1 LUNCH-COUNTER DESEGREGATION IN CORPUS CHRISTI, GALVESTON, AND SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, by Kenneth Morland. (mimeographed) 10¢ single copy.

✓ 1 THE STUDENT PROTEST MOVEMENT, a Special Report prepared by the research department of the Southern Regional Council. 10¢ single copy.

✓ 1 THE NEGRO AND THE BALLOT and THE NEGRO VOTER IN THE SOUTH, both by Margaret Price; and RACE AND SUFFRAGE IN THE SOUTH SINCE 1940; three treatments of registration and voting by Negroes, published by the Southern Regional Council. 40¢ for three-pamphlet packet; 35¢ for quantity copies.

✓ 1 WHAT THE SUPREME COURT SAID, by Prof. Robert A. Leflar, 12 pages, reprinted from Southern School News. A critical analysis of the Supreme Court school decisions. 10¢ single copy; 8¢ for quantity copies.

LEADERSHIP (L) REPORTS (periodic reports, listed below, concerning race relations and related subjects; single copy free; quantity rates on request).

✓ 1 L-5 -- PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND THE ECONOMY OF VIRGINIA, excerpts from a talk by Dr. Louis T. Rader, General Manager, Special Control Dept., General Electric Co., Waynesboro, Virginia, June 12, 1959.

✓ 1 L-6 -- THE "DAVIS REPORT" AND THE TRUTH ABOUT THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SITUATION IN WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3, 1959.

out 1 L-7 -- GOVERNOR ALMOND (VIRGINIA) ON THE IMPORTANCE OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS, July 24, 1959.

out 1 L-8 -- RACE AND INTELLIGENCE, August 10, 1959.

✓ 1 L-11 -- LITTLE ROCK REPORT. . .WHAT HAS HAPPENED SINCE THE SCHOOL CRISIS?, October 12, 1959.

out 1 L-13 -- "DID YOU FIND THAT THERE WAS MUCH DIFFERENCE IN THE ABILITY OF NEGRO CHILDREN TO RECEIVE AND PROFIT BY INSTRUCTION?", a question and answer session with the late Dr. Omer Carmichael, then Superintendent of Louisville Public Schools, December 15, 1959.

✓ 1 L-15 -- TYPES OF DESEGREGATION PLANS, February 1, 1960.

✓ 1 L-16 -- ATLANTA AND WASHINGTON: RACIAL DIFFERENCES IN ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT, by Frank H. Stallings, Associate Professor of Education, University of Louisville, January 26, 1960.

✓ 1 L-17 -- DESEGREGATION AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT, March 14, 1960.

Out 1 L-20 -- PROBLEM SOLVING THROUGH RACE RELATIONS COMMITTEES, October 25, 1960.

✓ 1 L-21 -- PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, by H. McKinley Conway, Jr., president of Conway Publications, Inc., publishers of industrial magazines and business guides, November 30, 1960.

✓1 L-22 -- A REPORT BY THE FOWLER COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS, a biracial commission appointed by former Governor Collins of Florida to supply leadership on issues of race relations, December 9, 1960.

✓1 L-23 -- DESEGREGATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION, January 24, 1961.

✓1 L-24 -- EXCERPTS FROM AN ADDRESS BY MALCOLM BRYAN, PRESIDENT OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF ATLANTA, CONCERNING RACIAL PROBLEMS AND ECONOMICS, February 16, 1961.

✓1 ACTION PATTERNS IN SCHOOL DESEGREGATION: A GUIDEBOOK, by Herbert Wey and John Corey, 276 pages, 1959, Phi Delta Kappa Commission Project. Single copy free, quantity requests considered.

✓1 THE LOUISVILLE STORY, by Omer Carmichael and Weldon James, 173 pages, 1957, Simon and Schuster, detailed account of Louisville's desegregation of schools. Single copy free, quantity requests considered.

out 1 SOUTHERNERS AND SCHOOLS, by Helen Fuller, reprinted from The New Republic, 1959. A series of seven articles concerning the South and desegregation. Single copy free; quantity requests considered.

✓1 THE TRUTH ABOUT DESEGREGATION IN WASHINGTON'S SCHOOLS, by Erwin Knoll, 22 pages, 1958, reprinted from The Washington Post and Times Herald. Single copy free; quantity requests considered.

✓1 THE EASY CHAIR, by Harry S. Ashmore, 6 page leaflet, reprinted from Harper's Magazine, June 1958. Concerning the story behind the Little Rock headlines. Single copy free, quantity requests considered.

✓1 CHANGING PATTERNS IN THE NEW SOUTH, 120 pages, Southern Regional Council. A collection of more than 40 articles from NEW SOUTH magazine, 1946-55, tracing the far-reaching trends in Southern race relations. It contains the story of new practices in voting, law enforcement, government, the press, libraries, travel, the armed forces, education and the public schools and other topics. Single copy free, quantity copies for payment of postage.

✓1 THREE VIEWS OF THE DESEGREGATION DECISIONS, 29 pages, 1956, Southern Regional Council. The pamphlet includes three papers presented before the 21st annual meeting of the Southern Historical Association. The papers were presented by William Faulkner, Nobel prize winner for literature; Dr. Benjamin Mays, President of Morehouse College; and Cecil Sims, lawyer of Nashville, Tenn. Single copy free, quantity copies for payment of postage.

✓1 DESEGREGATION IN BALTIMORE CITY SCHOOLS, 32 pages, The Maryland Commission on Interracial problems and Relations and the Baltimore Commission on Human Relations. Single copy free, quantity copies for payment of postage.

✓1 SOUTH CAROLINIANS SPEAK, 89 pages, compiled by the Reverend John B. Morris and others. A collection of short essays concerning race relations by South Carolina "moderates." Single copy free, quantity copies for payment of postage.

Memo : from **MONTEZ ALBRIGHT**

Walter Buckingham
Ga. Tech 876-0832

Letter from
Inter Univ. Council of the South

Study - seg. & ec development
a review of research
in this area.

Prof. Richard L. Rowan
Dept. of Industry
U of Pa
~~Horton~~
Phila 4 Pa. Wharton Sch of Finance

? Business & the Negro

Study of Negro Farmers in S.C.

Plans for Progress

Fed. Programs to Promote
Employment & Development
in Rural Communities

? Business: Next Target for
Integration

Ec Status of Negroes in
the South & in the Nation

L-37- Ec. Cost of Racial Disc
in Employment

37 copies NS

Mr. Wm Dickson
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1776 Penn Ave. N.W.
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1963
U.S.

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TUESDAY

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23

JULY 1963

Cut off date

.25

Mr. J.O. Thomas -
57 - Gate Divided
Elsa. -
220 Griffin St.
N.W.
send bill

Memo : from **MONTEX ALBRIGHT**

Distribution

ICMA pamphlet — 500
Keep 200
300 (-25)

C of C large cities (580)
Inter-agency list #1 - 50 cities
[illegible] 100

chm Advisory Comm. ? 4-3-63
memo to BC

already sent to:

SRC Bd.
St Councils — 25 copies each
Police chiefs
Oscar Cohn - 50 copies (ADC)
Highpoint Z units office 25

Memo : from **MONTEX ALBRIGHT**

Distribution

Commission on Civil Right
Report: Mississippi

2 boxes: about 200 copies

Keep 100 our use

to distribute 100 (less 25 {Connie Curry

liberal Ministers } in Mississippi
liberal Lawyers
liberal Newspaper editors

MA write Dr. Beittle list = PA 50 suggestion

4-3-63 letter Also mention Oxford pamphlet

Memo : from **MONTEX ALBRIGHT**

Distribution

Oxford pamphlet	1,000 Copies
keep our use	500
to distribute	500

St. Council list - 1 each	8
Inter agency #1	100
Media #1	50
FCR	75
	233

memo to BC 4-3-63

PA wants to keep more than 500

4-3-63 letter to Dr. Beittel

Memo : from **MONTEX ALBRIGHT**

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192 copies (4 boxes - 48 ea)

1 each St. Council (PA)

PA write NC — "do you want?"

MA write Holman "please [illegible]

[illegible] the

(1) ~~per~~, 2 cannot undertake to distribute, S Dakota [illegible])

Carl Holman

c/o Mr. Peter Sussman

U C C on C R

1700 Pa Ave N.W.

Washington, D.C.

3-2-63

Memo : from **MONTEX ALBRIGHT**

Distribution

Potomac's
State Executive Authority to
Promote Civil Rights

Copies for Research 10-15 } 25 or 30
1 copy to each St. agency 15 }

MA to write ~~letter~~ Levin, enclose
mailing list St's local directors

~~Mr. Art Levin~~
~~Program Director~~
~~Potomac Institute~~
~~1501 - 18th St NW~~
~~Washington, D C.~~

4-2-63
MA

FRIDAY

APRIL						
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MAY 1963

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Mrs Olga Rigsby

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for mailing, please
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amt. of postage
MA

137 - FRI., MAY 17 - 228

AFSC
High Point, N.C.

$5 70
6/28/63
LK

Refer to:

Re Birmingham –

N.Y. Times – { Sitton, May 12
{ Anthony Lewis "

? N.Y. Times May 19 – Anthony Lewis

Newsweek – Birmingham

New Republic –

May 18, "The End of Fear"

" 25, "Birmingham & the Law"

U S News & World Report, May 20, 1963

"Tension Growing Over Race Issue"

Newsweek

May 27

Lippmann "The Racial Crisis"

"The Sky Above – the Mud Below"

Courtesy—TUCKER-CASTLEBERRY PRINTING, INC. • JAckson 5-8654

Memo : from **LESLIE W. DUNBAR**

for deseg. college + univ list

BP

Washington & Lee ?

Emory & Henry – 1st regular Negro student in Sept.

+ one this Summer School

Hans Rosenhaupt

Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation

Box 642

Princeton, N Jersey

sent. 6-21-63 mK

23-C

Memo from **MONTEZ ALBRIGHT**

Memo on New South
Sept. (March on Washington)
~~New~~

100 - Geo. T. Guernsey
AFL-CIO
Washington, D.C.
(more later - being sent)

35 - Dr. D. W. Foster
Chicago, Ill.

Memo : from **LUESTA KNOX**

Mrs. Matthew Budd
3542 N. Druid Hills Rd.
Decatur.

send her one copy each of Token De-segregation etc. and The Segregation of Southern Schools and bill her. Include the mimeographed thing about the Council.

bill

Memo : from **MONTEX ALBRIGHT**

~~July~~ — Aug.

BC —

please send
Potomac
1501 - 18th St. NW
Washington, DC

10 copies of any Synopsis report we do in the future.
I've sent 10 each of the 3 other reports

From Ga. Council
telephone call

24 cys.

Maland study

Captain Frank W. Spencer
Box 136
Savannah

$$\begin{array}{r} {}^{2}24 \\ 25¢ \\ \hline {}^{1}120 \\ 48 \\ \hline \$6.00 \end{array}$$

per copy

A. INFORMATION REQUESTS RECORD ____________(Month) ______________(Person Handling)

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April 13, 1960

Mr. Robert T. Daland, Asso. Director
Regional Extension
212 Caldwell Hall
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, N. C.

Dear Bob:

I have thought some more about people, and have also talked over the names with one informed person. I think I will stick with the three I gave you Tuesday: Tilman Cothran, Philip Hammer, Bob Thompson.

Incidentally, Bob Thompson would like to get on your mailing list for your news letter. He would also like to receive back copies.

It was good seeing you. Best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

LWD:a

June 9, 1960

a
Mr. Robert T. Deland
Associate Director, Regional Extension
Institute for Research in Social Science
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, N. C.

Dear Bob:

I'll be glad to undertake to make arrangements here for an urban research conference in the Fall. There seem to be several possibilities for a meeting place. You are right in not asking us to be co-sponsors, and I shall simply act as your deputy. I think, however, it would be better all around for you to issue the invitations. Let my role be confined to securing the arrangements. Please let me know what dates in the Fall are out, and which dates, if any, are preferable.

I told you when you were here in April, and I repeat, that I honestly do not think I would have much to contribute to the meeting itself, though I should be glad to attend if you would like.

Glad to hear you will be in Atlanta this Summer, and expect you to call when you are here. I'll be away from June 17 to July 4.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

LWD:a

file

June 24, 1960

Mr. Kessenbaum called this morning re the urban research conference at the YMCA. No deal.

He explained at great length that he is trying to set up regular weekly and monthly group meetings because the cafeteria has been losing money and they had lost all the groups that used to meet there because of no air-conditioning. Now he wants to try to get them back. For this reason, he said, he did not think it wise to schedule a group for a one-shot meeting, because the date just might fall on a day when it would be needed for one of these group meetings, and he would have to say to them, you can meet each Wednesday (or Thursday) EXCEPT such-and-such a date. This, he felt, would be catastrophic.

However, he did say that a month from now, when he has these little groups all set up, he hopes, IF he has an open date in October and IF you still do not have a meeting place, he will be glad to talk to you about it again. But he urged that you go ahead and look for some other place.

There is, of course, the Negro Y, and the Walahaje.

MA

31-40

INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN SOCIAL SCIENCE
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, CHAPEL HILL

302

$22.50

212 CALDWELL HALL
June 24, 1960

Fri 9-4
Sat 9-1
no food Sat

Dr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Les:

I am delighted that you will be able to make arrangements in Atlanta for our fall conference on urban research.

With regard to date, why don't you select two alternative proposals for dates for a two-day conference, avoiding the following dates which would be inconvenient due to meetings of various professional associations or for other reasons: September 7-11, August 29-31, July 30-August 1, November 3-5, October 1-9, and October 19-30. The last two periods may be used, but I mention them only because we are focusing on those for a possible conference in Mississippi. When the particular date is chosen for the Mississippi meeting, I will let you know and this will free several more dates. You will recognize that these dates include the Political Science meetings. From July 30-August 1, the Southern Public Administration Research Council will be holding a meeting at Athens. Perhaps I can visit with you on August 2. Will you be available on that date? Since we probably will not have very much business, it might be possible to meet on the evening of August 1, in Atlanta if this suits you better. In any event I will call you from Athens when I arrive and we can make some definite arrangements.

Some time ago I sent you a list of the Georgia people we have on our mailing list at present. There are about twice as many persons on the list as we would like to have at the seminar. Therefore, I will be attempting to prune it severely. However, it may not prove politic to omit as many names as I would like, so I suggest that we try to find a meeting place which will hold at least 40 people. My object, however, will be to have a meeting of about 30 people. I will ask Bill Collins, Howard Menhinick, and Phil Hammer to confer with you concerning dates for the conference. I am anxious to get the support of all three of these people. If we can settle on a firm date relatively soon, then the other arrangements can readily be handled in due course.

While I would be very pleased to have you in attendance, because of your disclaimer I would not want you to feel any obligation to attend if you have other more pressing matters to attend to.

Cordially yours,

Bob

Mary Beddingfield

Robert T. Daland
Associate Director
Regional Extension

RTD:pr

212 CALDWELL HALL
June 24, 1960

Dr. Morris W. H. Collins, Director
Institute of Law and Government
University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia

Dear Bill:

I expect I will be seeing you in a month on the SPARC matter, unless you will not be able to attend that meeting, but in any event we are hoping to settle on a date for the Georgia urban research conference to be held sometime during the fall. Leslie Dunbar has agreed to make arrangements for meeting facilities in Atlanta and handle all of the local arrangements. The Southern Regional Council will not, however, be a co-sponsor of our meeting. Dunbar will be rendering this service as an individual. I have told him that I would ask you to confer with him concerning an appropriate date for a two-day conference, preferably Friday and Saturday.

I will include a copy of my Georgia mailing list, which contains too many names for the seminar-type conference we anticipate. I have checked the names which seem to me to be the best targets for invitation. Would you go over this list and mail it back to me with suggested additions or deletions. Bear in mind that we want a balance between the various social science disciplines insofar as possible, and to have only a few non-academic people, but those should be key persons.

My ideal number would be thirty persons for the conference, but we could go as high as forty without great difficulty, if necessary.

Cordially yours,

Robert T. Daland
Associate Director
Regional Extension

RTD:pr
Enclosure

212 CALDWELL HALL
June 24, 1960

Professor Howard Menhinick
Regents Professor of City and
Regional Planning
Georgia Institute of Technology
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Howard:

Leslie Dunbar has agreed to make the local arrangements for our Georgia urban research conference, which we now expect to hold sometime during the fall. The Southern Regional Council will not be a co-sponsor of this conference and Dunbar will be acting for me as an individual.

I have told him that I would ask you to confer with him as to the most appropriate date for the conference.

Cordially yours,

Robert T. Daland
Associate Director
Regional Extension

RTD:pr

212 CALDWELL HALL
June 24, 1960

Mr. Philip G. Hammer, President
Hammer and Company Associates, Inc.
70 Fairlie Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Phil:

Because of problems in scheduling our contemplated urban research conference for Georgia in one of the academic institutions, I have asked Dr. Leslie Dunbar to make local arrangements for a conference in Atlanta where we will be able to invite Negro scholars. The Southern Regional Council, however, will not be a co-sponsor of the conference, and Dunbar will be acting as my agent and as an individual. We expect to hold the conference sometime during the fall months.

I am very anxious to have you in attendance at the conference if at all possible, so I wrote Dunbar that I would ask you to confer with him as to the dates for a two-day conference which you might think most appropriate.

All of the invitations and official contacts with the participants will be handled from my office here in Chapel Hill.

I still hope to be able to visit you in your office sometime prior to the conference.

Cordially yours,

Robert T. Daland
Associate Director
Regional Extension

RTD:pr

REGIONAL EXTENSION MAILING LIST FOR GEORGIA

Professor J. Thomas Askew
Department of Political Science
University of Georgia

Professor James Barnes
Department of Geography and Geology
University of Georgia

Professor John Belcher
Department of Sociology
University of Georgia

Professor William Carl Biven
School of Industrial Management
Georgia Institute of Technology
Atlanta 13, Georgia

Mr. Milton W. Blanton
Housing and Home Finance Agency
645 Peachtree-Seventh Building
Atlanta 23,

Professor Raymond Bowers, Head
Department of Sociology
University of Georgia

Professor Robert Brisbane
Department of Political Science
Morehouse College

Professor Robert Brown
Georgia State College
33 Gilmer Street, S. E.
Atlanta 3,

Professor Robert W. Carney
Department of Economics
Emory University

Mr. Sydney Carter
City-County Planning Commission
Augusta, Georgia

Professor James Chapman, Chairman
Georgia State College
(Department of Management)
33 Gilmer Street, S. E.
Atlanta 3,

Professor Walter Chivers
Department of Sociology
Morehouse College

Professor Morris W. H. Collins, Director
Institute of Law and Government
University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia

Professor Samuel Cook
Department of Political Science
Atlanta University

Professor Tilman Cothran
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University

Professor John Doby
Department of Sociology
Emory University

Professor J. W. Fanning
Division of Agricultural Economics
University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia

Professor John L. Fulmer
School of Industrial Management
Georgia Institute of Technology
Atlanta 13,

Mr. John Folger
Southern Regional Education Board
830 West Peachtree Street, N. W.
Atlanta,

Mr. W. E. George, Director
Georgia Municipal Association
603 Funton Federal Building
Atlanta,

Professor Frank K. Gibson
Department of Political Science
University of Georgia

Professor John Gill, Director
Bureau of Business Research
University of Georgia

Professor Glenn Gilman
School of Industrial Management
Georgia Institute of Technology
Atlanta 13,

Professor Cullen Gosnell
Department of Political Science
Emory University

Mr. John Gould
Hammer and Associates
70 Fairlie Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3,

Professor William M. Grubbs, Head
Department of Political Science
Georgia State College
33 Gilmer Street, S. E.
Atlanta 3,

Mr. Philip G. Hammer, President
Hammer & Co. Associates, Inc.
70 Fairlie Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3,

Mr. Gayle Harder
Metropolitan Planning Commission
502 Title Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Lynwood M. Holland, Chairman
Department of Political Science
Emory University

Professor M. Clyde Hughes
Department of Political Science
University of Georgia

Mr. Walter E. Keyes
Housing and Home Finance Agency
Office of the Regional Administrator
645 Peachtree-Seventh Building
Atlanta 23,

Professor James Lemly
Georgia State College
33 Gilmer Street, S. E.
Atlanta 3,

Professor Malcom G. Little
City Planning Program
Georgia Tech

Professor John F. Lounsbury
Department of Geography and Geology
University of Georgia

Mr. James A. Mackay
Representative of DeKalb County
Decatur, Ga.

Professor Nahum Medalia
Department of Social Science
Georgia Tech

Mr. Arthur A Mendosa
Gainesville-Hall Cty. Planning Comm.
Gainesville

Regents Professor Howard Menhinick, Head
Department of City and Regional Planning
Georgia Tech

Professor Ray M. Northan
Department of Geography and Geology
University of Georgia

Professor Stephen Paranka
Georgia State College
33 Gilmer Street, S. E.
Atlanta 3,

Professor Raymond Payne
Department of Sociology
University of Georgia

Professor Merle C. Prunty, Head
Department of Geography and Geology
University of Georgia

Professor Richard M. Reser
Department of Sociology
Oglethorpe

Professor Elmo Roberds
Social Science Department
Georgia Tech

Mr. Tom Roberts
Metropolitan Planning Commission
502 Title Building
Atlanta 3,

Professor Glenn N. Sisk
Social Science Department
Georgia Institute of Technology
Atlanta 13, Georgia

Miss Anna Green Smith
Department of Economics
Agnes Scott

Mr. Sydney F. Thomas, Jr.
Planning Director
Rome-Floyd Co. Planning Comm
Box 1424
Rome,

Mr. Thomas W. Wailes
Southern Bell Telephone Co.
Hurt Building
Atlanta

Mr. Karl M.Tomfohrde
Housing and Home Finance Agency
645 Peachtree-Seventh Building
Atlanta 23,

Mr. Robert Thompson
Atlanta Urban League
239 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta

Mr. Henry J. Toombs
70 Fairlie Street, N.W.
Atlanta

Professor Kenneth Wagner
Indistrial Development Division
Engineering Experiment Station
Georgia Tech

Mr. E. Bruce Wedge
Housing and Home Finance Agency
Office of the Regional Administrator
645 Peachtree-Seventh Building
Atlanta 23,

Professor James Wiggins
Department of Sociology
Emory University

Mr. Miriam T. Williams
Georgia Department of Commerce
State Capitol
Atlanta 3,

Dr. Whitney Young, Dean
School of Social Work
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Professor Howard Zinn
Department of Social Science
Spellman College
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Leo Zuber
Urban Renewal Administration
Housing and Home Finance Agency
Peachtree-Seventh Building

July 12, 1960

Mr. Robert T. Daland
Associate Director, Regional Extension
Institute for Research in Social Science
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, N. C.

Dear Bob:

This has been a rather saddening search, but I turned finally where I should have gone in the first place: namely, to the Y. W. C. A. The Y. W. can accommodate the meeting most any date in the Fall. They can provide a room from 9:00 to 4 on a Friday and from 9:00 to 1:00 on a Saturday, and could serve meals in a private dining room. The room charge would be $22.50 for a day and a half; I have not inquired about the price of the meals, as I do not know how many you would want to arrange for. If the meeting would require two full days, Thursday and Friday would be the only days of the week available at the Y.W.

How does this sound? If it is all right, should I go ahead and select a date? Would you prefer that I ask the Y.W. for an option on two dates? (I have not heard from Hammar, Collins, or Menhinick.) Give me the requirements regarding meals.

The Y.W. is centrally located downtown.

I expect to be in the office on August 2. Hope you will be able to drop over.

Could you answer this letter fairly quickly?

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

LWD:a
CC: Miss Mary Beddingfield, Y.W.

July 22, 1960

Mr. Robert T. Daland
Associate Director, Regional Extension
Institute for Research in Social Science
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, N. C.

Dear Bob:

I got your letter, and we have communicated again with the YWCA. I hope the arrangements will still look good to you, but if not let me know.

December and January are open on their schedule, and most any dates can be chosen. How about December 2 and 3, or January 6 and 7?

The meeting would have to close by one o'clock on Saturday. This is firm. As I told you before, however, a two-day meeting could probably be arranged for a Thursday and Friday.

Now as to meals. On this we will have to deal with the dietitian, who is on vacation until August 1st. Luncheon Saturday, however, is out. You did not tell me which meals you would want to plan for, but we inquired about all three. The situation is perhaps not what you want. No breakfasts can be served; luncheon, except on Saturday, is no problem; no dinner can be served on Friday night, though it possibly could be on Thursday (however, I think dinner could be arranged elsewhere if you want it).

Regarding the meeting room, it is satisfactory to bill you directly. Regarding meals, I can't answer until we can talk with the dietitian.

How does this sound, or do you want me to start all over again?

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

LWD:a
CC: Miss Mary Beddingfield, YWCA
Mr. Phil Hammer
Mr. M. W. B. Collins
Mr. Howard K. Menhinick

INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN SOCIAL SCIENCE
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, CHAPEL HILL

212 CALDWELL HALL
July 19, 1960

Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Les:

The Y.W.C.A. sounds fine. I wonder if we could get them to let us have the private dining room until 2:30 on Saturday? If not, we can adjust our schedule. We would be glad to pay two full days of room rent for this convenience.

yes or (3-0)
no meals on Sat.
or Fri. night
dates
~~any~~ date
Fri. & Sat
or other space.

Since I last wrote you, developments have moved very rapidly on two other conferences which we will hold in the fall, so we now feel we would like to have this one either in early December -- the earlier the better -- or any time in January. Perhaps it would be well to get an option on two dates until you have had a chance to get in touch with Hammer, Collins, Menhinick, and perhaps someone at Emory.

Dec. 2+3
Jan. 6-7

We can tell the Y.W. we will want approximately 35 meals, and I assume they could add 5 more if necessary. We will begin by trying to keep the group down to 30, but I suspect it will run a little over that. Get the best meals they offer. If it is convenient for them, can they bill all the meals and room expense directly to me? On this basis they will have to wait three or four weeks for payment as our pay process takes that long.

which meals?

breakfast no
lunch ✓
dinner - maybe
room ok
meals - dietitian
Aug. 1st.

The proper address for billing purposes is Regional Extension, Institute for Research in Social Science, University of N. C.

I will try to see you, or surely call during the period July 30-August 1.

Cordially yours,

Bob

Robert T. Daland
Associate Director
Regional Extension

RTD:pr

Miss Mary Beddingfield
YWCA-

July 12, 1960

Mr. Robert T. Daland
Associate Director, Regional Extension
Institute for Research in Social Science
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, N. C.

Dear Bob:

This has been a rather saddening search, but I turned finally where I should have gone in the first place: namely, to the Y. W. C. A. The Y. W. can accommodate the meeting most any date in the Fall. They can provide a room from 9:00 to 4 on a Friday and from 9:00 to 1:00 on a Saturday, and could serve meals in a private dining room. The room charge would be $22.50 for a day and a half; I have not inquired about the price of the meals, as I do not know how many you would want to arrange for. If the meeting would require two full days, Thursday and Friday would be the only days of the week available at the Y.W.

How does this sound? If it is all right, should I go ahead and select a date? Would you prefer that I ask the Y.W. for an option on two dates? (I have not heard from Hammer, Collins, or Menhinick.) Give me the requirements regarding meals.

The Y.W. is centrally located downtown.

I expect to be in the office on August 2. Hope you will be able to drop over.

Could you answer this letter fairly quickly?

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

LWD:a
CC: Miss Mary Beddingfield, Y.W.

file o Daland

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH
634 WEST PEACHTREE
ATLANTA 8, GEORGIA

July 11, 1960

Mr. L. W. Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

I have checked our calendar for the fall in relation to your request for a two day meeting and meals for some thirty to forty people. The fear which I expressed to you about the possible inability of our facilities to accomodate such a group for two days have materalized, and I do not see how we can allocate this much of our facilities during the fall months. I am sorry that this is the case, especially since two of our parishoners are very active in the Urban Renewal Program here. But, as I also indicated, because of our location and ability to have meetings without regard to race, we are always over-crowded with requests from outside the parish which we simply cannot handle.

Thanking you and with all best regards, I remain

Faithfully yours,

Milton Wood

MILTON L. WOOD,
Rector, All Saints' Church

MLW/a

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
CHAPEL HILL

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

August 27

Dear Les:

I find I took no notes on our meeting with Fred Cleaveland in Atlanta. My memory says that we chose a date for the conference early in January. Was it the 5th and 6th? In any case, when will it be possible to get confirmation of a firm date, and reservations at the YW?

Cordially,

Bob

September 1, 1960

Dr. Thomas A. Anderson
Central Congregational Church
675 Piedmont Avenue N. E.
Atlanta 8, Georgia

Dear Dr. Anderson:

This will confirm the telephone inquiry of Mrs. Albright to you several days ago. I have been asked by the Institute for Research in Social Science of the University of North Carolina to make arrangements for a two-day conference in Atlanta. In doing this I am acting as an individual; the Southern Regional Council has no connection with the conference.

The Institute has been conducting in various cities of the South similar conferences at which specialists in urban development problems are brought together to discuss matters of common interest. At the Atlanta meeting the invitation list will include some college professors, urban renewal officials, planning officials and similar persons drawn from over the state of Georgia. In addition, representatives of the Institute will, of course, be present. Altogether, an attendance of 30 to 40 is planned.

The conference would last from nine to about four-thirty on the first day and nine until about one on the second day. A meeting room to accommodate 30 to 40 people is therefore required, and also facilities for lunch on both days and dinner on the first day. All expenses will be paid by the Institute.

The conference should desirably be held during the first week of January, 1961. The Institute would prefer to meet either on January 5-6 or January 6-7.

It was very good of you to indicate a tentative willingness to accommodate this meeting. I am sure you will agree with me that our municipal problems are becoming so severe that it is good to have the people who best understand them get together as they can to share their ideas. I am sure they would welcome the privilege of meeting in your church. Please let me know as soon as is convenient whether you may be able to schedule this gathering; if you have any questions, I hope you will telephone.

I hear occasionally from Bill Foster, of the University of Wisconsin, whom you put in touch with me a year or so ago. He is doing some extremely interesting work.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

LWD:a

CC: Robert T. Daland
Institute for Research in Social Science

September 8, 1960

Miss Eunice Brunson
Y. W. C. A.
72 Edgewood Avenue N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Brunson:

Some time ago I discussed with Miss Beddingfield the request of the Institute for Research in Social Science, of the University of North Carolina, for an Atlanta meeting place for a conference next January. The Institute had asked me to make local arrangements for it, and I am attempting to do so as an individual; the conference has no connection with the Southern Regional Council.

Miss Beddingfield was most helpful, and tentatively reserved accommodations for the meeting.

The conference would bring together 30 or 40 specialists for a discussion of problems of urban growth and urban renewal. All participants, except representatives from Chapel Hill, would be Georgians; invitations will go out to qualified specialists without regard to race. The meeting will be similar to others held recently in Florida and Tennessee, and planned for Mississippi. The conference would run from nine to about four-thirty on the first day, and nine to about one on the second. The participants would require lunch on both days and dinner on the first. If necessary, I suppose, dinner could be arranged elsewhere than at the meeting place. The Institute will pay all expenses. The preferred dates would be January 5-6.

Since clearing this with Miss Beddingfield we have discussed the prevision of meals with your dietician. There seemed to be some technical problems here that made the use of the YW for the conference impossible.

As you undoubtedly know, facilities in Atlanta for such a meeting are extremely scarce, almost non-existent except for the YW and one or two other, less convenient, places. I have no wish to ask the YW unduly to strain itself, and I am sure the Institute would not want that either. But, under the circumstances, I thought I would ask whether you saw any way in which the meeting could go forward as planned.

With best wishes to you in your new position,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

LWD:a
CC: Daland

Check with Miss Ruth Breeze re final arrangements YWCA - early Dec.

October 3, 1960

Mr. Robert T. Daland
Associate Director, Regional Extension
Institute for Research in Social Science
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, N. C.

Dear Bob:

Here are the ~~Y.W.C.A.~~ final arrangements for your meeting at the Atlanta Y.W.C.A. The Y will provide a buffet lunch on Thursday, January 5, and Friday, January 6, and a dinner on Thursday, January 5. The cost for each lunch will be $1.55 per plate and for dinner $2.35 per plate. Because you are having meals, the fee for the room is nominal: $10.00 for the two days. (If much rearranging is needed, the fee will be $12.50.) You should let me know sometime before January whether you want a long table in the meeting room; I am sure also the Y would like to know before-hand how many people you definitely expect.

O.K.?

Sorry I was away when you called. Ironically, I was at the airport. Incidentally, I mentioned to Harold your feeling that you might like to repair some place before dinner, and I gather that if you had no better ideas, and under the right sort of arrangements, our conference room might be available. Not the most relaxing place you could find, but maybe you won't find better.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

LWD:a
CC: Miss Brunson, YWCA
Phil Hammer, M.W.B. Collins, Howard K. Menhinick

INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN SOCIAL SCIENCE
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, CHAPEL HILL

212 CALDWELL HALL
November 21, 1960

Dr. Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Les:

We are on the point of sending out the invitations. One thing that I do not recall clearly is the maximum number of people that can be accommodated in the room at the Y.W.C.A. We want to get about 30 people, and will invite 45 hoping to get 2 out of 3. However, since so many of the people will be from Atlanta itself, our acceptance rate could be higher. Would we have room for more?

Brunson
YWCA

If we should decide to have a social hour and cocktails either before or after dinner (because of the Y.W.C.A. maybe after would be better?) at our hotel room, would there be any trouble about the Negroes being admitted to the hotel for this purpose? Is there a preference as to hotels on this?

Cordially yours,

Bob

Robert T. Daland

RTD:pr

December 6, 1960

Mr. Robert T. Daland
Institute for Research in Social Science
212 Caldwell Hall
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, N. C.

Dear Bob:

We have checked with the YWCA and they can take up to forty people comfortably.

So far as I know there is no hotel in town where drinks, mixed or otherwise, can be served to mixed groups, even in private rooms.

The only commercial place I know of is Fraziers, a very nice Negro restaurant. They do not serve drinks, but can provide set-up for drinks if you bring your own.

Sorry, but this is the way things are.

Are you coming down before the meeting?

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

LWD:a

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
CHAPEL HILL

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

December 6, 1960

It is a pleasure to invite you to attend a conference on urban research to be held in Atlanta on Thursday, January 5, and Friday, January 6, 1961. The conference will be sponsored by the Regional Extension Program in Urban Studies of the University of North Carolina as one of a series of conferences being held in the Southeast. Participants in this conference will be social scientists and others interested in urban research from such institutions as Emory University, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta University, Georgia State College, and the University of Georgia.

The objective of the conference will be to stimulate interchange of insights on the substance and problems of urban research among persons in different disciplines from the several colleges of the state. Several non-academic people will also be in attendance including planners and government officials whose concern is with some aspect of urban analysis.

No papers or other formal presentations will be made. Rather, it is expected that the participants will be prepared to discuss their own interests and involvement in urban research. For the purpose of giving an appropriate structure to the meetings, we are asking you to send us a note indicating what research you are planning, have under way, or have recently completed, together with suggestions as to what subjects you would like to have discussed. The agenda will be built around these comments.

Regional Extension will pay all the expenses of travel to the meeting for those from outside Atlanta, as well as actual expenses for subsistence up to $9.00 per day. Tax exemption for travel is authorized, and taxes on public carrier tickets will not be reimbursed.

The conference will convene at 9:30 a.m., January 5 at the Atlanta Y.W.C.A. Luncheon and dinner on Thursday, and luncheon on Friday will be provided for the entire group at the Y.W.C.A. The conference will adjourn by 3:30 p.m. on Friday.

Since the number of conferees will be limited in order to preserve insofar as possible a seminar-like atmosphere, it is necessary for you to let us know by December 15 if you plan to attend. Reply to Robert T. Daland, Associate Director, Regional Extension, 212 Caldwell Hall, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

Sincerely yours,

Robert T. Daland
Associate Director
Regional Extension

RTD:pr

30

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
CHAPEL HILL

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

7 45 PM -

fil

Dear Les:

This went out today. You are invited to attend all the sessions, but don't feel obligated to do so if you have other pressing work. In any case, perhaps you can eat with us on each occasion.

We'll send you information following the 15th on how many people are coming so we can be coordinated with the Y.W.

Cordially,

Bob

OK guarantee 30
maximum 35

lunch - 12:45 pm
dinner 6:00 pm

How many -

square table
arrangement

97688

2789

LWD - dinner only

Daland

U of N.C.

January 10, 1961
(dictated January 9)

Miss Eunice Brunson
Director
Y. W. C. A.
72 Edgewood Avenue N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Miss Brunson:

My friends from the University of North Carolina were full of praises for the way in which you and your staff accommodated their meeting. I got over myself for Friday's luncheon, which was most enjoyable.

Many thanks, and best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

LWD:a

INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN SOCIAL SCIENCE
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, CHAPEL HILL

file

212 CALDWELL HALL
January 12, 1961

Mr. Leslie Dunbar, Director of Research
Southern Regional Council
Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Les:

This is to make a permanent record of the high value of your services to us in behalf of the Regional Extension conference on urban research for Georgia. Your unrewarded task of making local arrangements was certainly crucial to the success of the conference. On behalf of the University of North Carolina, I thank you.

Judging by the conversations at the conference itself, I think we made some small contribution to the aims held by the Southern Regional Council. I suppose many of the Council's activities are of an intangible, but none the less important, nature.

For Fred Cleaveland and myself I thank you for making our visit more convivial than it otherwise would have been. We enjoyed the evening at your house, and hope that it will not be too long before you can visit us in Chapel Hill.

Cordially yours,

Bob

Robert T. Daland

or Jack Tar in Durham

11th

opt. 12th

Prof Daniel Price
Director

September 29, 1961

Brazil 2 yrs.

Mr. Robert T. Daland
Associate Director, Regional Extension
Institute for Research in Social Science
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, N. C.

Dear Mr. Daland:

Our new director of research, Dr. James A. Moss, is interested in visiting the Institute for Research in Social Science for two or three days. Would the week of October 9-13 be a convenient time for you, for Tuesday afternoon, Wednesday, and Thursday, October 10-12? If this time is not convenient, would you let Dr. Moss know of some other date?

It is our understanding that the Chapel Hill Inn accepts Negroes as guests. If this is not true, would you please advise us of other arrangements we might make for housing during the several days Dr. Moss would be in North Carolina?

Sincerely yours,

Carolina Inn
Oct 10-12

Mrs. Ed. A. Albright
Administrative secretary
Research

Memo : from **MONTEZ ALBRIGHT**

Race & Intelligence

Ed. by Melvin M. Tumin

Anti Defamation League
515 Madison Ave
N Y 22. N.Y. - 75¢, 1963.

Add'l copies may be ordered from:
Dr. Robt. W. Wildman, Sr
Ga. Psy. Assn
Dept. of Psychology
Milledgeville State Hosp.
Milledgeville, Ga.

RACE DIFFERENCES:
PRINCIPLES SUPPORTED
BY LITERATURE REFERENCES TAKEN FROM
PSYCHOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS

I. The majority of writers do not believe that the evidence supports the view that the Negro inherits general intelligence that is inferior to that of Whites.

Anastasi & D'Angelo, 1952
Curti, 1960
Eyferth, 1959
Higgins & Sivers, 1958
Long, 1957
Klineberg, 1951a, 1951b, 1957, 1963
McCord & Denerath, 1958
Woods & Toal, 1957

Some writers do not accept this interpretation.
Garrett, 1960, 1962
McGurk, 1953, 1959
Shuey, 1958

II. In general, on tests of intelligence the average scores for Negroes are lower than the average scores for whites.

Carson & Rabin, 1960
Davidson et al., 1950
Dreger & Miller, 1960
Fulk & Harrell, 1952
Newland & Lawrence, 1953
Roen, 1960
Tyler, 1956

III. In academic achievement Negro students are poorer than white students of the same age.

Boykin, 1955
Bullock, 1950
Osborne, 1960
Redd, 1950
Stallings, 1959

IV. Measured intelligence of Negro children who have moved to urban centers tends to increase with increasing length of residence in the urban center.

Lee, 1951

V. Whether or not a white child feels prejudice towards the Negro is related to the personality of that white child.

Gough et al., 1950
Mussen, 1950
Pettigrew, 1959

VI. A child largely obtains his attitudes towards the Negro from his parents. Greater hostility towards the Negro is shown by lower socio-economic groups than by higher, and by a group who were not educated past the eighth grade than by a well educated group.

Hayes, 1953
Kahn, 1951
Quinn, 1954
Winder, 1956

Anastasi, A. & D'Angelo, R.Y. A comparison of Negro and white preschool children in language development and Goodenough Draw-a-Man IQ. J. genet. Psychol., 1952, 81, 147-165.

Boykin, L.L. The reading performance of Negro college students. J. Negro Educ., 1955, 24, 435-441.

Bullock, H.A. A comparison of the academic achievements of white and Negro high school graduates. J. educ. Res., 1950, 51, 179-192.

Carson, A.S. & Rabin, A.I. Verbal comprehension and communication in Negro and white children. J. educ. Psychol., 1960, 51, 47-51.

Curti, M.W. Intelligence tests of white and colored school children in Grand Cayman. J. Psychol., 1960, 49, 13-27.

Davidson, K.S., Gibby, R.G., McNeil, E.B., Segal, S.J., & Silverman, H. A preliminary study of Negro and White differences on Form I of the Wechsler-Bellevue Scale. J. consult. Psychol., 1950, 14, 489-492.

Dreger, R.M. & Miller, K.S. Comparative psychological studies of Negroes and whites in the United States. Psychol. Bull., 1960, 57, 361-403.

Eyferth, K. Eine Untersuchung der Neger-Mischlingskinder in Westdeutschland. (A study of mulatto children in West Germany). Vita hum., 1959, 2, 102-114.

Fulk, B.E. & Harrell, T.W. Negro-white Army test scores and last school grade. J. appl. Psychol., 1952, 36, 34-35.

Garrett, H.E. The SPSSI and racial differences. Amer. Psychologist, 1962, 17, 260-262.

Garrett, H.E. Klineberg's chapter on race and psychology. Mankind Quart., 1960, 1, 15-22.

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Personnel and Training
Annie-Kate Gilbert
National Support

Consultant in Human Relations
Celestine L. Smith, Ed. D.

Administrative Assistant
Helen Baird

President, National Board
Mrs. Archie D. Marvel

General Secretary
Edith M. Lerrigo

MEMORANDUM

To: Staige Blackford

From: Bobbi Yancy

Will you please bill us as follows for our contribution for the printing of the "Ole Miss" editorials:

1,000 copies @ .04¢	$40.00

Thank you.

BY:fd

YWCA ®

YWCA
Southern Region, National Student Y
Suite 301
41 Exchange Place, S.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia
Attention: Miss Bobbi Yancy

November
1962

1,000 copies Ole Miss student opinion
@ $.04 $40.00

Thank you.

Order Department
University of Michigan Library
Ann Arbor, Michigan

310446

12/20/62

1 copy each, HOUSTON, CAHTTANOOGA, ATLANTA
@ $.20

$.60

Thank you.

ORDER DEPARTMENT
THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARY
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

ORDER NO. 13-310446

FUND: Director

Southern regional council

The Negro and employment opportunities in the South. 3 v
Atlanta, 1961-62 The Council.
(Southern REgional Council, Employment studies in Southern cities)

DEALER:
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth S T. N.W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

CAT. & ITEM:

ORDERED: 12-10-62

$.20 ea

[redacted]

☐

THIS IS A PURCHASE ORDER - SEE OTHER SIDE FOR INSTRUCTIONS

Delta Foundation, Inc.
933 Chambliss Road
Memphis 16, Tennessee

Attention: Mr. A. E. Cox, Executive Director

letter
12/13/62

12/20/62

10 copies each ATLANTA, HOUSTON, CHATTANOOGA
@ $.20
shipped to Mr. Harry L. Mitchell $6.00

Note: Invoice dated 1/5/62
1 copy VIRGINIA'S MASSIVE RESISTANCE
@ $2.50
outstanding

Thank you.

Mr. Eugene Cox
Delta Foundation, Inc.
933 Chambliss Road
Memphis 16, Tenn.

1/5/62

1 copy of Virginia's Massive Resistance
by Bejamin Muse

Total $2.50

Thank you

DELTA FOUNDATION
INCORPORATED
933 CHAMBLISS ROAD
MEMPHIS 16, TENNESSEE

December 13, 1962

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Please ship to Harry L. Mitchell, P. O. Box 5816, Lake Charles, Louisiana, and bill to our account, ten copies each of your three studies on The Negro and Employment Opportunities in the South.

Sincerely yours,

A. E. Cox

A. E. Cox
Executive Director

David Lipscomb College
Nashville, Tennessee

33467

12/26/62

13 copies NEW SOUTH @ $.20 $2.60

(back issues specified on
your list not sent are out
of print)

Thank you.

DAVID LIPSCOMB COLLEGE

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

ORDER **Nº 33467**

Date Dec 17, 1962

To Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street, North West
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Mark For: DAVID LIPSCOMB COLLEGE, WAREHOUSE.

QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES	PRICE	
	Back issues: New South		
	See attached list.		

Delivery Receipt must accompany shipments.
Every invoice and package must bear our Purchase Order Number.
Do not ship any item for which price on this Purchase Order is incorrect.
Payment will be made only for goods which bear our Purchase Order Number and are delivered to our central warehouse in the basement of Elam Hall.

NOTICE

DAVID LIPSCOMB COLLEGE

By E T Holman
Purchasing Agent

Back issues of NEW SOUTH needed

X 1951 Vol. 6, No. 1, Jan.
✓1952, Vol. 7, No. 2, Feb.
1953, Vol. 8, Nos. 8,✓ 9,✓ 10, 11;✓ Aug., Sept. Oct., Nov.
1954, Vol. 9, Nos. 1,✓ 9, ✓11,✓ [redacted]; Jan., Sept., Nov., [redacted].
1956, Vol. 11, No. 6, June ✓
No. 7-8, July-Aug. X
1957, Vol. 12, No. 1, Jan. X
1958, Vol. 13, No. 2, 10; Feb.,✓ Oct.✓
1959, Vol. 14, Nos. 1, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12; Jan.,✓ Apr.,✓ Sept.,✓ Oct.,✓ Nov.,✓ Dec.✓
1961, Vol. 16, No. 10, Nov.

Mr. John Kepke
1 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

letter
12/23/62

12/28/62

8 copies October NEW SOUTH @ $.20 mailed individually as specified	$1.60

(Note: the NEW SOUTH printing schedule has been delayed and the October issue will be distributed 12/28/62)

January 11, 1963

Mr. Stanley Leibner
Commission on Civil Rights
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Leibner:

Mr. Paul Anthony asked me to reply to your request for materials for your Public Accommodations Conference. We can supply you with 70 copies each of the enclosed items.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Administrative Assistant

New South, Sept. 1960, "Biracial Conventions"
" " Sept. 1962, "Arts and Amusements"
L-31, L-36
Fortune reprint, "The City and the Negro"
The Freedom Ride
The Student Protest Movement
Lunch-Counter Desegregation in .... Texas

January 14, 1963

Professor C. H. Hamlin
Department of Social Studies
Atlantic Christian College
Wilson, North Carolina

Dear Professor Hamlin:

Although we do provide one copy of our reports without charge, it is our custom to charge for an order of more than one copy. We do, however, only charge half price for orders from colleges when the publication is to be used in class. On this basis, the 25 copies would be @ .10 each, or $2.50.

Will you please let us know if you still want the 25 copies of Albany: A Study in National Responsibility?

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Administrative Assistant

S.R.C 20
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Kindly send me 20
or 25 copies of Albany
for use in my classes.
I suppose there is no charge.

Hastily
C. H. Hamlin
Dept Social Studies
Atlantic Christian College
Wilson
N.C

Jan 9, 1963

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
BATON ROUGE 3, LOUISIANA

Acquisitions Department 2-4-63

Please advise as to price and availability of the following: New South

Vol. 16 #5, May 1961
Vol. 16 #7, July 1961
Vol. 16 #8, Sept. 1961

60¢

2-7-63 sent

Due

m A

Yours very truly,
(Mrs) Lulie Juneau

63 7

INVOICE

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Louisiana State University Library
Acquisitions Department
Baton Rouge 3, Louisiana

Attention: Mrs. Truley Juneau

****

Purchase Order #

Date Shipped **2-7-63**

New South	**May, 1961**		
	July, 1961		
	Sept., 1961	**@ 20¢**	**60¢**

Date of Order

1/22/63

LIBRARY PURCHASE ORDER

MARYLAND STATE COLLEGE

Division of the University of Maryland
PRINCESS ANNE, MARYLAND

MSL 0577
Order Number
255-12-2026

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1. Address invoice to Library, Maryland State College, Princess Anne, Maryland.
   Name of Library must appear on outside of envelope.
2. Invoice must bear the above purchase order no.
3. Articles hereon are exempt from the Maryland Sales and Use Taxes by exemption certificate No. 256.
4. Invoice must be in TRIPLICATE, with first copy certified and signed as follows:
   "Original invoice, certified just and correct and payment not received."

SIGNATURE ______________________
(CERTIFYING OFFICIAL OF THE FIRM)

TO:
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Please Furnish the Following Immediately, at the Usual Library Discount

QUANTITY	AUTHOR AND TITLE	PRICE	COST
1	SUBSCRIPTION TO: New South (Volumes 17 & 18, 1962-1963)	4.00	
	VOLUMES 14, 15, 16 New South, 1959-1961	6.00	
		plus postage .65	
		TOTAL	

1-31-63
BC - please pack
& ret. to me for bill & letter
MA

billed - 2-8-63
MA

All issues of
sent - '59, '60, '61 and '62
2/8/63 BCC

Adequate Address Must Include Name of Library

By O. A. Carpenter
LIBRARIAN

INVOICE

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Mr. Bruce M. Williams
Back Bay Mission
United Church of Christ
424 Chartres St.
Biloxi, Mississippi

****

Purchase Order # **letter 2-5-63**
Date Shipped **2-11-63**

30 - Southern student editorial opinion re Ole Miss @ 5¢ $1.50

To:

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta 3
Georgia

SEABURY PRESS, INC.
One Fawcett Place
GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT

SUBJECT

DATE 2/14/1963

Reply Message

FOLD

MESSAGE

Gentlemen,

On September 17 we placed our order no. BP 57300 with you for one copy of The Church in Areas of Racial Tension to be shipped to Winifred J. Eva in Alpena, Michigan. On checking our records, we find we have not as yet received an invoice to cover this shipment. Would you please send a duplicate at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,
THE SEABURY BOOKSTORES
Customer Service

SIGNED Barbara Wakefield

REPLY

DATE OF REPLY

REPLY TO
(Mrs.) Barbara Wakefield

Sorry for the delay; statement enclosed. I suppose the person who sent it thought it not worthwhile to bill for this small amount.

SIGNED

RECIPIENT

Admiministrative Assistant

INVOICE

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Seabury Press, Inc.
1 Fawcett Place
Greenwich, Conn.

(attention Mrs. Barbara Wakefield)

****

Purchase Order # **BP57300**

Date Shipped **Sept. 1962**

The Church in Areas of Racial Tension
à copy 5¢

INVOICE

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Mr. Bill Dreyer, Secretary
High School Program
American Friends Service Committee, Inc.
1818 South Main Street
High Point, North Carolina

****

Purchase Order # Letter 2-12-63

Date Shipped 2-15-63

25 copies "The Student Protest Movement: A Recapitulation" @ .15	$3.75

CALIFORNIA BOOK CO., LTD.

2310 TELEGRAPH AVENUE
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

February 14, 1963

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Please send your invoice to cover our purchase order #291 of January 2nd, for 15 copies of McMillan: Racial Violence & Law Enforcement.

Thank you.

2-18-63
m A

Yours very truly,

CALIFORNIA BOOK CO., LTD.

L. W. Shipton

L. W. Shipton
Book Department

LWS/km

INVOICE

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

California Book Co., Ltd.
2310 Telegraph Avenue
Berkeley 4, California

****
Purchase Order # **291**

Date Shipped **Jan. 5, 1963**

15 - Racial Violence & Law Enforcement
@ 25¢ $3.07

Department of Political Science
202 South Hall
University of California
Berkeley 4, California
14 February 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I have recently read Howard Zinn's report on Albany, Georgia (A Study in National Responsibility, 1962) and would like information on how to procure 50 additional copies of this pamphlet. I am planning to use them for distribution to a political science course at the University. If the cost is less than $.15 each, then you may send the 50 copies directly and I will quickly return the $7.50. However, should the unit cost be more than 15¢ each, please notify me to that effect before shipping the materials.

10¢ each plus postage

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Garman

(Miss) Elizabeth Garman
Teaching Assistant, PS I

2-18-63
MA
sent -

INVOICE

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Miss Elizabeth Garman
Department of Political Science
202 South Hall
University of California
Berkeley 4, California

****

Purchase Order # **Letter**
2-14-63
Date Shipped **2-18-63**

50 - Albany: A study in national responsibility

Half-price, when used in college or
university study course: @ 10¢
$5.00

Postage ________

INVOICE

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Acquisitions Department
William Allen White Library
Kansas State Teachers College
Emporia, Kansas

****

Purchase Order # 63-254

Date Shipped 2-18-63

1 - ALBANY:A Study in National Responsibility .25

(unable to supply Zinn's first report at this time; will send in about two weeks)

sent - 4-1-63
MA

Requisition No.
63-254
1 OF 1

Ordered
2-11-63

Agent
DIRECT

Received

Call No.

Handling

GEN.

2

William Allen White Library
Acquisitions Department
Emporia, Kansas

LC Card Number

Author: ZINN, HOWARD

Title:

ALBANY: A STUDY IN NATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY & HIS PREVIOUS REPORT.

Series:

Catalog No.

Edition

Place

Publisher

Year

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

No. of Copies 1

No. of Volumes 2

Price

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1. Send book, and invoice in duplicate, showing requisition number for each item on invoice, to Acquisitions Department, William Allen White Library, Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia, Kansas.
2. Items which cannot be supplied within two (2) months must be reported on or are considered cancelled.
3. Please report before sending on every item which proves to be part of a series or of a society publication, unless our order gives series.
4. Please include second copy of this order, the Dealer Report Slip, with the shipment.

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5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

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Momence, Illinois

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Date Shipped **2-22-63**

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Momence, Illinois

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INC.

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THE BAKER & TAYLOR CO.

M. O. DEPT. **MOMENCE, ILLINOIS** ◄ **SHIP & BILL TO**

ACCOUNT NUMBER
2/15 U-6141 BL

1. B GREEN, DONALD ROSS- IF THE SCHOOLS ARE
CLOSED 1959 --

OVER

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WE WILL NOT ACCEPT BACK ORDERS.

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DO NOT SHIP OTHER THAN YOUR OWN PUBLICATIONS.
SHIP CHEAPEST WAY. DO NOT INSURE.
C.O.D. SHIPMENTS WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED.

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PLEASE SUPPLY BOOKS ORDERED ON OTHER SIDE OF THIS FORM. AT WHOLESALE DISCOUNT OR CANCEL AND SEND QUOTATION.

→ If book ordered is not your Pub., kindly return order
to us with name of Pub. — DO NOT REFER ORDER.

Books exceeding $15.00 list are to be quoted unless price is noted on order.

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All goods ordered by us are to be supplied only if they have been produced in conformity with the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938.

OVER

INVOICE

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Library
Oregon State University
Corvallis, Oregon

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Purchase Order #171

Date Shipped 2-28-63

1 - Federal Executive & Civil Rights 50¢

STATE OF OREGON

LIBRARY PURCHASE ORDER

89-PD-78

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DEPARTMENT	Library BB
CLASSIFICATION NO. 3-1061-7	DATE February 14, 1963

SHIPPING ADDRESS

Library
Oregon State University
Corvallis, Oregon

Pol.Sci. CER

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1. **SEND 4 COPIES OF INVOICE TO THE LIBRARY TO WHICH SHIPMENT IS MADE.**
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1	Southern Regional Council - The Federal executive and civil rights. 1961	

PURCHASING DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

BY Ben Trexler AUTHORIZED AGENT

WM. H. CARLSON
DIRECTOR OF LIBRARIES
OREGON STATE SYSTEM OF HIGHER EDUCATION

February 28, 1963

Mr. Edwin E. Smith
Campus Textbook Exchange
2470 Bancroft Way
Berkeley 4, California

Dear Mr. Smith:

I am at a loss to reply to your notice that you have not received an invoice for your order 19803, of 1-3-63; goods received on 2-5-63. We have no duplicate bill for this order, and we have no copy of the order on file.

I am enclosing copies of the two orders we did receive (#240 and #20304) shipped on February 11 and January 16 respectively, and bills for each were enclosed with the shipment. In the event that neither of these is the order you refer to, perhaps you can check the order again. It it was to us, please send us a duplicate, or a notation of what the order was for, and the quantity. We can then send you a statement.

Just as a matter of record, payment on the above two orders has not been received.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Administrative Assistant

INVOICE

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Book Department
Associated Students Store
University of California
Berkeley 4, California

****

Purchase Order # 240

Date Shipped 2-11-63

45 - McMillan, Racial Violence & Law Enforcement @ 20¢ $9.00

postage

Gentlemen: 2-20-63

Our records show that on our order BE 19803 of 1/3/63, we have not yet received an invoice from your office.

The goods were received on Feb. 5, 1963

In order that we may facilitate prompt payment, we request that you send us this invoice immediately - -original and duplicate- if you have not already done so.

Thank you for your co-operation

Edwin C. Smith
Receiving Department

CAMPUS TEXTBOOK EXCHANGE
2470 Bancroft Way
Berkeley 4, California

2-7-63

Gentlemen:

Please send us a report as soon as possible

on our order no. 240, Dated 12-27-62

for 45 copies McMillan: RACIAL VIOLENCE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT (Paper)

Thank you very much:

Associated Students Store
University of California
Berkeley 4, California
Book Department

INVOICE

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Berkeley Book Store
2476 Bancroft Way
Berkeley 4, California

****

Purchase Order # 20304 jt

Date Shipped 1-16-63

5 McMillan: RACIAL VIOLENCE & LAW ENFORCEMENT @ .25 $1.25

PURCHASE ORDER

BERKELEY BOOK STORE

2476 BANCROFT WAY • BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

SPRING SEMESTER TEXT BOOK ORDERS. CLASSES START JANUARY 28.

Southern Regional Council

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1-16-63
MA

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DEVIATIONS FROM ABOVE SPECIFICATIONS WILL SUBJECT ORDER TO CANCELLATION.

BERKELEY BOOK STORE

By

Edward J. Hunolt

DATE 12-27-62

CODE 423-60

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CONFIRMING ORDER ☐

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ASSOCIATED STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

FOR RESALE ☒ RESALE PERMIT NO. C-6593

REQUISITIONING DEPARTMENT Book

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-	45	McMillan: RACIAL VIOLENCE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT Paper Crim.119		-

1-3-63
mA

45
20
$9.00

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EDITION PREFERRED

REQUISITIONED BY GWS/bb

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APPROVED BY:

TOTAL ▶

INVOICE

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Purchasing Department
Springfield College
Springfield, 9, Mass.

Attention: ~~**G. A. Romano**~~ Dr. Hans Spiegel

****

Purchase Order #	**02153**
Date Shipped	**monthly**

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t4-64-3

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Community Tension Center
Springfield College
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Springfield, Massachusetts

ATT: Dr. Hans Spiegel

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BY Romano
AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE G.A. Romano

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5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
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Dr. Allen N. Koplin
Area Medical Office
United Mine Workers
P. O. Box 3305-A
1005 South Sixteenth St.
Birmingham 5, Alabama

****

Purchase Order # **letter -3-19-63**
Date Shipped **3-20-63**

20 - Southern Student Newspaper Opinion on University of Mississippi

@.05 $1.00

Mr. William Bagwell
American Friends Service Committee, Inc.
1818 South Main Street
High Point, North Carolina

letter 3/27/63

3/29/63

50 copies SCHOOL DESEGREGATION - THE FIRST SIX YEARS @ $.20	$10.00

Thank you.

Miss Esther Quist
American Friends Service Committee
825 E. Union Street
Pasadena, California

1616

XMXXMX

4/1/63

50 copies Report L-25
NEW CENSUS LOOK AT CITIES AND RACE
@v $.05 $2.50

Thank you.

PURCHASE ORDER

No. 1616 Req. No.________ Date 3/26/63 19__

To Southern Regional Council

Address 5 Forsyth St. N.W., Atlanta 3, Georgia

Ship To Esther Quist - American Friends Service Committee

Address 825 E. Union St. Pasadena, California (P.O. Box 991)

FOR	DATE REQUIRED	HOW SHIP	TERMS

	QUANTITY	PLEASE SUPPLY ITEMS LISTED BELOW	PRICE		UNIT
1	50	New Census Look at Cities and Race			
2		Reprint fromWashingtonPost 3/26/61			
3					
4		1.25			
5					
6					
7					
8		These are for resale			
9					
10					
11					
12					

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OUR ORDER NUMBER MUST APPEAR ON ALL INVOICES - PACKAGES, ETC.

PLEASE NOTIFY US IMMEDIATELY IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO SHIP COMPLETE ORDER BY DATE SPECIFIED.

Please Send 2 Copies Of Your Invoice

Esther Quist

Purchasing Agent

Rediform
1H 141

ORIGINAL

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INVOICE

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

**The University of Michigan
University Library
Ann Arbor, Michigan**

****

Purchase Order #
April 1, 1963
Date Shipped
April 15, 1963

NEW SOUTH Vol. 15 No. 1-10 @ $.20 $2.00

Replacement

Thank You.

April 1, 1963

Series Title New South

Volume 15 Number 1-10 Date 1960 No. of Copies 1

If a monograph: Author (inverted)
Title

New South
Publisher Southern Regional Council
Address 5 Forsyth St.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY LIBRARY ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN
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Jan-June 1962

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Mrs. Edith Cordray
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Mrs. Charles Nelson
404 N.W. 3rd Street
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100 copies THIS I BELIEVE @ $.02 $2.00

Thank You.

April 26, 1963

Mrs. Charles Nelson
404 N.W. 3rd Street
Faribault, Minnesota

Dear Mrs. Nelson:

We are glad we can provide you with the 100 copies of THIS I BELIEVE. These are being mailed today in a separate package and you should have them in time for your May 3 meeting. The cost is $.02 per copy and an invoice is enclosed in the package.

Thank you for your interest.

Sincerely,

BP:s

Barbara Patterson (Mrs.)
Secretary, Research

404 N.W. 3rd St.
Faribault, Minn.

April 24, 1962

100
02
2.00

Dear Sirs:

Within the last couple of days I have had come to my attention "This I Believe" by Haywood N. Hill, M.D., published by you. I think it is a fine piece of literature and am wondering about the possibility of securing copies for use at our United Church Women May Fellowship Luncheon May 3.

This allows very little time and I am sorry. Also I don't know what the cost of this literature might be.

May I ask you to send me 100 copies _if_ the cost is very low - say 2-3¢ each and if you can process my order that fast? Thank you -

Sincerely,
Mrs. Charles Nelson

Pres., U.C.W.

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Miss Frieda Baumwald
Anti-Defamation League
515 Madison Avenue
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, May 7, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sirs:

Please send us fifty (50) additional copies of the January, 1963 issue of the NEW SOUTH and bill us accordingly.

Thank you for your prompt attention.

Sincerely yours,

Frieda Baumwald

(Miss) Frieda Baumwald
Secretary to Oscar Cohen

/fb

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May, 1963

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Harvard Cooperative Society
1400 Massachusetts Avenue
Cambridge 38, Massachusetts

151368

1 Federal Executive & Civil Rights	.50

HARVARD COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
1400 Massachusetts Avenue
Cambridge 38, Massachusetts

Date 5-28-63

Gentlemen:

Kindly send us an invoice covering our

order # 151868 dated 12-24-62 for

The Federal Executive & Civil Rights

We have received the merchandise.

Very truly yours,
HARVARD COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
BY Catherine O'Connor

2nd request
sent 6-3-63
MA

18B

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A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date 1-31-63

To: Bernice Cook From: Montez Albright

Subject: New South

Please have packed for Dept. of Resources & Acquisitions
Harvard College Library
Cambridge 38, Massachusetts

1 copy each of New South beginning with November-December, 1962 and going on back as far as we have copies. For any missing issues, if we have more than two or three in the permanent file, let them have one. They want as complete a file as we can send them. (skip October issue; I've sent them that)

Let me know when it is ready to mail; we are to bill them for this. I told them there would be some issues missing; we are to bill them at $1 per year, plus postage.

postage $1.35 – sent 2/8/63
bcc

Also, I am holding about ten requests for our publications list; as soon as you can get to it, will you run off some more copies of this. 500.

1944
45
46
47
48
49

1950
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59

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62

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@ $1
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3/26/63
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Mr. Alvin Dozeman
9232 Duke Station
Durham, N. C.

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1 - Executive Support of Civil Rights .50

155
Durham acct

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Thank you.

Pd 4/1/63 LK

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3026 S. Staples
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Attention: Mrs. I. H. Gay
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25 - This I Believe, @ .02	**.50**

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March 18, 1963

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Will you please send us 25 copies of the booklet- "This I Believe" by Haywood N. Hill, M. D. also will you bill us as we cannot find a price on the booklet in order to send our check with this order.

Bill to: All Saints' Episcopal Church
3026 S. Staples St.,
Corpus Christi, Texas

Sincerely,

I. H. Gay

(Mrs.) I. H. Gay
Parish Secretary

25
.02
.50

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ck $5.00
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The Rev. Thomas J. Zemek
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Tom Zemek

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Not available

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July-August, 1956
December, 1956

Not available

New South for
February, 1955.
November, 1955
December, 1955

Not available

New South's for
January 1953,
February 1953,
May 1953
August 1953, and
September 1953 are
not available

New South,s for
January, 1952.
June, 1952
July, 1952

Not available

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January, 1951
March, 1951
April, 1951
May, 1951
June, 1951
July, 1951
August, 1951
September, 1951
December, 1951

Not available

New South's for

July, 1950

December, 1950

Not available

New South for
January, 1949.
February, 1949
Not available

New South for
May, 1948
September, 1948.
December, 1948
January, 1948
not available

New South for
Jan. 1944
Feb. 1944 are
Not available

---

all New South
accounted for.
1945

New South for
June, 1946
September, 1946

Not available.

New South for
June, 1947
Aug. 1947
Dec. 1947

Not available

Ck. $27.50 4/4/63 ✓K

MEMORANDUM

southern student human relations project, NSA

To: S.R.C.
From: Connie Curry
Date: April 2, 1963

Enclosed please find check for materials purchased April 1.

Amount: $27.50

CMC

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Attention: Miss Connie Curry

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Thank you.

OK, WB, 4-4-63

Cash .50
4/15/63
LK

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5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
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The Sunday School Board
of the Southern Baptist Convention
127 Ninth Avenue, North
Nashville 3, Tenn.

Attention Miss Nell Magee, Edu. Div., Student Det

****

Purchase Order # 3-12-63 letter

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25 - This I Believe @.02	50¢

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SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
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Dr. S. Garry Oniki
Associate Secretary
Cultural and Racial Relations
Council for Christian SocialAction
289 Park Avenue South
New York 10, New York

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Date Shipped 4/8/63

4/19/63

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ck 13
5/3/63
RHA

Thank you.

April 19, 1963

Mrs. Gerald L. Moore
Racial and Cultural Relations
Council for Christian Social Actions
289 Park Avenue South
New York 10, New York

Dear Mrs. Moore:

Under separate cover we are mailing today the 50 copies of NEW SOUTH, vol. 17, no. 4, as requested in your letter of April 8. Additional copies up to 200 are available.

Sincerely,

BP:s

Barbara Patterson (Mrs.)
Secretary, Research

UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST
COUNCIL FOR CHRISTIAN SOCIAL ACTION

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April 8, 1963

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Southern Regional Council
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Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

200 avl

Will you please send 50 copies of NEW SOUTH, Volume 17, April, 1962, Number 4 to:

Dr. S. Garry Oniki
Associate Secretary
Curtural and Racial Relations
Council for Christian Social Action
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Very truly,

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Mr. Seymour Samet
Florida Regional Director
The American Jewish Committee
1210 Congress Building
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THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

1210 Congress Building • Miami 32, Florida • Tel.: FR 3-4749
Florida Regional Director, Seymour Samet
Executive Assistant, Mrs. Alan A. Lipton

April 22, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Gentlemen:

If they are still available we would appreciate your sending us 50 copies of the address by Haywood N. Hill, M.D. entitled "This I Believe." If there is a charge for same please enclose a bill.

Many thanks for your kind attention to this request.

Sincerely,

Seymour Samet

Seymour Samet
Florida Regional Director

SS:sm

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pd
5-20-63

~~Mrs. Robt Lowry~~

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COLLEGE OF JOURNALISM AND COMMUNICATIONS

UI *University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois 61803*

July 8, 1964

Mr. Pat Watters
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Pat:

I have been reading your work recently in the New Republic. No doubt you are very pleased to be able to moonlight in such a satisfying way. I wish I had the time and energy to do some of it myself.

If you ever get the smell of academic ivy in your nostrils, I hope you'll let me know. I still think we might be able to work something out eventually.

I suppose you are following with some interest the new competition in Atlanta for the Constitution and Journal. I imagine it will be short-lived, but it ought to make for some excitement for a while. If you could send me a couple of copies of the new paper, I would very much appreciate it.

Sincerely,

Jay

File →

Jay Jensen, Head
Department of Journalism

JJ:rjg

File

February 18, 1965

Mr. Herbert T. Jenkins
Chief of Police
City of Atlanta
175 Decatur St.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Chief Jenkins:

This is to request a police press card for my use doing articles for various national magazines, including The New York Times Sunday Magazine, The Reporter, Atlantic Monthly, and others.

Thank you for this courtesy.

Yours truly,

W. P. (Pat) Watters Jr.

$85.50

Anderson

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File

March 29, 1965

Mr. Pat Watters
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe St. N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Pat,

Your reports on St. Augustine etc. have proved very useful. As you observed, your style of writing is very similar to what I think is my style of film making.

I hope we will have a chance to meet and talk again. At this point I don't know the direction the film will be taking, but the use of the Human Relations Council as a way of getting into the subject seems likely.

Cordially,

Bill

William C. Jersey

WCJ:bc

November 22, 1963

Mr. William L. Taylor
General Counsel
U. S. Commission on Civil Rights
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Taylor:

Les Dunbar has asked me to reply to your letter requesting information about the jailing of Reverend Ashton Jones, and I am happy to do so.

Enclosed are all the news stories about Jones' trial and subsequent jail fast which appeared in the Atlanta newspapers. Also enclosed are two information sheets prepared by the Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations. As you will note on the second sheet, a motion for a new trial for Reverend Jones is scheduled to be held today, before the same judge, who sentenced him earlier this fall.

Judge Pye is notllikely to receive this motion with any degree of enthusiasm. Certainly his past performance in the Jones case would indicate that he is not exactly the best friend in court for the Reverend Jones.

Please let us know if we can be of any further assistance to you.

Sincerely yours,

Staige D. Blackford
Research Director

SDB:nm
Enclosures

SB pls reply; you might check also with Vernon + Ed Fadd at Emory (one ACLU group was apparently there) + Tom Tilly

UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

November 12, 1963

Dr. Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Les:

We have received several inquiries concerning the recent jailing of Reverend Ashton Jones in Atlanta. Since we have no information concerning Reverend Jones' latest run-in with the authorities, I wonder if you could send me any facts you may have regarding this incident.

Sincerely yours,

Bill

William L. Taylor
General Counsel

P.S. Thanks for your note. I'm still with the ship – at least until I receive more definitive word that its sinking

B.

November 26, 1963

Mr. William L. Taylor
General Counsel
U. S. Commission on Civil Rights
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Taylor:

The hearing on the motion for a new trial of the Reverend Ashton Jones, was scheduled for 2:00 p.m. last Friday. Following the news of the President's death, the hearing was postponed until December 4.

I will keep you posted on the results of the hearing when it comes up.

Sincerely yours,

Staige D. Blackford
Research Director

SDB:nm

File

Oct. 4th. 1965

Rec'd 10/5/65

Dear friend:-

I HOPE YOU WILL FIND THIS NEWS ITEM OF INTEREST.

Wednesday, Oct. 6th., from 11:30 to 1:30, noon period, my new Volkswagen KAMPER, dedicated to " PEACE and FREEDOM " for all mankind will be parked, as near as possible, in front of KRESS store, 109 Whitehall St., S.W. I will be picketing, wearing a poster sign and distributing the enclosed leaflets.

I have been doing this same thing since leaving my homw July 15th. in Seattle, Fairbanks, Anchorage, Vancouver, Edmontenx, Calgary, Canada, as well as at other places including in front of the White House last Wednesday.

Any public opinion I can share, thru your cooperation, giving my views on these two most vital issues will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Phone Tr. 4-4562

A message from Rev. Ashton Jones, 3640 N. Denton Ave., S. San Gabriel, Calif. who has been a "non-violent" fighter for Freedom, Justice. and Brotherhood for all mankind for the past 30 years. The story of my latest encounter is graphically told in the Christian Century article below. This case was ended May 25th. 1965, when I was given an Executive Clemcency.

I am terribly distressed by our country's increasing military involvement in Vietnam. I along with millions believe it is wrong, politically, militarily, and morally. What is the use of winning victories for Civil Rights for our minority people if we are going to esculate the WAR in Vietnam whereby we will all be destroyed by nuclear bombs ?

I agree with Dr. Benjamin Spock who said this in a recent address:--

WRITE the PRESIDENT NOW TO STOP the WAR in VIETNAM

Our government has repeatedly said we are fighting for the freedom of South Vietnam. But the fact is that for ten years we have supported there one of the most tyrannical and cruel governments of modern times. The dictator named Diem cancelled the 1956 election specified by the Geneva agreement, in which it was expected that the South Vietnamese would vote to join North Vietnam. He also cancelled the village elections and deposed the village chiefs. He muzzled all opposition in the press. He oppressed the Buddhists who are a great majority of the people. He instituted torture in a wholesale search for disloyalty and he filled the jails to overflowing. He never won support of the ordinary people; he progressively alienated and outraged them. He was assassinated a year ago, but the governments which have followed one after the other — have been dictatorships too.

Beginnings of the Revolt

Our officials claim the aggression comes from North Vietnam. But according to impartial observers, the revolt against the dictatorship of Diem was begun by resentful South Vietnamese people and has continued to be carried on mainly by them. Only later did North Vietnam begin providing assistance. Mostly the rebels have used American arms which they captured, or which deserters have brought with them. Even the White Paper recently put out by our government — when read candidly — fails to prove any large influx of arms or recruits from the North.

The South Vietnamese army, with our support, has destroyed whole villages, burned crops, confined the people in strategic hamlets, tortured them to extract information. It has been progressively beaten back by a guerrilla force which is only one-fifth its size. This shows how little the people support it.

More recently our own American planes have been bombing, gassing, burning the rebels and the villagers of South Vietnam because they continue to resist. Now in our frustration, we have extended the bombing to North Vietnam.

Our support of harsh tyrants, our participation in the killing of people who are fighting against them, our step-by-step escalation of the war, have been unworthy of a nation which is supposed to stand for freedom and justice and peace. The fact that a majority of our adversaries are communists and the fact that they also have used terror and assassination does not excuse us.

We believe that democracy has more to offer to humanity than communism does — in dignifying the individual and enhancing his capacity to contribute to the common welfare. But our government's cause in Vietnam makes the uncommitted peoples around the world scorn us and our democratic pretensions. Even people in the nations allied with us are shocked by our arrogant violence as you can learn if you read foreign press reports.

In addition, we have been risking the destruction of the world by nuclear war.

Saigon Loses Support

For ten years, the Saigon government has been progressively losing support and for eight years it has been progressively losing the war. Yet the officials of our State and Defense Departments — who have advised Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson — have never been able to admit that they were wrong, wrong in their understanding of the Vietnamese people's feelings, wrong about the character and support of the governments involved, wrong about the nature of the guerrilla warfare. Yet after each reversal — every few months — an official has visited Vietnam, come back with an optimistic statement and recommended a further escalation of the war. It was exactly the same story which finally led up to the total defeat of a large French army in 1954, with 170,000 casualties, before we stepped in to take our turn.

The truth is that we have lost the war because we have tried to contain communism with an unscrupulous government and an army — just as we did in other places before — instead of being guided by the people's needs. And we will never be able to snatch victory out of defeat at the last minute by looking for other nations to blame and other nations to bomb.

A Distorted View of Reality

Now I want to add that it would be unfair to leave the implication that all the misunderstandings and mistakes have been governmental. A large fraction of our people have fallen victim of a psychological aberration, a distorted view of reality, in which they are always ready to ascribe all aggression to communists and to see ourselves as blameless. This is an exaggerated example of a general, human mechanism which is latent in all of us — to excuse ourselves from uncomfortable guilt.

But I warn you, it is the most dangerous aspect of our species. Over the ages it has been the basis of racial hatred, religious persecution, tribal war, national wars and the present cold war. It is much more perilous today because of the nuclear missiles which are aimed at this moment at most of the large cities in Europe and America, waiting for bluff or suspicion or panic to pull the trigger. When we exaggerate the hostile intentions of our adversaries, when we ignore the frightening effect on them of our own threats and maneuvers, we put ourselves and the whole world in terrible jeopardy. We can no longer afford ourselves this childish indulgence. We have no right — just because we are the most powerful nation on earth — blandly to ignore the truth that does not suit us, to wrap ourselves in self-righteousness, to assume that we are to decide how the world is to be arranged. Neither the rest of the world nor God has granted us this right. . .

We most earnestly plead that our government not insist that a settlement be built around the discredited Saigon regime and that the Vietcong not be excluded from the negotiations. Either of these conditions might effectively block any solution. A formula must be found which will allow the Vietnamese people — not the U.S. — to choose their government.

WRITE the PRESIDENT NOW TO STOP the WAR in VIETNAM

EXCERPTS FROM ARTICLE IN AN ECUMENICAL WEEKLY

January 22, 1964

The Christian Century

On "Justice, Southern Style," by John Gillies, director of audio-visuals for the Presbyterian, U.S., permanent committee on television, radio and audio-visuals, headquarters in Atlanta.

CONVICTED of disturbing divine worship and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment, a 67-year-old minister has spent the past four months in the Fulton county (Georgia) jail, most of the time in solitary confinement. He is Georgia-born Ashton Bryan Jones, whose 40-odd years of mostly itinerant ministry have been often controversial.

On June 30 Ashton Jones visited First Baptist Church, accompanied by two students—one white, one Negro. When he arrived at the church with his friends around 10 a.m. he was advised that Negroes could be seated only in an auxiliary "overflow" auditorium. He protested that this arrangement represented segregation and that he wished to worship in the sanctuary with his friends, but he was told that official church "practice" would not allow him to do so.

Jones maintains that he was manhandled; defense witnesses testified that he was dragged down the steps and that his "shouts" were calls for help. Reportedly, a police car was stationed across the street, but no police appeared on the scene and Jones was not arrested. With his coat off, his pants torn, his shirt soiled and his tie disarranged, he remained seated on the church steps as members left the sanctuary.

Ashton Jones testified that he was attacked three times during the morning and that at the time of the evening arrest one officer twisted his wrist with great force and both officers dragged him to the car. At 6:15 Jones returned to the church with the two students and another Negro student. The four tried to enter through a side door, telling ushers who barred their way that they wished to visit the chapel (a sign outside says PRAY AND MEDITATE—OPEN TO ALL). They met the associate minister and conversed and prayed together on the steps. Later, finding an unguarded entrance, the four entered the vestibule to the chapel; some sat down; a student began reading aloud from the Bible. The senior minister, Roy A. McLain, appeared in a brief confrontation during which Scripture passages were exchanged and the visitors were asked to leave. One of the students was pushed ("gently, not violently," it was agreed on both sides) toward the door by the minister.

Then other church officials took over and forcefully encouraged the group to leave. One girl was pushed through a door; she lost her footing and fell on the concrete pavement. Two plain clothesmen appeared, challenged Jones, showed their badges and placed him under arrest. Jones asked to see a warrant and was told that none was needed. He tried to sit down, but was dragged to a nearby unmarked car. Some reports say he resisted arrest by kicking and biting an officer. Television cameramen, apparently alerted, were on hand; they tried to take pictures, but church officials blocked their way.

Jones was brought up for trial before a jury in Fulton county superior court on Aug. 26. He was tried under Title 26, Georgia Code, Section 6901, which states: ". . . any person who shall, by cursing or using profane or obscene language, or by being intoxicated or otherwise indecently acting, interrupt or in any manner disturb a congregation of persons lawfully assembled for divine service, and until they are dispersed from such place of worship, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor." The words "otherwise indecently acting" were deleted from the indictment.

This Georgia statute dates back to 1792 and was revised in 1866. It states that sentence shall not exceed 12 months on public works, six months in the common jail and a fine of $1,000. Jones was subjected to all three penalties, the maximum sentence allowed for such misdemeanor. Pending hearing of a motion for a new trial, bail was set at $20,000. So far it has not been raised (the $5,000 posted by the National Council of Churches' commission on religion and race was rejected "as an act of judicial discretion" because it was not disclosed who actually put up the money).

The prosecution was led by William Boyd, solicitor general of Fulton county; the defense was handled by Donald Hallowell and Howard Moore, both Negroes. Defense costs thus far have been borne largely by the defense and legal education fund of the N.A.A.C.P.

Judge Durwood T. Pye, who presided in the trials, is an Episcopal layman. He has a reputation for strict and astute application of the law. Prior to sentencing Jones, he said,

> Few if any, in all the land of Georgia, your native land where you were born in Butler, would question your right to worship God as you see fit, with whom you see fit, under such circumstances as you see fit. Other people have the same right. They have a right to their view. They have the right to worship God as they see fit and under the circumstances that they see fit, to worship God—a segregated God in a segregated church if they please.

The defense based its case largely on the accused's constitutional rights. It showed that Ashton Jones had been able to attend worship at First Baptist Church on a Sunday when he appeared alone, but that on Sunday, June 30, he had been "discriminated against because of his associates." It raised the question whether, as an agency of the state, the court ought to retain jurisdiction of an indictment which involved "a private scheme of discrimination."

This exchange between Judge Pye and Attorney Moore took place:

> Q: Does the defendant have a right by force and violence to try and change the matter? He'd have to change it by persuasion and argument and exhortation and prayer, wouldn't he?
>
> A: That's what he has attempted to do by presenting himself, his body, in the presence of Negroes at the First Baptist Church, seeking to worship.
>
> Q: As a living sacrifice?
>
> A: I suppose that rightly it is a sacrifice.
>
> Q: The martyrs presented themselves at the stake, but not by loud talking, shouting, and sitting on the floor.
>
> A: Your Honor, I'd hate to say that the Baptist Church is the stake, because we like to think that the church is beyond discrimination.
>
> Q: Doesn't a church have the right to limit its congregation to whomever it pleases?
>
> A: It's doubtful, because as a matter of theology the church belongs to the Trinity. Theoretically, Your Honor, all human beings who would want to worship are free to go to any church or ought to be, as I think the Bible says, whosoever will, let him come.

Who is this Ashton Jones?

He is slight, wiry, gray-haired man who was born in Butler, Ga., 67 years ago. He was educated in Georgia schools and studied at Emory University in Atlanta. Though his origins were Methodist, he has since been identified as a Congregationalist and as a Quaker; he states that he is now a resident of Los Angeles county and affiliated with a Los Angeles Community Church. His ordination has been questioned by the authorities. Jones claims that he was ordained in 1930 in a small county Congregational church near Atlanta, and that the ordination sermon was preached by Witherspoon Dodge, then pastor of Atlanta's Central Congregational Church. He maintains that the reason his ordination was never registered in the denominational yearbooks is that Congregationalists had only seven churches in Georgia, were not affluent during the depression years and did not concern themselves with the formalities of yearbooks.

How has the community reacted to Jones's confinement? Pickets parade outside First Baptist Church every Sunday, distributing handbills which request that financial aid be sent to the local National Council of Churches office and suggest the names of persons to whom protest letters should be sent. The church itself is embarrassed. With more than 6,000 members, First Baptist is the largest church of any Protestant denomination in the southeast, 12th largest in the Southern Baptist Convention. It occupies a square block and multi-million dollar facilities. Roy McClain, its senior minister, appears on television every week and writes a column for the *Atlanta Constitution.* Until the current affair he had been considered a moderate on racial matters.

One positive result of the *affaire Jones* may be the opening of First Baptist's sanctuary to all, regardless of race. When kneel-in demonstrations began in Atlanta several years ago, the church's board of deacons voted 58-2 not to allow Negroes to enter the sanctuary; instead, they established the "practice" of directing Negroes to the auxiliary overflow auditorium. This "practice" has never been formalized by congregational action; church officials insist they have no set "policy" but admit that the earlier "practice" is still being followed. However, on Nov. 24, members of the congregation were advised that each member would receive through the mail a ballot for his vote on whether the church should adopt an "open door" policy. The board of deacons has agreed to abide by the results.

By and large, the Atlanta ministerial community considers Jones to be a social pariah. Its members question his motives, his method and his ministerial status; one has the impression that they would rather forget the whole affair. No action of any kind has been taken by the Atlanta or Georgia councils of churches. This ecclesiastical apathy is one of the saddest aspects of the entire case. It is a far cry from the courageous stand represented by the manifesto issued by a number of Atlanta ministers some years ago; at that time, however, only public education was threatened, not the churches.

Certain questions persist.

What about the "disturbing worship" charge? The fact is that no worship service was in progress at the time of Jones's arrest. Did First Baptist Church make a formal complaint? Officials of the congregation maintain that they merely asked the police to remove Jones from the premises. Obviously, someone from the church *did* call the police. The police who arrived were plainclothesmen, one a captain and the other a lieutenant—a highly unusual procedure to be employed in response to a routine telephone call and, as such, an indication that the matter was handled at the highest possible level. Would the state of Georgia have initiated criminal proceedings on its own? If so, on what basis could a state prosecute disturbing of worship?

What about the severity of the penalty? The maximum sentence for a misdemeanor, not for a felony, was handed down. Within the past 171 years the crime of "disturbing worship" has been before the Georgia courts only 15 times, with 12 convictions. One cannot help recalling how slow justice has been in catching up with the dynamiters in Birmingham and with the Evers assassin in Mississippi.

One wonders whether other men in history should not have been arrested for disturbing worship: Amos in Bethel; Jesus, driving the money-changers from the Temple; Paul on Mars Hill; Luther, nailing his challenge to a church door. Ashton Jones may or may not be worthy to follow in their train. But one recalls that ethical protest has rarely been politic or polite. All in all, it appears that he was arrested, convicted and severely sentenced not so much because he participated in a racial demonstration outside a church or in the corridor of a church as because he was white and, most unpardonable of all, he had been born in Georgia.

The courts may yet rule whether any church has the right to restrict its membership on racial grounds. Whatever their decision, not just First Baptist Church in Atlanta but the church universal will already have been judged and found guilty.

The Church voted by a large margin to integrate while Jones was in jail—

Excerpts from an open letter to the First Baptist Church of Atlanta, Georgia, of September 24, 1963. *from Dr. Clarence Jordan.*

You have convicted my friend, Ashton Jones.

He is guilty. You said so when you brought the charges against him for disturbing your "divine" worship. When he, with another white person and two Negro friends, sought to worship with your congregation, you were so disturbed that you refused them admission to the house of God. You testified in court that it disturbed you when Jones, after you refused admission to him and his friends, then said to the people who could get in, "Step right in, folks; worship a segregated God in a segregated church."

The jury agreed with you. The judge agreed with you.

By so convicting him, you have put him in the company of the Galilean Disturber, whom you worship. It is reported that He went into the Temple in the capital city, over-turned some church furniture and drove out those members who thought they had the right to worship Mammon in the house of God. Ashton Jones wasn't quite *that* rude, but of course he got a lighter sentence.

Disturbing divine worship is nothing new. Read the story of Elijah, Jonah, Peter, John, St. Paul and many others.

November 18, 1960

Professor K. E. Boulding
The Journal of Conflict Resolution
208 Economics Building
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Dear Professor Boulding:

Under separate cover I am mailing the paper proposed by my letter to you of June 8, 1959, and which on June 15, 1959 you indicated an interest in reading.

I apologize for being so slow. My desk, in these eventful months, has been busy. Moreover, once the "sit-in" movement caught up with a still unfinished manuscript, I had no choice but to put it aside until I could reach some conclusions about the meaning of that development.

I shall be very glad to hear from you.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

LWD:a

December 16, 1964

Mr. Peter Nemenyi
P. O. Box 771
Laurel, Miss.

Dear Mr. Nemenyi:

We are mailing you under separate cover the publications you requested: last six issues of New South plus older one on Mississippi; 3 copies of Law Enforcement in Mississippi. The statement is enclosed with publications.

Regarding information on federal statute violated by those who harass and intimidate voter registration workers, it is # 42 U.S.C., Subsection 1971 (b). See pages 47-50 of the 1963 Report of the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights: Civil Rights, which lists all the cases made by the Department of Justice under this federal statute. The Department of Justice had filed 23 cases at the time of the report. The cases are listed. Six were filed in Misxissippi.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Letter registered - 228440
Receipt requested

Peter Nemenyi
P.O. Box 771
Laurel, Miss.

12-11-1964

Southern Regional Council

Dear Friends:

Please send me the last six issues of New South plus any other Mississippi issues you see around.

Also please send me three copies of the listing of violations and murders in Mississippi (Jul 1964 + any supplement).

Enclose a bill (if necessary).

Also I'd be grateful if you would send me the information what federal statute (and paragraph) is violated by guys who harrass and intimidate voter registration workers (not voters), or conspire to do so.

Thank you very much. Yours for freedom!

Peter Nemenyi

Subsection 1971(b)
Intimidation & Reprisal
p. 47-50
Civil Rights
Report of US Com CR
1963

42 USC

12 actions
11
23
6 in Miss.

NS - 20
6
$1.20
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Miss. .40 1.20
3 Law Enf.
$2.60

Dear Mr. Watters:

12/12/63

With reference to your recent permission request, we are agreeable to your reprint, as outlined in your letter, from:

THE SOUTHERN HERITAGE by J.M.Dabbs

There is no charge for this permission. It is understood, however, that full credit will appear to the book, the author, and the publisher. Also to series and translator, if any.

Barbara Kenealy
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Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

November 26, 1963

Alfred A. Knopf Publishers Inc.
501 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Sirs:

Out of, I suppose, an abundance of technical caution, this is to request permission to use in an article by James M. Dabbs the following material from pages 20-21 of The Southern Heritage by Mr. Dabbs: "You turn off U. S. 17 and drive slowly along winding roads, sometimes clay-surfaced, sometimes the old track where in earlier days 'the slow wheel poured the sand.' You pass by fields and along great unkempt hedges left to break the sea winds, through deep woods sweet with myrtle and open spaces covered only with pines—the 'pine-barrens' of the early settlers. The sun shines, the sand spins under the car wheels, slowly you get the sense of being in a strange world. The road turns again and widens out, and there, spread before you on a slight rise, is a great grove of moss-hung live-oaks surrounding a plantation house, and, beyond, shining between the trunks of the trees, the quiet waters of the Waccamaw.

"The men who lived in scenes like this—or even faintly resembling this—behind a barrier of woods, in sunny glades on the banks of quiet rivers, had instilled in them the sense of being alone, masters of their own affairs, kings of little kingdoms. Yet the river ran by the doorstep; and from these secluded plantations, from these magic kingdoms, curtained, perhaps, oh so delicately by Spanish moss, and along these quiet rivers, the planters traded with the world. Isolated from the world and apparently independent, they were really bound to it by the periodic arrival and departure of the boat. They became accustomed, therefore, to living their own lives without realizing how dependent they were. The South developed the psychology of a folk society and the needs of an industrial society."

The book was copyrighted by you in 1958, and published Aug. 18, 1958. We will publish Mr. Dabbs's article in our magazine, The New South this month.

Thank you for your consideration.

Yours truly,

Pat Watters
Information Director

PW/mg

cc: Mr. Dabbs

February 18, 1964

Mrs. Elsa Kramer
The Mental Health Association
  of Westchester County, Inc.
29 Sterling Avenue
White Plains, New York

Dear Mrs. Kramer:

This is to acknowledge with humility and a great deal of gratitude your letter of January 20, and the appraisals for your library committee of New South and two of our publications.

This thoughtful approach and the idea itself of a library for such an organization as yours cannot but be of great value to your members and others. And we are of course happy that works of ours should be judged useful for it.

I am sending a list of our publications, and a copy of New South devoted to analysis of direct action. If we can be of service in the future please call on us.

Yours truly,

Pat Watters
Director of Information

PW/mg

Enclosure

LWD✓

the mental health association

of Westchester County, Inc.

29 Sterling Avenue, White Plains, N. Y.

WHite Plains 9-6741

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PW
I think this deserves an acknowledgment.
pls do

January 20, 1964

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

interesting
MA

Gentlemen:

Enclosed in duplicate please find reviews of

NEW SOUTH
A PSYCHIATRIC STUDY OF THE SEGREGATED SOUTHERN SCHOOLS
OBSERVATIONS IN THE NEGRO COMMUNITY OF LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

which were done by a member of our library committee.

These reviews were read before the committee and accepted for our library; we shall be most happy to place them on our shelves.

Thank you for your interest.

Sincerely,

Elsa Kramer

(Mrs.) Elsa Kramer
Sec'y
Library Comm.

K:K

NEW SOUTH (A Magazine)

Published by the Southern Regional Council of Atlanta, GA.

This small magazine deals with some big ideas. The articles called "Strictly Subjective" are refreshing and different.

It is a magazine with deep insights and mature reasoning. Lillian Smith's article on "A Semantic Journey In the South," is a gem, and June Clay's article, "Goodbye America," is heart breaking.

No matter what your race, religion, or color, this magazine seems to demand emotional maturity from its readers.

I highly recommend the magazine for everyone, for deeper understanding of not only the black-white problem, but the growing menace of hate in man.

D.M.

RECOMMENDED FOR H. H. A. LIBRARY

January - 1964

A PSYCHIATRIC STUDY OF THE SEGREGATED SOUTHERN SCHOOLS

by Robert Coles, M. D.

Published by the Anti-Defamation League and the Southern
Regional Council - July, 1963

Dr. Robert Coles is a child psychiatrist who in the past two years has been engaged in the research dealt with in this pamphlet.

In Dr. Coles's research on the effects of desegregation on both white and black children, he found many surprises. Many children, black and white were amazed at their own responses to this situation.

It seemed to gradually develop emotional maturity in many, even teachers grew in depth of understanding. There were, of course, some who did not change at all.

Recommended for all who wish to understand the problem of desegregation of public schools.

D.M.

RECOMMENDED FOR M. H. A. LIBRARY

January, 1964

RECOMMENDED FOR M. H. A. LIBRARY
January - 1964

SOME OBSERVATIONS IN THE NEGRO COMMUNITY OF LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

by Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, a noted social psychologist

Published by the Southern Regional Council - May, 1958

After interviewing various individuals in the negro community between December 21st and 28th, 1957, Dr. Clark tentatively felt that the use of federal troops to assure the attendance of nine negro students to the previously all white high school in Little Rock, had no harmful effects on the negro community.

The morale seemed to be quite high, and there was much admiration for Mrs. L C. Bates, and her firm determination that there should be no retreat in the process of school integration. Dr. Clark said the negro community had become more unified as a consequence of these recent tensions. There is some evidence that peripheral contacts with whites have become strained, but the middle-class negroes contend this was more apparent than real. They argue that there were no really genuine and meaningful contacts between the white and negro community prior to the recent tensions. The new relationship between the groups shows the negroes' unwillingness to accept inferior status.

The Arkansas Council on Human Relations are having more difficulty in getting open support, and the inter-racial Ministerial Alliance has become practically dormant. The pro-segregationists whites have seized the initiative and have intimidated the more liberal and moderate members of the committee. There are some exceptions, and their aid has been invaluable, but cannot be publically identified. Some of the negro leaders believe that the majority of the whites are determined that further incidents will not occur, and are beginning to discourage insults to negroes, and are coming to their defense.

The adkustment of the nine negro students has been extraordinary. Dr. Clark feels the students may be too optimistic. There is a possibility that some irresponsible fanatic could do them harm. This could be not only a local trajedy, but a national one. Recommended for all groups, not only as a negro problem, but a problem for the mental health of the nation. D. M.

NEW SOUTH (A Magazine)

Published by the Southern Regional Council of Atlanta, GA.

This small magazine deals with some big ideas. The articles called "Strictly Subjective" are refreshing and different.

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April 12, 1960

Mr. Ira Kaye
102½ N. Main Street
Sumter, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Kaye:

Ross Green called me yesterday and told me what he and Ed Ladd had decided about participation in your suit. These fellows get over-specialized. However, Ross told me that he was going to make clear to you that they would be in a position to help you if you got someone well versed in schools' administration to advise on the sort of text needed. Perhaps you will have someone in mind. If so, I wish you would let me know because I am going to look into a possible person who would fill Green's and Ladd's specifications.

Best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

LWD:a
CC: Benjamin Muse
D. R. Green

May 3, 1960

Mr. Ira Kaye
102½ North Main Street
Sumter, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Kaye:

I understand that you have been put in touch with Warren Gauerke, whom I would unqualifiedly recommend. Please let me know if things turn out well or not.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

LWD:a

TIME
THE WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE
January 3, 1964 Vol. 83 No. 1

ML King

THE NATION

MAN OF THE YEAR

Never Again Where He Was

(See Cover)

The jetliner left Atlanta and raced through the night toward Los Angeles. From his window seat, the black man gazed down at the shadowed outlines of the Appalachians, then leaned back against a white pillow. In the dimmed cabin light, his dark, impassive face seemed enlivened only by his big, shiny, compelling eyes. Suddenly, the plane shuddered in a pocket of severe turbulence. The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. turned a wisp of a smile to his companion and said: "I guess that's Birmingham down below."

It was, and the reminder of Vulcan's city set King to talking quietly of the events of 1963. "In 1963," he said, "there arose a great Negro disappointment and disillusionment and discontent. It was the year of Birmingham, when the civil rights issue was impressed on the nation in a way that nothing else before had been able to do. It was the most decisive year in the Negro's fight for equality. Never before had there been such a coalition of conscience on this issue."

Symbol of Revolution. In 1963, the centennial of the Emancipation Proclamation, that coalition of conscience ineradicably changed the course of U.S. life. Nineteen million Negro citizens forced the nation to take stock of itself—in the Congress as in the corporation, in factory and field and pulpit and playground, in kitchen and classroom. The U.S. Negro, shedding the thousand fears that have encumbered his generations, made 1963 the year of his outcry for equality, of massive demonstrations, of sit-ins and speeches and street fighting, of soul searching in the suburbs and psalm singing in the jail cells.

And there was Birmingham with its bombs and snarling dogs; its shots in the night and death in the streets and in the churches; its lashing fire hoses that washed human beings along slippery avenues without washing away their dignity; its men and women pinned to the ground by officers of the law.

All this was the Negro revolution. Birmingham was its main battleground, and Martin Luther King Jr., the leader of the Negroes in Birmingham, became to millions, black and white, in South and North, the symbol of that revolution—and the Man of the Year.

STAN WAYMAN—LIFE

MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. WITH THE PRESIDENT OF THE U.S.
An unprecedented coalition of conscience.

King is in many ways the unlikely leader of an unlikely organization—the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, a loose alliance of 100 or so church-oriented groups. King has neither the quiet brilliance nor the sharp administrative capabilities of the N.A.A.C.P.'s Roy Wilkins. He has none of the sophistication of the National Urban League's Whitney Young Jr., lacks Young's experience in dealing with high echelons of the U.S. business community. He has neither the inventiveness of CORE's James Farmer nor the raw militancy of SNICK's John Lewis nor the bristling wit of Author James Baldwin. He did not make his mark in the entertainment field, where talented Negroes have long been prominent, or in the sciences and professions where Negroes have, almost unnoticed, been coming into their own (*see color pages*). He earns no more money than some plumbers ($10,000 a year), and possesses little in the way of material things.

He presents an unimposing figure: he is 5 ft. 7 in., weighs a heavy-chested 173 lbs., dresses with funereal conservatism (five of six suits are black, as are most of his neckties). He has very little sense of humor. He never heard of Y. A. Tittle or George Shearing, but he can discourse by the hour about Thoreau, Hegel, Kant and Gandhi.

King preaches endlessly about nonviolence, but his protest movements often lead to violence. He himself has been stabbed in the chest, and physically attacked three more times; his home has been bombed three times, and he has been pitched into jail 14 times. His mail brings him a daily dosage of opinion in which he is by turn vilified and glorified. One letter says: "This isn't a threat but a promise—your head will be blown off as sure as Christ made green apples." But another ecstatically calls him a "Moses, sent to lead his people to the Promised Land of first-class citizenship."

Cadence. Some cynics call King "De Lawd." He does have an upper-air way about him, and, for a man who has earned fame with speeches, his metaphors can be downright embarrassing. For Negroes, he says, "the word 'wait' has been a tranquilizing Thalidomide," giving "birth to an ill-formed infant of frustration." Only by "following the cause of tender-heartedness" can man "matriculate into the university of eternal life." Segregation is "the adultery of an illicit intercourse between injustice and immorality," and it "cannot be cured by the Vaseline of gradualism."

Yet when he mounts the platform or pulpit, the actual words seem unimportant. And King, by some quality of that limpid voice or by some secret of cadence, exercises control as can few others over his audiences, black or white. He has proved this ability on countless occasions, ranging from the Negroes' huge summer March on Washington to a little meeting one recent Friday night in Gadsden, Ala. There, the exchange went like this:

King: I hear they are beating you!

Response: Yes, yes.

King: I hear they are cursing you!

Response: Yes, yes.

King: I hear they are going into your homes and doing nasty things and beating you!

Response: Yes, yes.

King: Some of you have knives, and I ask you to put them up. Some of you may have arms, and I ask you to put them up. Get the weapon of nonviolence, the breastplate of righteousness, the armor of truth, and just keep marching.

Few can explain the extraordinary King mystique. Yet he has an indescribable capacity for empathy that is the touchstone of leadership. By deed and by preachment, he has stirred in his people a Christian forbearance that nourishes hope and smothers injustice. Says Atlanta's Negro Minister Ralph D. Abernathy, whom King calls "my dearest friend and cellmate": "The people make Dr. King great. He articulates the longings, the hopes, the aspirations of his people in a most earnest and profound manner. He is a humble man, down to earth, honest. He has proved his commitment to Judaeo-Christian ideals. He seeks to save the nation and its soul, not just the Negro."

Angry Memories. Whatever his greatness, it was thrust upon him. He was born on Jan. 15 nearly 35 years ago, at a time when the myth of the subhuman Negro flourished, and when as cultivated an observer as H. L. Mencken could write that "the educated Negro of today is a failure, not because he meets insuperable difficulties in life, but because he is a Negro. His brain is not fitted for the higher forms of mental effort; his ideals, no matter how laboriously he is trained and sheltered, remain those of a clown."

AP

MAN OF THE YEAR GOING TO JAIL IN BIRMINGHAM (LEFT: ABERNATHY)

A Christian forbearance that nourishes hope and smothers injustice.

Mencken had never met the King family of Atlanta. King's maternal grandfather, the Rev. A. D. Williams, was one of Georgia's first N.A.A.C.P. leaders, helped organize a boycott against an Atlanta newspaper that had disparaged Negro voters. His preacher father was in the forefront of civil rights battles aimed at securing equal salaries for Negro teachers and the abolition of Jim Crow elevators in the Atlanta courthouse.

As a boy, Martin Luther King Jr. suffered those cumulative experiences in discrimination that demoralize and outrage human dignity. He still recalls the curtains that were used on the dining cars of trains to separate white from black. "I was very young when I had my first experience in sitting behind the curtain," he says. "I felt just as if a curtain had come down across my whole life. The insult of it I will never forget." On another occasion, he and his schoolteacher were riding a bus from Macon to Atlanta when the driver ordered them to give up their seats to white passengers. "When we didn't move right away, the driver started cursing us out and calling us black sons of bitches. I decided not to move at all, but my teacher pointed out that we must obey the law. So we got up and stood in the aisle the whole 90 miles to Atlanta. It was a night I'll never forget. I don't think I have ever been so deeply angry in my life."

Ideals & Technique. Raised in the warmth of a tightly knit family, King developed from his earliest years a raw-nerved sensitivity that bordered on self-destruction. Twice, before he was 13, he tried to commit suicide. Once his brother, "A. D.," accidentally knocked his grandmother unconscious when he slid down a banister. Martin thought she was dead, and in despair ran to a second-floor window and jumped out —only to land unhurt. He did the same thing, with the same result, on the day his grandmother died.

A bright student, he skipped through high school and at 15 entered Atlanta's Negro Morehouse College. His father wanted him to study for the ministry. King himself thought he wanted medicine or the law. "I had doubts that religion was intellectually respectable. I revolted against the emotionalism of Negro religion, the shouting and the stamping. I didn't understand it and it embarrassed me." At Morehouse, King searched for "some intellectual basis for a social philosophy." He read and reread Thoreau's essay, *Civil Disobedience,* concluded that the ministry was the only framework in which he could properly position his growing ideas on social protest.

At Crozer Theological Seminary in Chester, Pa., King built the underpinnings of his philosophy. Hegel and Kant impressed him, but a lecture on Gandhi transported him, sent him foraging insatiably into Gandhi's books. "From my background," he says, "I gained my regulating Christian ideals. From Gandhi I learned my operational technique."

Montgomery. The first big test of King's philosophy—or of his operating technique—came in 1955, after he had married a talented young soprano named Coretta Scott and accepted the pastorate of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery, Ala.

On Dec. 1 of that year, a seamstress named Rosa Parks boarded a Montgomery bus and took a seat. As the bus continued along its route, picking up more passengers, the Negroes aboard rose on the driver's orders to give their seats to white people. When the driver told Mrs. Parks to get up, she refused. "I don't really know why I wouldn't move," she said later. "There was no plot or plan at all. I was just tired from shopping. My feet hurt." She was arrested and fined $10.

For some reason, that small incident triggered the frustrations of Montgomery's Negroes, who for years had bent subserviently beneath the prejudices of the white community. Within hours, the Negroes were embarked upon a bus boycott that was more than 99% effective, almost ruined Montgomery's bus line. The boycott committee soon became the Montgomery Improvement Association, with Martin Luther King Jr. as president. His leadership was more inspirational than administrative; he is, as an observer says, "more at home with a conception than he is with the details of its application." King's home was bombed, and when his enraged people seemed ready to take to the streets in a riot of protest, he controlled them with his calm preaching of nonviolence. King became world-famous (TIME cover, Feb. 18, 1957), and in less than a year the Supreme Court upheld an earlier order forbidding Jim Crow seating in Alabama buses.*

Albany. Montgomery was one of the first great battles won by the Negro in the South, and for a while after it was won everything seemed anticlimactic to King. When the sit-ins and freedom-ride movements gained momentum, King's S.C.L.C. helped organize and support them. But King somehow did not seem very efficient, and his apparent lack of imagination was to bring him to his lowest ebb in the Negro movement. In December 1961, King joined a mass protest demonstration in Albany, Ga., was arrested, and dramatically declared that he would stay in jail until Albany consented to desegregate its public facilities. But just two days after his arrest, King came out on bail. The Albany movement collapsed, and King was bitterly criticized for helping to kill it. Today he admits mistakes in Albany.

"Looking back over it," he says, "I'm sorry I was bailed out. I didn't understand at the time what was happening. We thought that the victory had been won. When we got out, we discovered it was all a hoax. We had lost a real opportunity to redo Albany, and we lost an initiative that we never regained."

But King also learned a lesson in Albany. "We attacked the political power structure instead of the economic power structure," he says. "You don't win against a political power structure where you don't have the votes. But you can win against an economic power structure when you have the economic power to make the difference between a merchant's profit and loss."

Birmingham. It was while he was in his post-Albany eclipse that King began planning for his most massive assault on the barricades of segregation. The tar-

LETTER FROM A BIRMINGHAM JAIL

While Martin Luther King Jr. was in Birmingham's city jail last April, a group of white clergymen wrote a public statement criticizing him for "unwise and untimely" demonstrations. King wrote a reply—on pieces of toilet paper, the margins of newspapers, and anything else he could get his hands on—and smuggled it out to an aide in bits and pieces. Although in the tumble of events then and since, it never got the notice it deserved, it may yet live as a classic expression of the Negro revolution of 1963. Excerpts from the letter, which was addressed to "My Dear Fellow Clergymen":

WE have waited for more than 340 years for our constitutional and God-given rights. The nations of Asia and Africa are moving with jetlike speed toward the goal of political independence, and we still creep at horse-and-buggy pace toward the gaining of a cup of coffee at a lunch counter. I guess it is easy for those who have never felt the stinging darts of segregation to say "wait."

But when you have seen vicious mobs lynch your mothers and fathers at will and drown your sisters and brothers at whim; when you have seen hate-filled policemen curse, kick, brutalize and even kill your black brothers and sisters; when you suddenly find your tongue twisted and your speech stammering as you seek to explain to your six-year-old daughter why she can't go to the public amusement park that has just been advertised on television, and see tears welling up in her little eyes when she is told that "Funtown" is closed to colored children, and see the depressing clouds of inferiority begin to form in her little mental sky, and see her begin to distort her little personality by unconsciously developing a bitterness toward white people; when you are humiliated day in and day out by nagging signs reading "white" and "colored," when your first name becomes "nigger" and your middle name becomes "boy" (however old you are) and your last name becomes "John," and when your wife and mother are never given the respected title "Mrs."; when you are harried by day and haunted by night by the fact that you are a Negro, living constantly at tiptoe stance, never quite knowing what to expect next, and plagued with inner fears and outer resentments; when you are forever fighting a degenerating sense of "nobodyness"—then you will understand why we find it difficult to wait.

•

In your statement you asserted that our actions, even though peaceful, must be condemned because they precipitate violence. Isn't this like condemning the robbed man because his possession of money precipitated the evil act of robbery? Isn't this like condemning Socrates because his unswerving commitment to truth and his philosophical delvings precipitated the misguided popular mind to make him drink the hemlock? Isn't this like condemning Jesus because his unique God-consciousness and never-ceasing devotion to God's will precipitated the evil act of the Crucifixion?

•

The question is not whether we will be extremist but what kind of extremist will we be. Will we be extremists for hate or will we be extremists for love? Will we be extremists for the preservation of injustice —or will we be extremists for the cause of justice? In that dramatic scene on Calvary's hill, three men were crucified for the same crime —the crime of extremism. Two were extremists for immorality, and thus fell below their environment. The other, Jesus Christ, was an extremist for love, truth and goodness, and thereby rose above his environment. So, after all, maybe the South, the nation and the world are in dire need of creative extremists.

•

Before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth, we were here. Before the pen of Jefferson etched across the pages of history the majestic words of the Declaration of Independence, we were here. For more than two centuries, our foreparents labored in this country without wages; they made cotton "king," and they built the homes of their masters in the midst of brutal injustice and shameful humiliation—and yet out of a bottomless vitality, they continued to thrive and develop. If the inexpressible cruelties of slavery could not stop us, the opposition we now face will surely fail. We will win our freedom because the sacred heritage of our nation and the eternal will of God are embodied in our echoing demands.

---

* The desegregation order still holds, but older Montgomery Negroes have since reverted to a somewhat loose pattern of segregated seating, rarely, for example, will a white rider and a Negro sit beside each other.

get: Birmingham, citadel of blind, diehard segregation. King's lieutenant, Wyatt Tee Walker, has explained the theory that governs King's planning: "We've got to have a crisis to bargain with. To take a moderate approach, hoping to get white help, doesn't work. They nail you to the cross, and it saps the enthusiasm of the followers. You've got to have a crisis."

The Negroes made their crisis, but it was no spur-of-the-moment matter. King himself went to Birmingham to conduct workshops in nonviolent techniques. He recruited 200 people who were willing to go to jail for the cause, carefully planned his strategy in ten meetings with local Negro leaders. Then, declaring that Birmingham is the "most thoroughly segregated big city in the U.S.," he announced early in 1963 that he would lead demonstrations there until "Pharaoh lets God's people go."

Awaiting King in Birmingham was Public Safety Commissioner Theophilus Eugene ("Bull") Connor, a man who was to become a symbol of police brutality yet who, in fact, merely reflected the seething hatreds in a city where acts of violence were as common as chitlins and ham hocks. As it happened, Bull Connor was running for mayor against a relative moderate, Albert Boutwell. To avoid giving campaign fuel to Connor, King waited until after the April 2 election. Between Jan. 16 and March 29, he launched himself into a whirlwind speaking tour, made 28 speeches in 16 cities across the nation.

Moving into Birmingham in the first week of April, King and his group began putting their plans to work. Bull Connor, who had lost the election but refused to relinquish power, sent his spies into the Negro community to seek information. Fearing that their phones were tapped, King and his friends worked up a code. He became "J.F.K.," Ralph Abernathy "Dean Rusk," Birmingham Preacher Fred Shuttlesworth "Bull," and Negro Businessman John Drew "Pope John." Demonstrators were called "baptismal candidates," and the whole operation was labeled "Project C"—for "Confrontation."

The protest began. Day after day, Negro men, women and children in their Sunday best paraded cheerfully downtown to be hauled off to jail for demonstrating. The sight and sound of so many people filling his jail so triumphantly made Bull Connor nearly apoplectic. He arrested them at lunch counters and in the streets, wherever they gathered. Still they came, rank on rank. At length, on Tuesday, May 7, 2,500 Negroes poured out of church, surged through the police lines and swarmed downtown. Connor furiously ordered the fire hoses turned on. Armed with clubs, cops beat their way into the crowds. An armored car menacingly bulldozed the milling throngs. Fire hoses swept them down the streets. In all, the Birmingham demonstrations resulted in the jailing of more than 3,300 Negroes, including King himself.

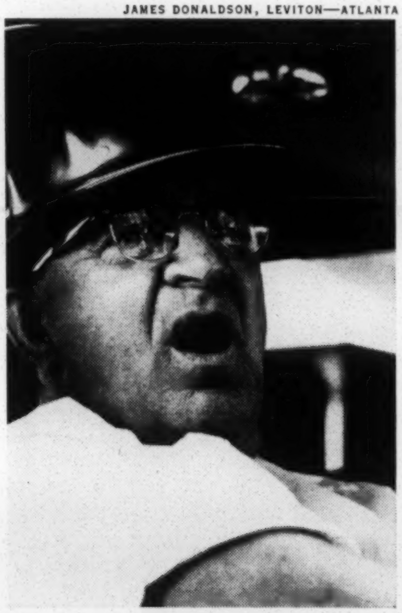
The Response. The Negroes had created their crisis—and Connor had made it a success. "The civil rights movement," said President Kennedy in a meeting later with King, "owes Bull Connor as much as it owes Abraham Lincoln." That was at best an oversimplification; nevertheless, because of Connor, the riots seared the front pages of the world press, outraged millions of people. Everywhere, King's presence, in the pulpit or at rallies, was demanded. But while he preached nonviolence, violence spread. "Freedom Walker" William Moore was shot and killed in Alabama. Mississippi's N.A.A.C.P. Leader Medgar Evers was assassinated outside his home. There was violence in Jackson, Miss., in Cambridge, Md., in Danville, Va. In Birmingham, later in the year, a church bombing killed four Negro Sunday-school children, while two other youngsters were shot and killed the same day.

Those events awakened long-slumbering Negro resentments, from which a fresh Negro urgency drew strength. For the first time, a unanimity of purpose slammed into the Negro consciousness with the force of a fire hose. Class lines began to shatter. Middle-class Negroes, who were aspiring for acceptance by the white community, suddenly found a point of identity with Negroes at the bottom of the economic heap. Many wealthy Negroes, once reluctant to join the fight, pitched in.

Now sit-in campaigns and demonstrations erupted like machine-gun fire in every major city in the North, as well as in hundreds of new places in the South. Negroes demanded better job opportunities, an end to the *de facto* school segregation that ghetto life had forced upon them. The N.A.A.C.P.'s Roy Wilkins, a calm, cool civil rights leader, lost some of his calmness and coolness. Said he: "My objectivity went out the window when I saw the picture of those cops sitting on that woman and holding her down by the throat." Wilkins promptly joined a street demonstration, got himself arrested.

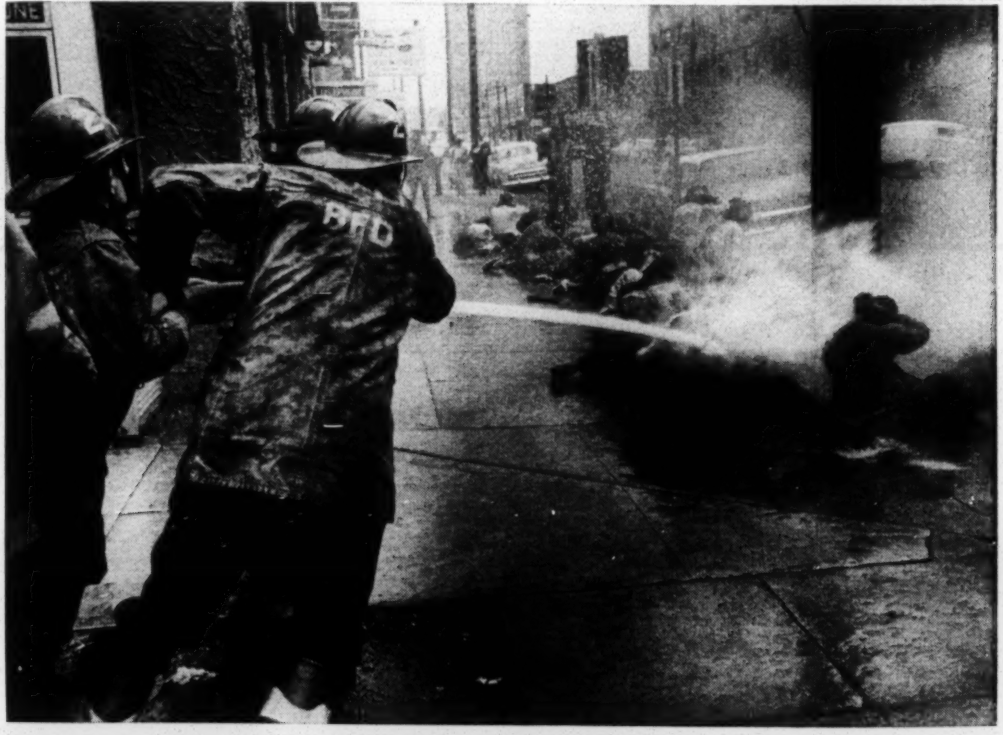
"Free at Last." Many whites also began to participate, particularly the white clergy, which cast off its lethargy as ministers, priests and rabbis tucked the Scriptures under their arms and

JAMES DONALDSON, LEVITON—ATLANTA



BULL CONNOR

CHARLES MOORE—BLACK STAR



HOSES IN BIRMINGHAM

Unwittingly, he and his city brought millions of people to the Negro's side.

marched to jails with Negroes whom they had never seen before. The Rev. Dr. Eugene Carson Blake, executive head of the United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A., declared: "Some time or other, we are all going to have to stand and be on the receiving end of a fire hose." Blake thereupon joined two dozen other clergymen in a protest march—and was arrested.

In the months following Birmingham, Negroes paraded, demonstrated, sat in, stormed and fought through civil rights sorties in 800 cities and towns in the land. The revolt's basic and startling new assumption—that the black man can read and understand the Constitution, and can demand his equal rights without fear—was not lost on Washington. President Kennedy, who had been in no great hurry to produce a civil rights bill, now moved swiftly. The Justice Department drew up a tight and tough bill, aimed particularly at voting rights, employment, and the end of segregation in public facilities.

To cap the summer's great storm of protest, the Negro leaders sponsored the now famous March on Washington. It was a remarkable spectacle, one of disorganized order, with a stateliness that no amount of planning could have produced. Some 200,000 strong, whites and blacks of all ages walked from the Washington Monument to the Lincoln Memorial. There, the Negro leaders spoke—Wilkins, A. Philip Randolph, Young and SNICK's Lewis.

But it was King who most dramatically articulated the Negro's grievances, and it was he whom those present, as well as millions who watched on television, would remember longest. "When we let freedom ring," he cried, "when we let it ring from every village and every hamlet, from every state and every city, we will be able to speed up that day when all of God's children, black men and white men, Jews and Gentiles, Protestants and Catholics, will be able to join hands and sing, in the words of the old Negro spiritual,

> *"Free at last,*
> *Free at last.*
> *Thank God Almighty,*
> *We are free at last."*

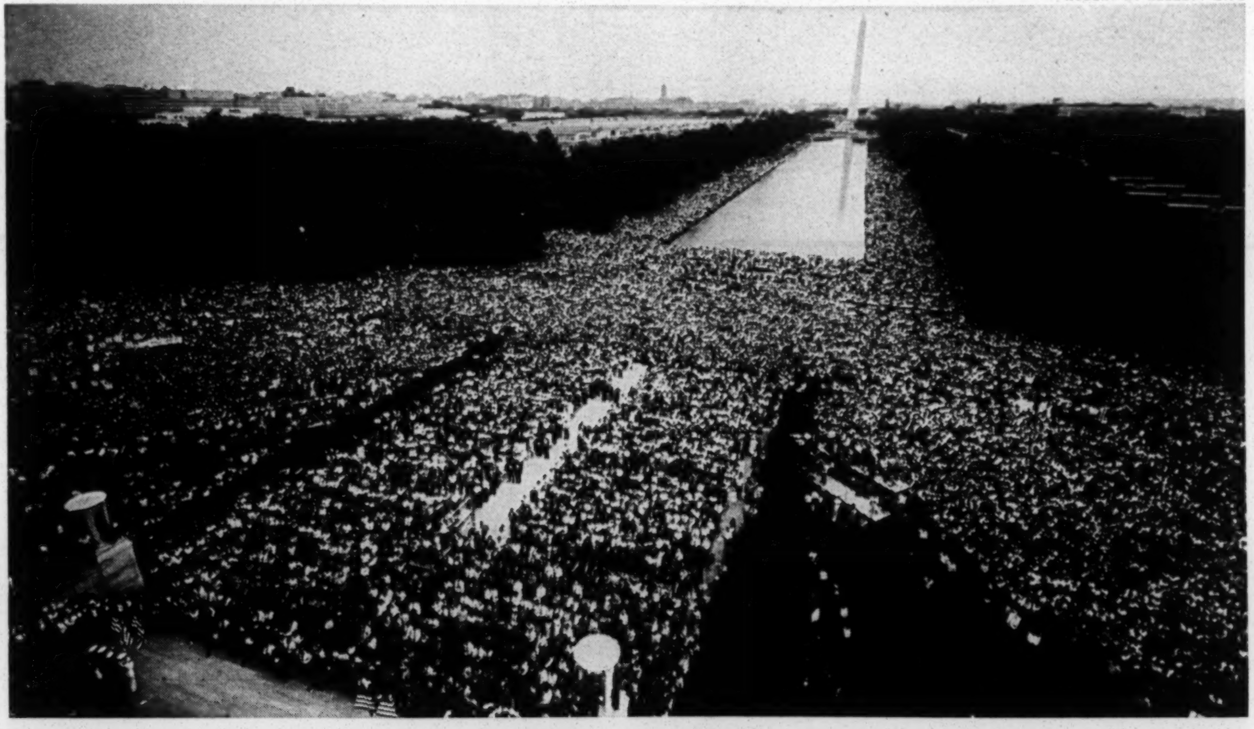
Even the Unions. The march made irreversible all that had gone before in the year of the Negro revolution. In that year, the Negroes made more gains than they had achieved in any year since the end of the Civil War. A speedup in school integration in the South brought to 1,141 the number of desegregated school districts. In the North, city after city re-examined *de facto* school segregation and set up plans to redress the balance. In 300 cities in the South, public facilities—from swimming pools to restaurants—were integrated, and in scores of cities across the nation, leaders established biracial committees as a start toward resolving local inequities.

New job opportunities opened nearly everywhere, as the nation's businesses sent out calls for qualified Negro help—and, finding a shortage, began training programs for unskilled Negroes. Banks, supermarkets, hotels and department stores upgraded Negro employees. In Philadelphia, Cleveland and New York, pressure on the A.F.L.-C.I.O. construction unions—the most notorious Jim Crow organizations in the North—produced progress toward training of Negro apprentices. San Francisco's tile setters, Memphis' rubber workers and St. Louis' bricklayers opened their union rolls to willing beginners. Television and Madison Avenue blossomed with Negro actors and ad models in "non-Negro" roles. In Denver, Sears, Roebuck & Co., which hitherto had had one Negro employee (dusting shelves), hired 19 more Negroes for a variety of jobs. To varying degrees it was the same way in Houston, at Grant's five and ten, and in San Francisco, where Tidewater Oil took on a Negro for executive training. Even in the South, the job situation improved. Negroes began moving into professional positions in North Carolina's state government. Three Nashville banks agreed to hire Negroes in clerical positions, and some white-collar jobs opened in South Carolina.

Still, for every tortuous inch gained, there are miles of progress left to be covered. There remain 1,888 Southern school districts where segregation is the rule—and scores of other districts where desegregation sits uneasily in token form. Though Montgomery buses are technically integrated, the city's other public facilities still are not. Team sports are still carefully segregated in a large number of Southern institutions; the NBC television network recently canceled coverage of the annual Blue-Gray football game because Negroes are not eligible to participate. Only 22 states have enforceable fair-employment laws on the books. And not counting Mississippi, where there is a total absence of integrated public facilities, those in other Southern states are so spotty and inconsistent (a downtown lunch counter, yes; the city swimming pool, no) that it is hard for a Negro nowadays to know where he may go and where he may not.

Backlash. In general, housing is still the Negro's toughest barrier. Here and there—for example, in Denver's Park

ROBERT W. KELLEY—LIFE



THE WASHINGTON MARCH

A spectacle of disorganized order, with a stateliness that no amount of planning could have produced.

JOHN LOENGARD—LIFE

MOURNING MEDGAR EVERS
"I hear they are beating you."

Hill residential section, where Negro home buying at first created flurries of panic—colored families have been able to move into white sections with little trouble. But the major metropolitan areas of Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Washington and Los Angeles continue to fill up at the heart with Negroes while whites form a suburban collar on the outside. California used to pride itself on its progressive attitude, and boasts a fair-housing law on the books to prove it. Now it has been struck with a campaign by the 40,000-member California Real Estate Association to nullify the law.

The white counterattack in California reflects one natural consequence of the Negro's militant position: a backlash reaction, derived from the notion that "the Negro is pushing too far, too fast," and that he is also threatening the unskilled white man's job security. James P. Mitchell, Eisenhower's onetime Labor Secretary, now San Francisco's human-relations coordinator and a friend of the Negro feels that "militancy could quite easily antagonize important people who are now prepared or preparing to do something. What Negroes have to remember is something they tend to forget: that they are a minority, and that they can only achieve what they want with the support of the majority." Says Los Angeles Housewife Maureen Hartman: "I don't see why the Negroes are weeping and wailing. This is not Birmingham. They can go anywhere. They can vote, hold good jobs, eat in the best restaurants. Just what do they expect from us?"

Re-examination. What the Negroes expect, and what they are getting to a degree that would have been astonishing at the start of 1963, is a change of attitude. "A lot of people," says Chicago's Negro Baptist Minister Arthur Brazier, "are re-examining their motives. Even if this means that a lot of hidden prejudices have been uncovered in Northerners, good will be gained from the fact that Americans have been forced to act on days other than Brotherhood Days and Weeks."

Often the changes in attitudes are tiny in scope but broad in meaning. No longer do the starters at Miami's municipal golf courses ask a trio of white men if they will accept a Negro fourth; they merely assign the Negro, and the foursome heads onto the course. A New York adoption agency is asking white families to take Negro children. Louise Morgan, a former Chicago advertising executive, says: "I had conned myself into thinking I was a liberal. The rude awakening occurred less than a year ago, when a Negro writer and his family sought an apartment in my building and were turned down. I had met him. He was bright and a gentleman. Yet I didn't lift a finger to help him. That's all changed now." In California, Real Estate Dealer Richard S. Hallmark quit his job in protest over the commonly accepted methods of restricting Negro house buying. "I had never sold to a Negro family in my life, but it grated on my conscience," he says. "I'm tired of people telling me they don't give a goddam about the law and that they're just not going to sell or rent to 'niggers.' I'm not a martyr or a crusader, but this made me ashamed. The colored people are here to stay, so we might as well get used to it."

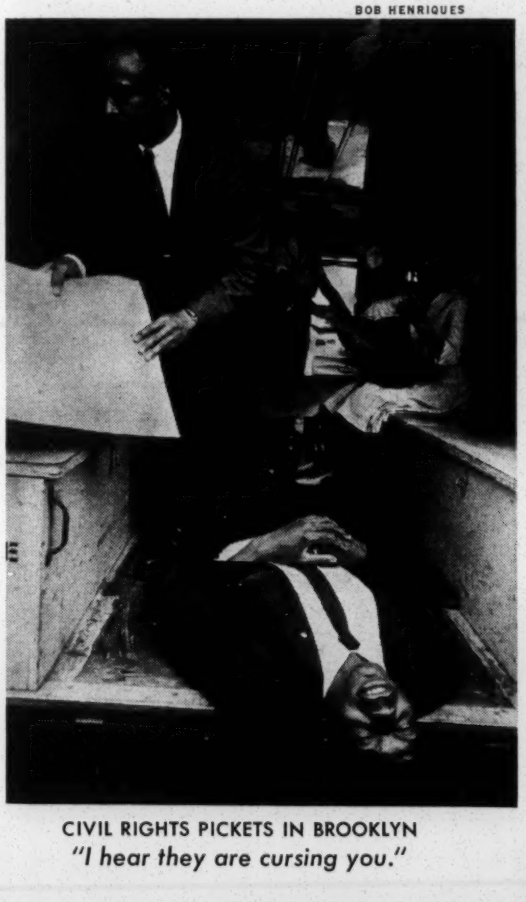
In addition to marching in demonstrations, clergymen are welcoming Negroes to their all-white congregations in many places, and are mounting mail campaigns to Congress in support of the civil rights bill. Several Roman Catholic archdioceses now require a specific number of sermons on race relations. The National Council of Churches has budgeted $300,000 to support civil rights activities.

A Different Image. The most striking aspect of the revolt, however, is the change in Negroes themselves. The Invisible Man has now become plainly visible—in bars, restaurants, boards of education, city commissions, civic committees, theaters and mixed social activities, as well as in jobs. Says Mississippi's N.A.A.C.P. President Aaron Henry: "There has been a re-evaluation of our slave philosophy that permitted us to be satisfied with the leftovers at the back door rather than demand a full serving at the family dinner table." With this has come a new pride in race. Explains Dr. John R. Larkins, a Negro consultant in North Carolina's Department of Public Welfare: "Negroes have a feeling of self-respect that I've never seen in all my life. They are more sophisticated now. They have begun to think, to form positive opinions of themselves. There's none of that defeatism. The American Negro has a different image of himself." Moreover, says U.C.L.A.'s Negro Psychiatrist J. Alfred Cannon, "We've got to look within ourselves for some of the answers. We must be able to identify with ourselves as Negroes. Most Negro crimes of violence are directed against other Negroes; it's a way of expressing the Negro's self-hatred. Nonviolent demonstrations are a healthy way of channeling these feelings. But they won't be effective unless the Negro accepts his own identity."

Where most Negroes once deliberately ignored their African beginnings and looked down on the blacks of that continent, many now identify strongly with Africa—though not to the point where they would repudiate their American loyalties—and take pride in the emergence of the new nations there. Some Negro women are affecting African-style hairdos; Negroes are decorating their homes with paintings and sculpture that reflect interest in African culture. There has been a decline in sales of "whitening" creams, hair straighteners and pomades, which for years found a big market among Negroes obsessed with ridding themselves of their racial identity.

The Lull. There has been an inevitable lull in visible civil rights activity since the March on Washington, and this has disheartened some Negroes. Says Richard L. Banks, secretary of the Governor's advisory committee on civil rights in Massachusetts: "When the Negroes are not in the streets any more, I'm awfully afraid that some of the people who responded will forget it." But the lull is deceptive, and it is probably best described by James Baldwin. Says he: "This lull is like a football hud-

BOB HENRIQUES



CIVIL RIGHTS PICKETS IN BROOKLYN
"I hear they are cursing you."

dle. People are reassessing. They are planning. We will flush the villain out."

In fact, most Negro leaders are waiting for the outcome of the civil rights bill in Congress, and are counseling patience until at least the end of this month. They are also carefully gauging the position of Lyndon Johnson. So far, the President's resolute support of the civil rights bill has been encouraging. Says the Rev. L. Sylvester Odom of Denver's African Methodist Episcopal Church: "Personally I wouldn't be surprised if President Johnson gets more out of Congress than President Kennedy could have. He may not get as deeply into the hearts of the people, but he may do pretty well with the Congress, and after all that is what counts." Agrees Virginia-born Social Psychologist Thomas Pettigrew: "Johnson will be tougher with the South. He knows them. Kennedy treated the South as if it were South Boston. As a Southerner, I know damn well you don't treat the South that way. Johnson won't play patty-cake with them."

Martin Luther King Jr. has already met with President Johnson, and he is similarly optimistic. "I've had a good deal of contact with him in the past several years," says King. "He means business. I think we can expect even more from him than we have had up to now. I have implicit confidence in the man, and unless he betrays his past actions, we will proceed on the basis that we have in the White House a man who is deeply committed to help us."

Thus the support of the President for a strong civil rights bill provides a basis for high Negro hopes. Though Negro leaders acknowledge that laws do not change people's hearts, they want the satisfaction of knowing that a federal law supports them in, for example, their demands for equal voting rights and the right to share public accommodations with white men. If the civil rights bill circumvents these specifics, or if it should fail to pass altogether, the leaders are determined to push their revolution all the more strongly in 1964.

The Year Ahead. Some believe that demonstrations may have passed their peak of effectiveness. Says Boston N.A.A.C.P. Leader Tom Atkins: "One of the problems with these damn demonstrations is that you have to keep making them more exciting." But among those who do not agree is Martin Luther King Jr., and his preparations for 1964 are well under way. "More and more," he says, "I have come to feel that our next attack will have to be more than just getting a lunch counter integrated or a department store to take down discriminatory signs. I feel we will have to assault the whole system of segregation in a community."

King's most intensive efforts will be centered on Alabama and Mississippi, "because there the problem is greatest. The Negro suffers more and more. How to deliver an all-out attack? This is what we have to think about. I'm thinking now in terms of thousands and thousands of people. They would have to be students, mainly because, for financial reasons, working adults find it difficult to remain in jail." Very soon King may press an offensive in Danville, Va., which, he says, is "the most difficult immediate situation we face. The town has a notorious record of police brutality. I don't agree that there has to be violence in the future, but this will depend on events. For instance, if a filibuster in Congress stands in the way of meaningful legislation, the Negro could be driven to despair and violence."

King's mission is to turn that potential for violence into successful, direct, nonviolent action, and he works at the job 20 hours a day. He has moved back with his wife and four children to Atlanta, where he shares the pulpit of the Ebenezer Baptist Church with his father. His house, near the church, is an old, two-story, four-bedroom place. Paintings with African themes and a photograph of Gandhi hang on the walls. There is a threadbare scatter rug in the living room, two chairs protected with plastic, and a couch in need of a new slip cover. One of the keys is missing on the old grand piano. King likes to play the piano, although, as his wife says, "he starts off the *Moonlight Sonata* as if you're really going to hear something, but he fades out."

King rises at 6:30 a.m. and goes to his study for 45 minutes of reading. Then he has fruit juice and coffee for breakfast, and at 9 o'clock drives to his office in one of his two cars (a 1960 Ford and a 1963 Rambler). There he goes to work in a 16-ft.-square room filled with perhaps 200 volumes on Negro and religious subjects; he checks his mail (about 70 letters a day), writes his speeches and sermons, confers with aides and, by telephone, with civil rights leaders around the country. He usually eats his lunch at his desk, then continues working, often until 2 or 3 o'clock the next morning.

Redemption. More and more, King spends his time in airplanes, journeying to the far corners of the U.S. to speak and preach to huge audiences. He traveled about 275,000 miles in 1963 and made more than 350 speeches. Wherever he goes, the threat of death hovers in the form of crackpots. "I just don't worry about things like this," he says. "If I did, I just couldn't get anything done. One time I did have a gun in Montgomery. I don't know why I got it in the first place. I sat down with Coretta one night and we talked about it. I pointed out that as a leader of a nonviolent movement, I had no right to have a gun, so I got rid of it. The quality, not the longevity, of one's life is what is important. If you are cut down in a movement that is designed to save the soul of a nation, then no other death could be more redemptive."

LEVITON—ATLANTA

KING & FAMILY*

"Get the weapon of nonviolence and just keep marching."

It is with this inner strength, tenaciously rooted in Christian concepts, that King has made himself the unchallenged voice of the Negro people—and the disquieting conscience of the whites. That voice in turn has infused the Negroes themselves with the fiber that gives their revolution its true stature. In Los Angeles recently, King finished a talk by saying: "I say good night to you by quoting the words of an old Negro slave preacher, who said, 'We ain't what we ought to be and we ain't what we want to be and we ain't what we're going to be. But thank God, we ain't what we was.'"

After 1963, with the help of Martin Luther King Jr., the Negro will never again be where or what he was.

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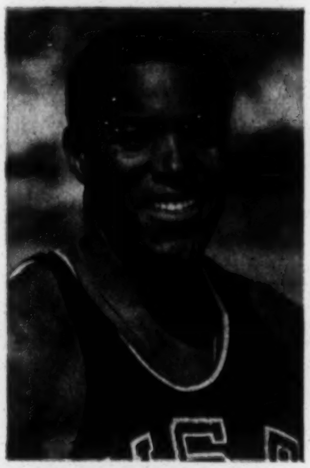
* From left: Yolanda, 8; Mrs. King; Bernice, 9 months; Dexter, 3; Martin Luther III, 6.

"Every Negro Who Discharges His Duty Faithfully Is Making a Real Contribution"

JIMMY BROWN

LENA HORNE

MILES DAVIS



RAFER JOHNSON

HARRY BELAFONTE

WILLIE MAYS

LEONTYNE PRICE

As 19,300,000 U.S. Negroes seek equal employment rights, they are often met by an endlessly infuriating question: Are they really equal to whites in their abilities, or are they disqualified by some anthropological defect? The simplest, most frequent reply is to cite Negroes who have become famous. No one can argue about the extraordinary physical feats of baseball's Willie Mays, pro football's Jimmy Brown, Decathlon Champion Rafer Johnson and many other athletes. Similarly, the Negro has long held his share of the spotlight in the performing arts, as witness the success of such as Jazzman Miles Davis, Singers Lena Horne, Harry Belafonte and Leontyne Price.

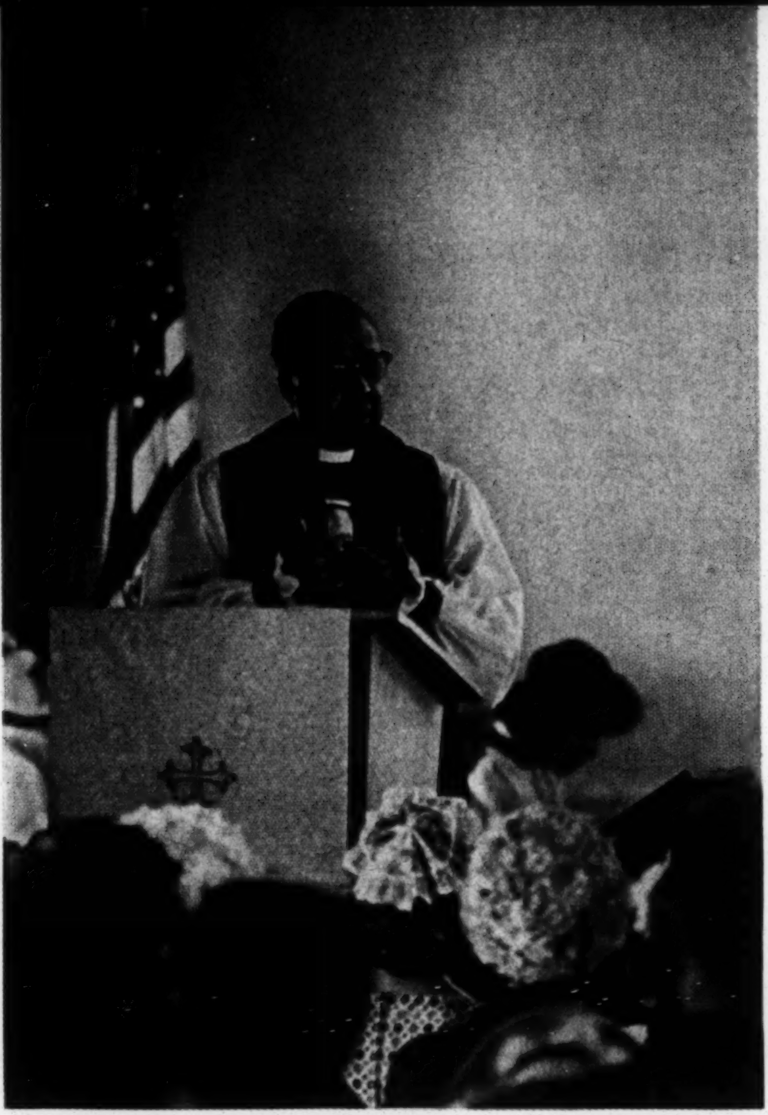
But such an answer is too narrow. These celebrities work before audiences, which ask only to be entertained—and which are too often unwilling to accept the Negro as an equal beyond recognition of physical or artistic talent.

A better answer to the crucial question lies in the seldom publicized accomplishments of Negroes in more private vocations. Here the barriers are tougher, and the Negro is less apt to be prepared, since to him many such fields have long seemed closed. Yet in science and education, the professions and in business, the armed forces and Government, even in elective politics, individual Negroes have broken the barriers, earned positions of respect and trust, and become part of the U.S. leadership community (*see following pages*).

To be sure, about 60% of nonwhite families in the U.S. still earn less than $4,000 a year, against only 26% of white families. Negroes still comprise but 3% of the nation's 180,000 college teachers, 2% of its 230,000 physicians, 1% each of its 215,000 lawyers, 2,560,000 salaried managers, 130,000 editors and reporters. But there are now some 35 Negro millionaires in the U.S. The percentage of Negro families earning $10,000 a year or more has gone from one-half of 1% a decade ago to 5% (the percentage of white families in that category has increased from 5% to 19%). More than 16% of nonwhites hold white-collar jobs, against less than 12% a decade ago.

It is by the quality of their individual achievements and the example they set for others that successful Negroes contribute most. They effectively puncture those fallacious notions that the Negro somehow has not got what it takes "to make it." In fact, the successful Negro more often than not must have more of what it takes than the white who achieves an equal degree of success. Air Force Major General Benjamin O. Davis Jr. spent most of his four years at West Point as the only Negro there, often felt that he was spoken to only when someone was barking a command. Chicago Dermatologist Theodore Lawless fought off subtle rebuffs while an instructor at Northwestern University. When his hand was to be photographed giving an injection to demonstrate a new technique, he was asked to wear a surgical glove so his dark hand would not be seen. "I said, 'Hell no,' " he recalls, "and I never did."

Most of those Negroes who have achieved success feel that they are as much a part of the Negro protest movement as those who lie-in, sit-in and pray-in. "I feel I can serve best by doing a reasonable job here," says Negro Space Engineer Spencer Robinson. "My presence, I believe, has paved the way for others of my race." Carl T. Rowan, one of three Negro U.S. ambassadors, sees a broader implication in the success of individual Negroes. "Every Negro American in a position of responsibility who discharges his duty faithfully and well, whose conduct is laudable, is making a real contribution to the struggle by bringing along a segment of the white population," he says. "However, he is also obliged to speak out where speaking is called for."



IVAN MASSAR—BLACK STAR

BISHOP

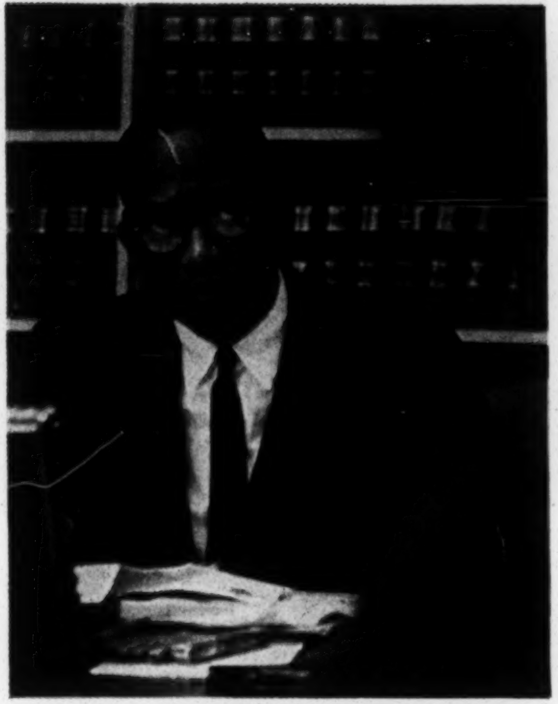
Son of a dining-car waiter, Episcopalian John M. Burgess, 54, has served for the past year as Suffragan Bishop of Massachusetts.

SURGEON

Grandson of a slave, Dr. Middleton H. Lambright Jr., 55, is the president-elect of the Cleveland Academy of Medicine.

ARTHUR SIEGEL

LEVITON—ATLANTA



STATE SENATOR

Leroy R. Johnson, 35, defeated white Democrats in primary, became Georgia's first Negro state legislator since Reconstruction.

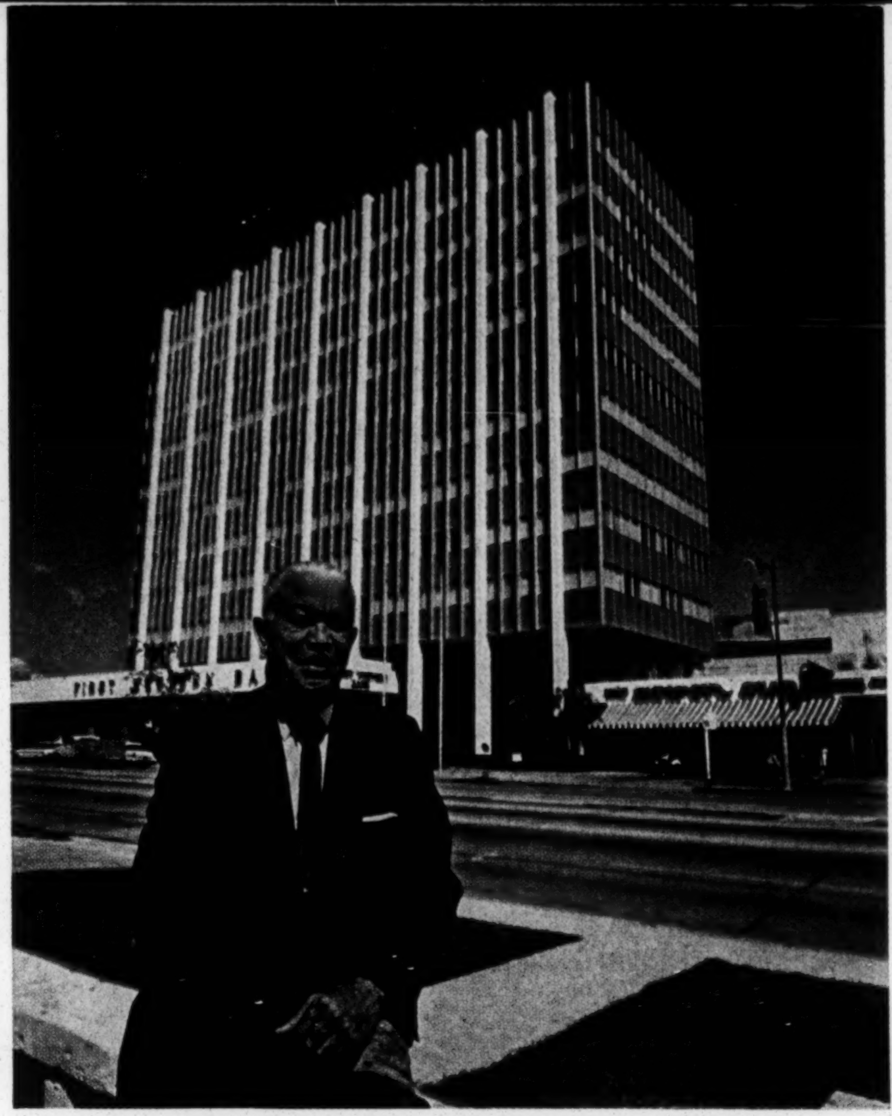
DIPLOMAT

A former Minneapolis newspaper reporter, Carl T. Rowan, 38, now U.S.'s youngest ambassador, greets Finland's President Kekkonen.

IVAN MASSAR—BLACK STAR

STATE OFFICIAL

Edward W. Brooke, 44, attorney general of Massachusetts, is highest elected Negro state officer in U.S.

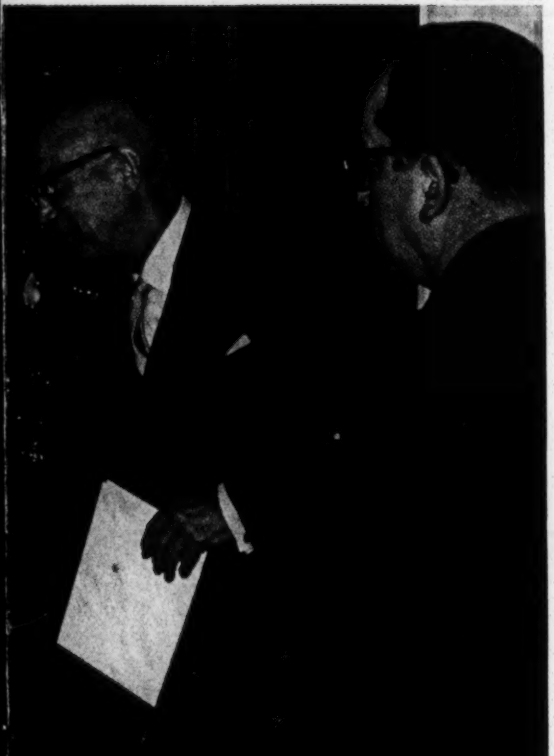


DON CRAVENS

ARCHITECT

Orphaned at three, Paul Revere Williams worked his way through the University of Southern California, at 69 has won honors for his hotels and houses.

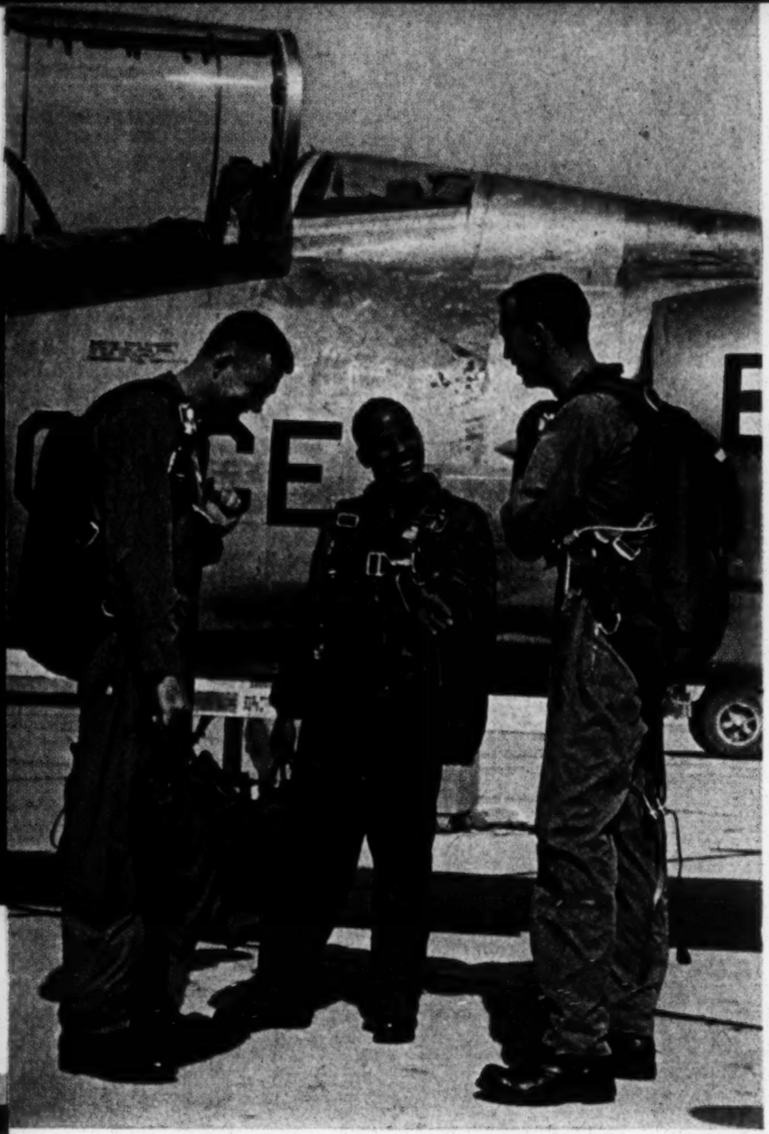
DEREK BAYES



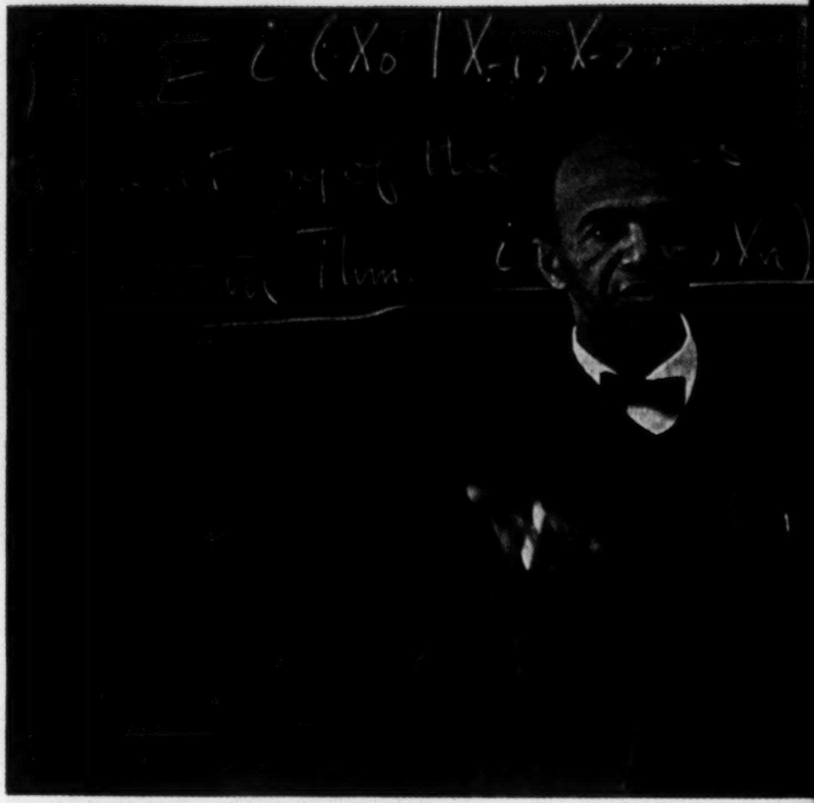
J. R. EYERMAN

POSTMASTER

Leslie N. Shaw, 41, a savings and loan executive, was nominated in 1963 to serve as first Negro postmaster of Los Angeles.



DON CRAVENS

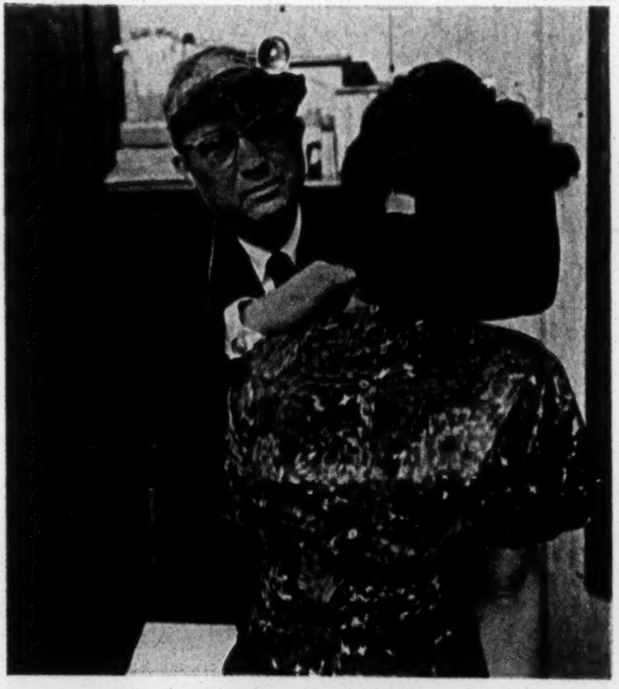


MATHEMATICIAN
David Blackwell, 44, professor of statistics at University of California, is authority on probability theory.

ASTRONAUT CANDIDATE
Air Force Captain Edward J. Dwight Jr., 30 (*center*), is star athlete with honors degree in engineering.

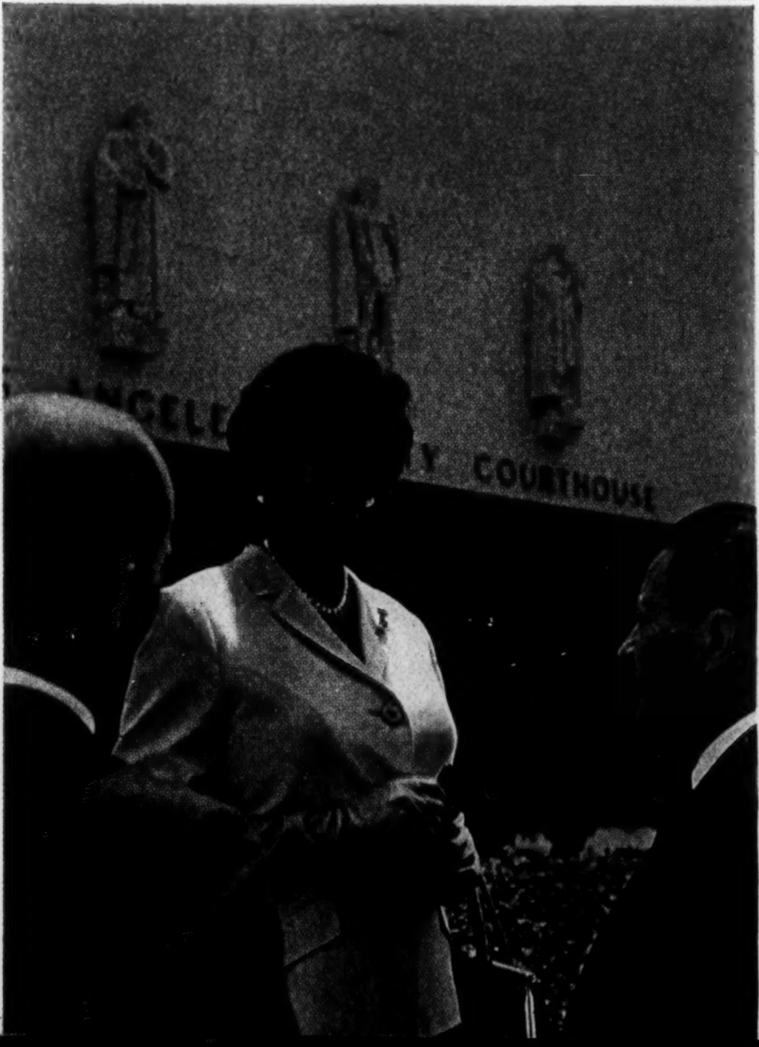
MUNICIPAL JUDGE
Vaino Hassan Spencer, 43, Los Angeles, California's first Negro woman jurist, found antifeminine prejudices stronger than racial.

ARTHUR SIEGEL

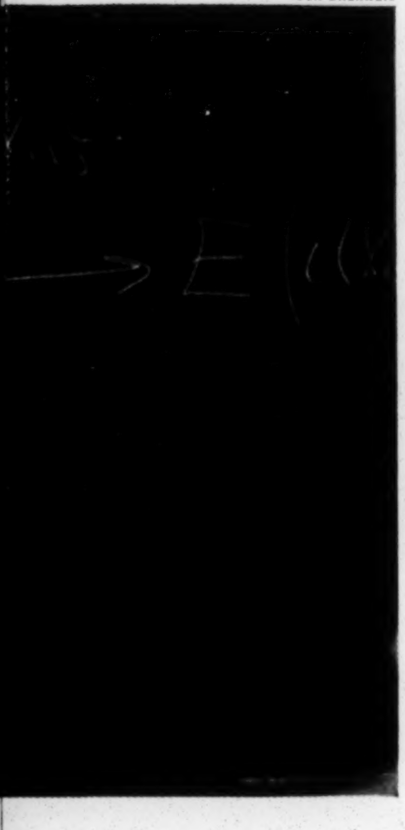


DERMATOLOGIST
Dr. Theodore K. Lawless, 71, studied at Vienna, Paris and Freiburg, is outstanding in his field, has Chicago private practice that is 80% white.

J. R. EYERMAN



JON BRENNEIS

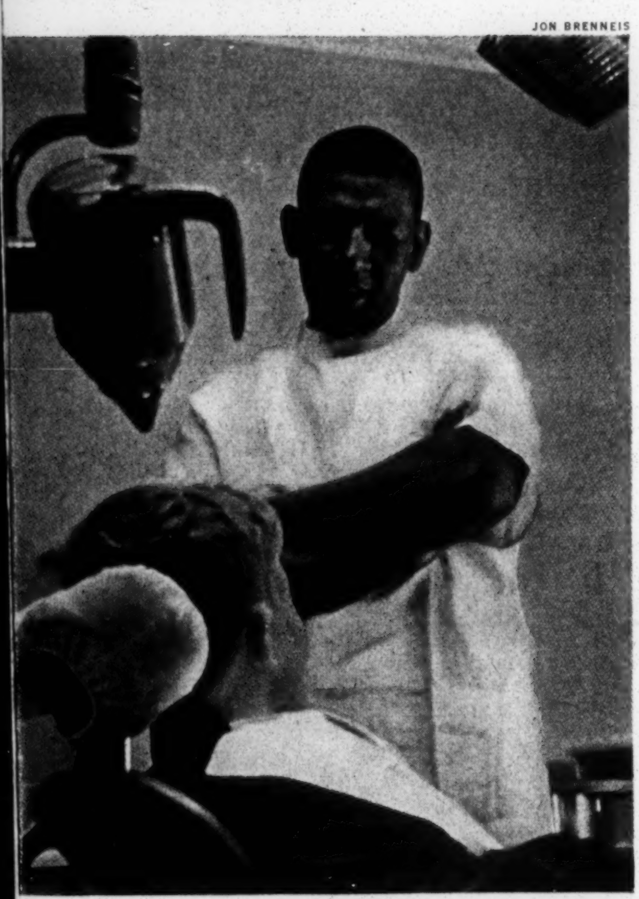


WERNER STOY

U.S. NAVY COMMANDER

Samuel L. Gravely Jr., 41, was first Negro skipper of a Navy warship, destroyer escort U.S.S. *Falgout,* is now at War College, Newport, R.I.

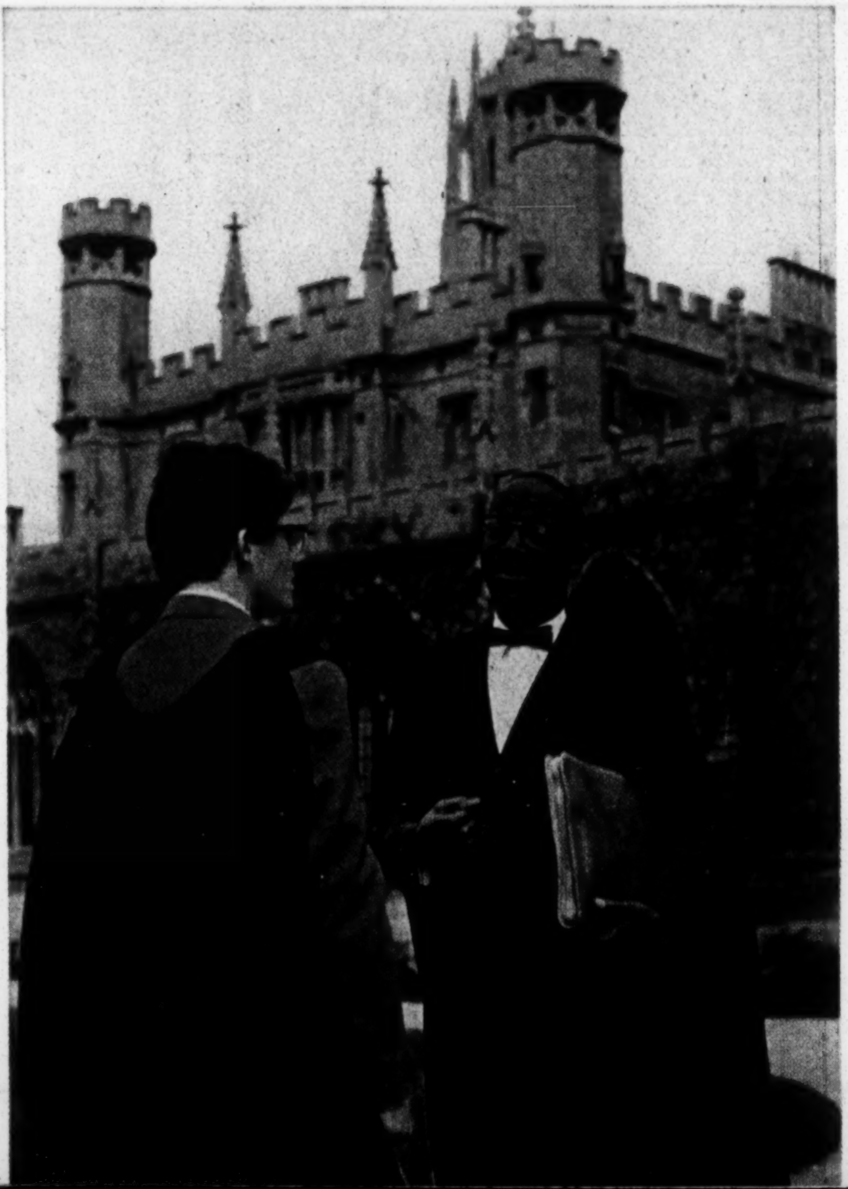
JON BRENNEIS



DENTIST

Dr. Daniel Collins, 47, dental pathologist, has mixed racial practice in San Francisco, also serves on state board of education.

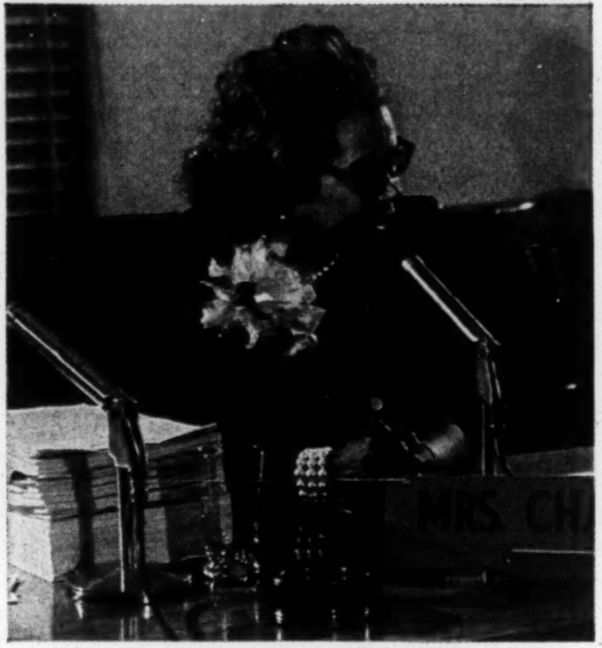
DEREK BAYES



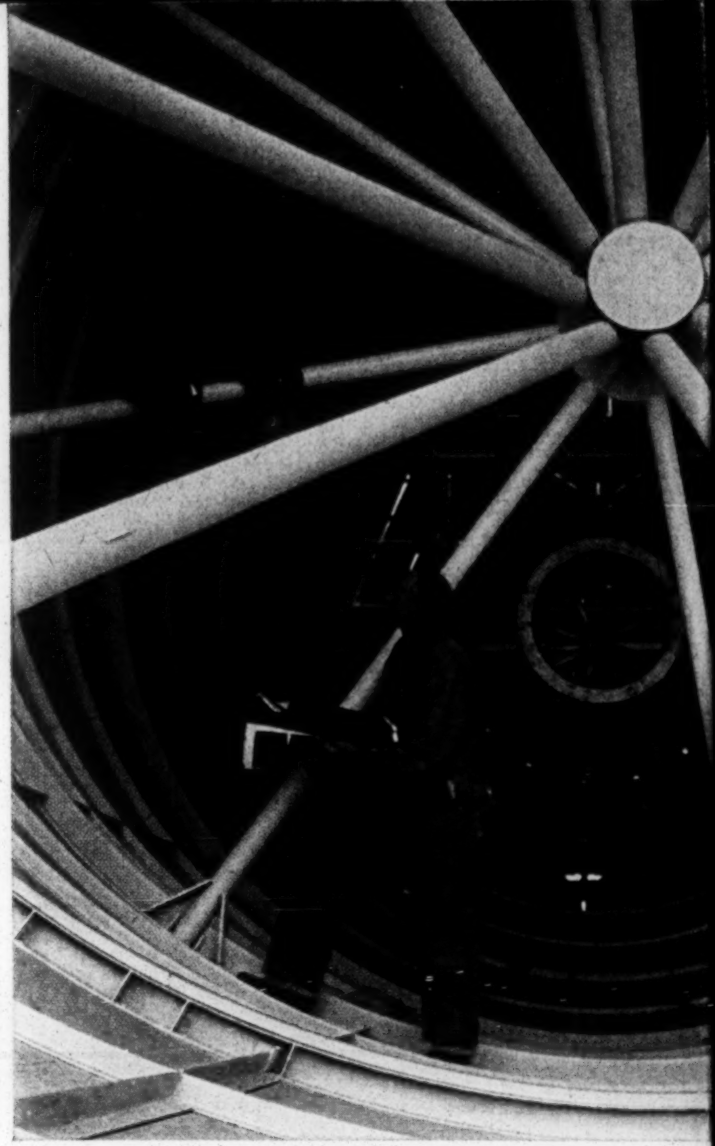
EDUCATOR

Historian John Hope Franklin, 48, lectured at Cambridge, England, this fall becomes professor at University of Chicago.

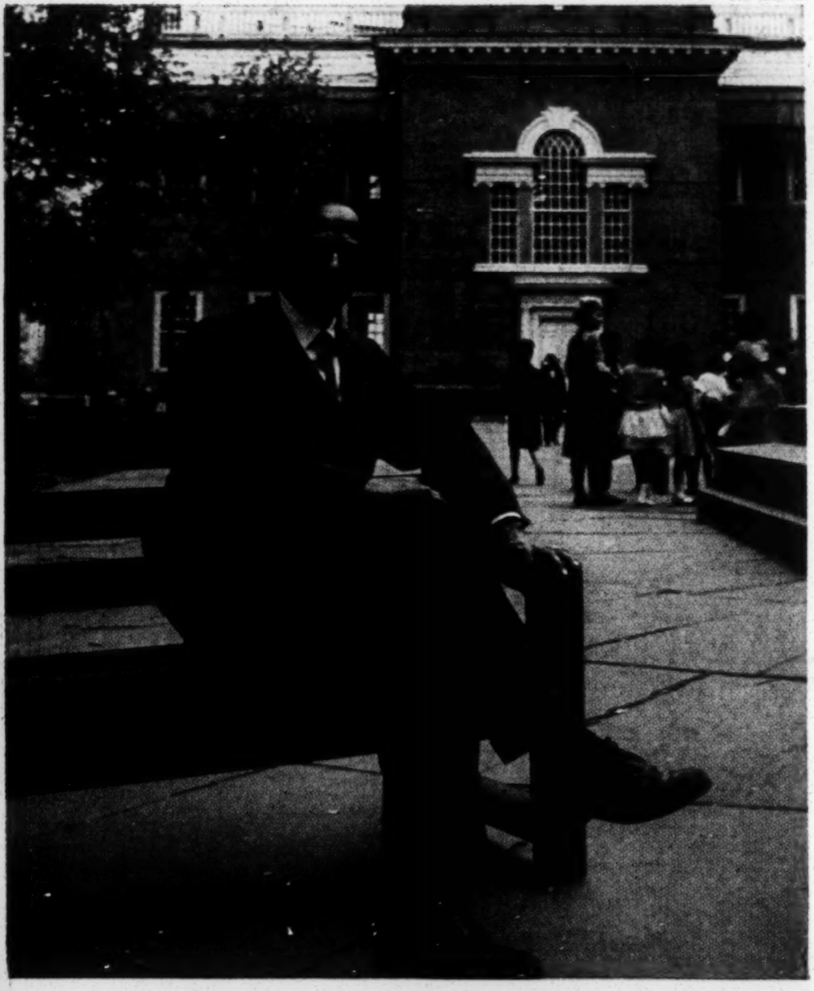
BILL LAZARUS



SCHOOL BOARD MEMBER
Hattie Mae White, 47, only Negro on Houston school board, was re-elected with white support.



JIM MAHAN



FEDERAL JUDGE
William H. Hastie, 59, graduate of Amherst and Harvard Law, was first Negro federal judge. Onetime Governor of Virgin Islands, he has been mentioned for Supreme Court.

J. R. EYERMAN

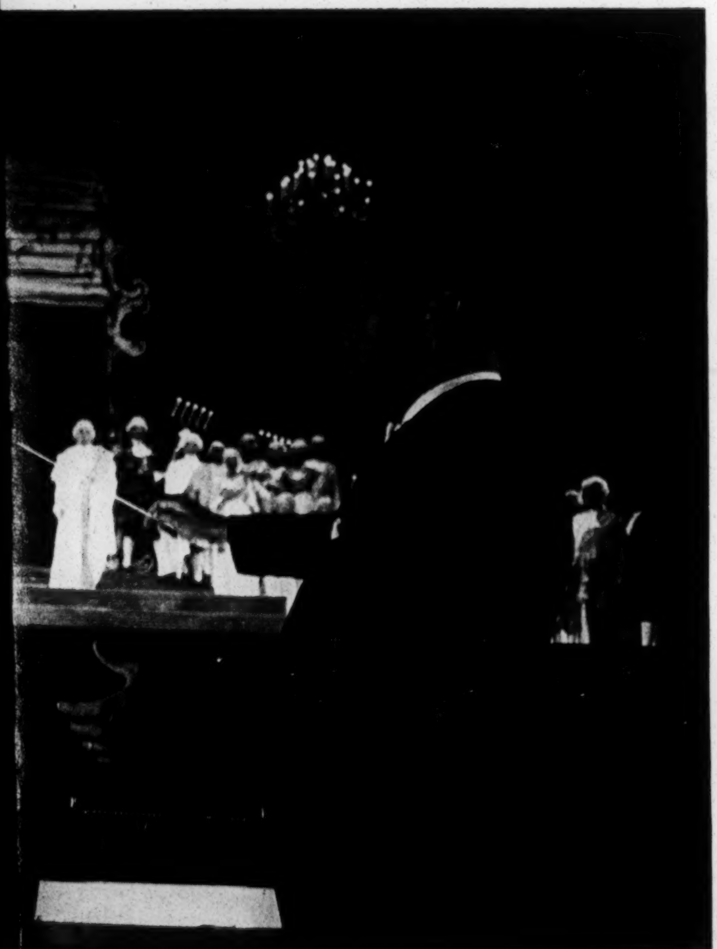
CONDUCTOR
Henry Lewis, 31, shown conducting San Francisco Opera, is associate director of Los Angeles Philharmonic.

DON CRAVENS

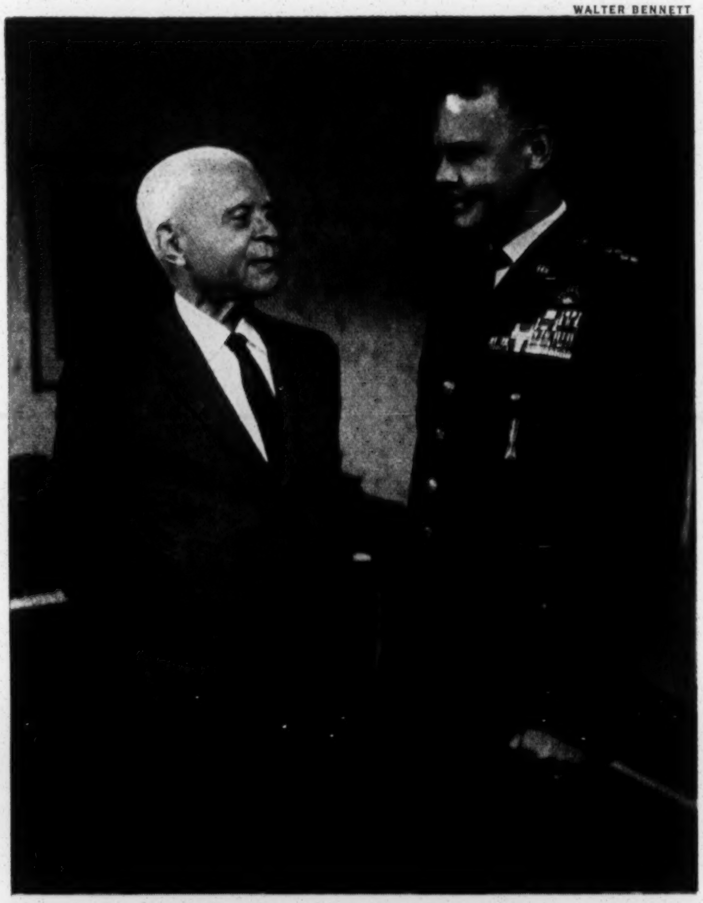
SPACE ENGINEER
Spencer Robinson, 38, Cornell graduate, is head of Douglas Aircraft's Advanced Space Engineering Division, supervises 250 specialists and technicians.

J. R. EYERMAN

SOCIAL PSYCHIATRIST
J. Alfred Cannon, M.D., 35, went through Columbia on a football scholarship, moved to California. His patients include whites.



WALTER BENNETT



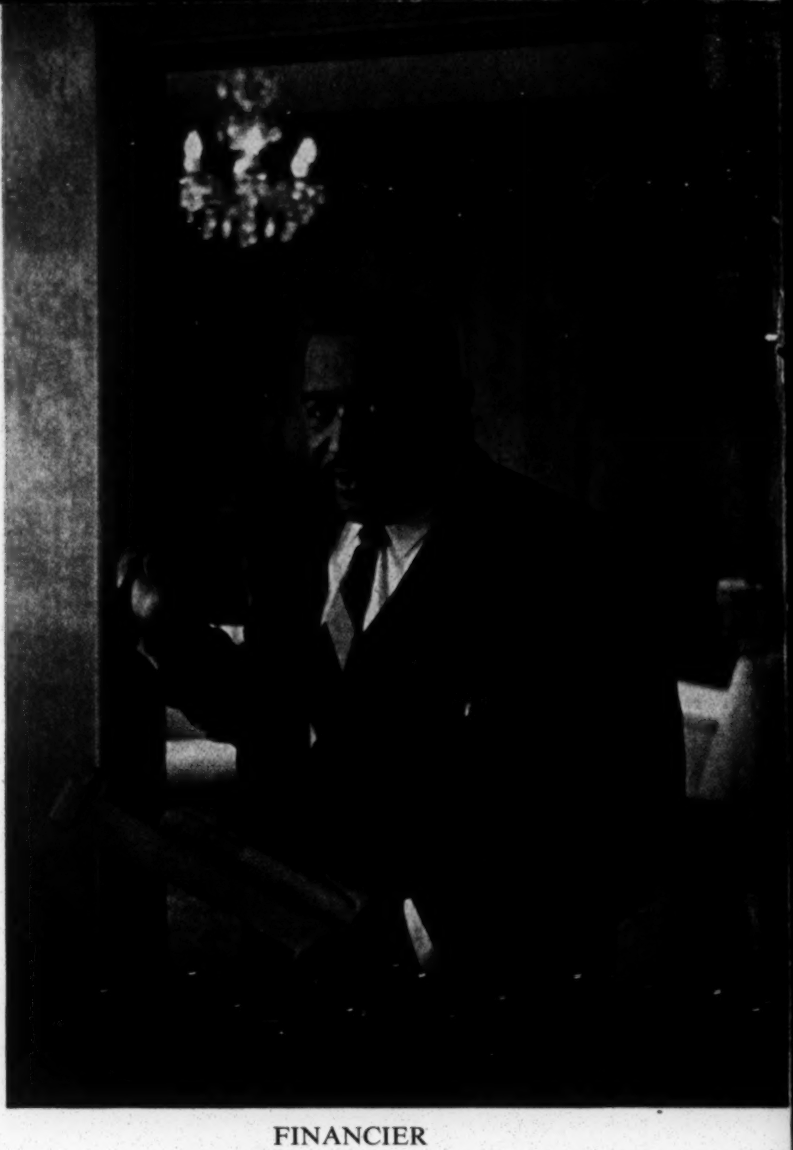
GENERALS: FATHER & SON
Air Force Major General Benjamin O. Davis Jr., 51 (West Point '36), is the son of Army's first Negro general, 86.

J. R. EYERMAN

SCIENTIST

Physicist Joseph G. Logan, 53, with Ph.D. from University of Buffalo, heads Aerospace Corp.'s research lab, currently at work on Titan III.

JON BRENNEIS



FINANCIER

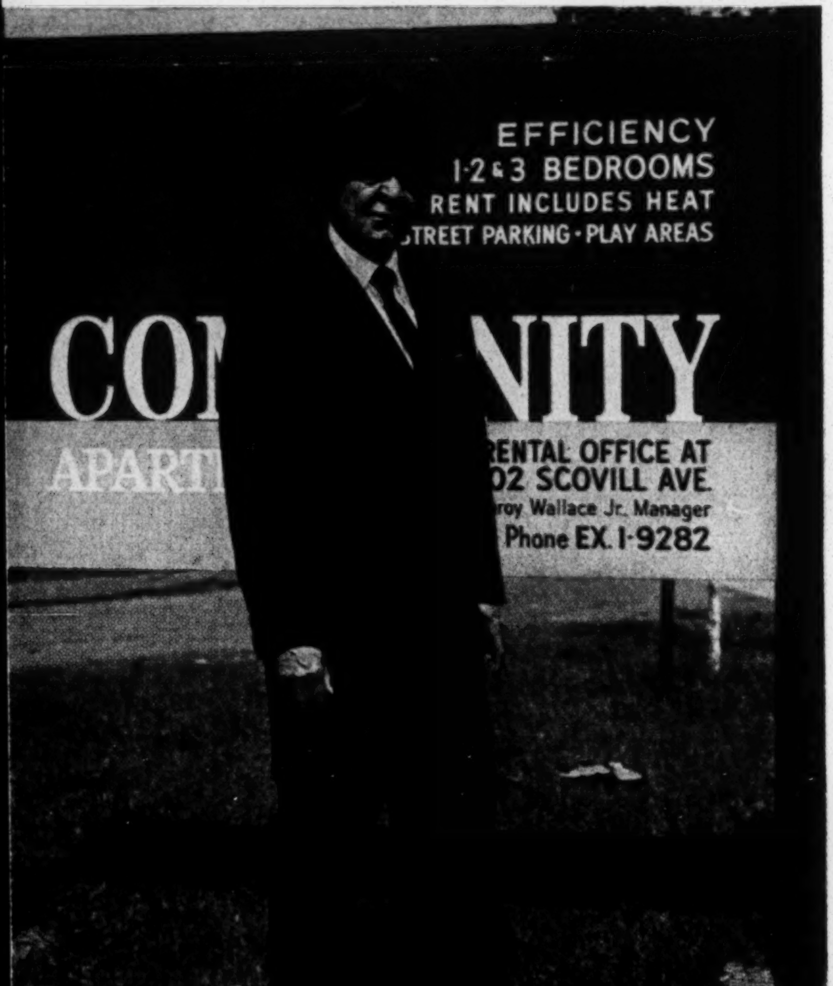
With offices in four leading cities in the U.S., Joseph B. Morris, 46, is major mortgage banker, says, "First you have to have the dream, then put in the work."

Key to Progress: More & Better Jobs

The main source of Negro discontent is economic hardship. Fortunately, this is the one area where progress seems most likely—more and better jobs for Negroes are on the way. Already, 115 firms have joined the Plans for Progress program backed by the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity. Of 60,000 new employees they hired in the past three months, 25% were Negro. Under past practice the figure would have been only 3%.

At least 50 large firms are actively recruiting Negroes. They include A.T. & T., National Tea, IBM, Western Electric, General Electric, Standard Oil Co. (N.J.), RCA. Seven New York companies recently contributed $6,000 each to conduct an eleven-week course in grooming and confidence-building techniques to help Negro secretarial school graduates land jobs. Connecticut's Pitney-Bowes, manufacturers of mailing machines, announced a policy of preferential hiring for Negroes. In the South, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. built a new plant in Winston-Salem, N.C., uses Negroes in supervisory positions over whites. Such firms as Pepsi-Cola, Schenley Industries and McCann-Erickson have Negro vice presidents.

ARTHUR SIEGEL



REALTOR

Alonzo Wright, 65, came to Cleveland with 6¢, built up a string of gas stations, is now a millionaire.

SCLC Publishes Historical Booklet On Organization

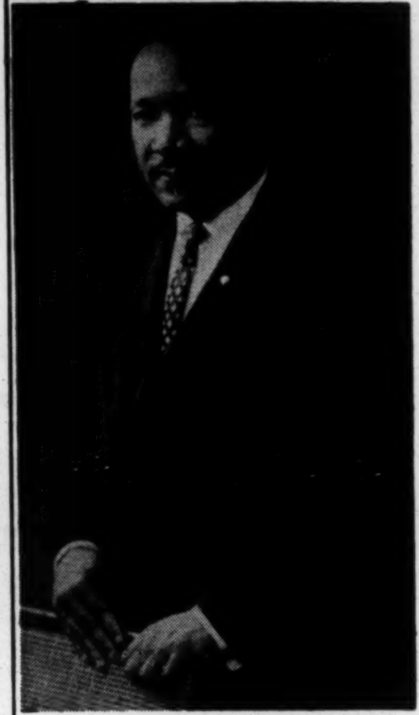
5-30-64

Atlanta, Georgia — A 64-page, hard paper-back booklet, entitled THE SCLC STORY IN WORDS AND PICTURES, has just been published by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and tells for the first time in history the work and organization of a major civil rights group.

This booklet, edited by former Jet Magazine editor Ed Clayton, is a vivid, dramatic portrayal of the organization headed by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and is designed to help the reader better understand the work of the organization. In striking three-color layouts, the precedent-setting booklet shows the tremendous rise of the organization since its formation in January, 1957, through the Birmingham demonstrations of last summer and the great March On Washington on August 28, 1963.

For the first time also, THE SCLC STORY contains a full page, autographed photo of Dr. King, the only portrait for which he has ever agreed to pose. It also contains more than 200 other photographs, depicting the work of the organization, as well as its officials, staff members, executives and field workers across the South.

Besides these, there are rare photos of Dr. King playing ping-pong and softball in moments of relaxtion, the complete text of his memorable speech, "I Have A Dream," and an excerpt from his now classic "Letter From A Birmingham Jail."



DR. MARTIN L. KING, JR.

Readers will find THE SCLC STORY a handy, accurate sorce of information, and can obtain a copy by sending one dollar plus 25 cents postage and handling charges to SCLC at 334 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia.

The New York Times Book Review
JULY 26, 1964
SECTION 7
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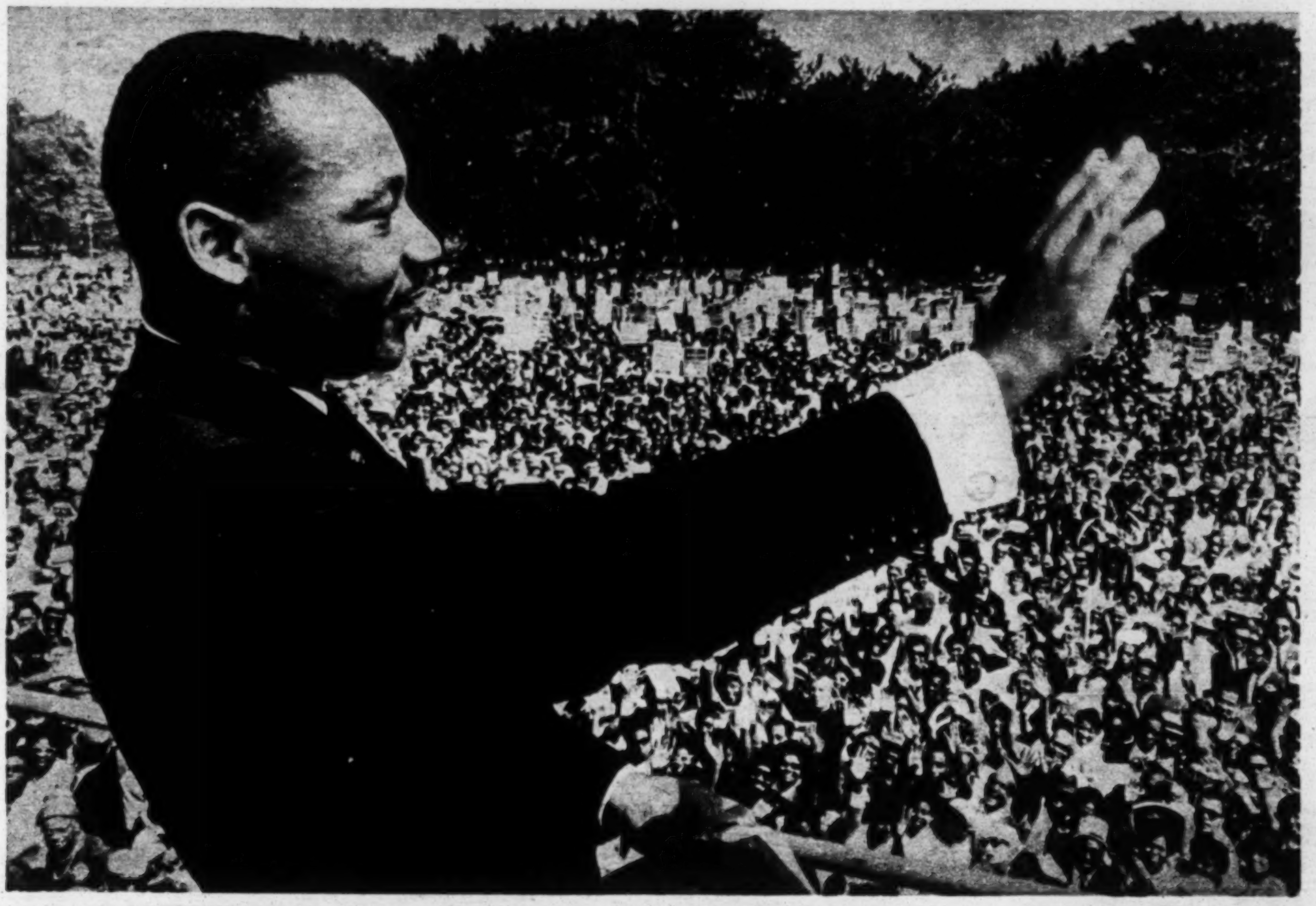
TO LIFT THE SIEGE OF DENIAL



The Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., Washington, August, 1963.

From "Why We Can't Wait."

WHY WE CAN'T WAIT. By Martin Luther King Jr. 178 pp. Illustrated. New York and Evanston: Harper & Row. Cloth, $3.50. New York: New American Library. Illustrated. 159 pp. Paper, 60 cents.

By SAUNDERS REDDING

THERE are perhaps a half-dozen men who can speak with great authority on and for the civil rights movement. Though all of them are clothed with the power that derives from a disciplined following, none is so eloquent as Martin Luther King. And none is vested with quite King's moral influence. None, of course, has had his training and experience. He is a professional man-of-God, and he follows in an old, revered tradition of religious leadership.

That tradition, which was dying until Dr. King revived it, embraces many types and a variety of temperaments. Nat Turner, a seer and mystic, and given to violence, was of it; and so was Harriet Tubman, who was called "Moses" (for leading many slaves out of bondage) and had a price of $40,000 on her head. Elijah Poole, who refers to himself as a Black Muslim and "Muhammad," is heat without light and flavor without substance. Though both Adam Clayton Powell and Martin Luther King are Baptist ministers, and the sons and grandsons of Baptist ministers, no two men could differ more; only in a sense do they share the tradition. Representative Powell is a worldly minded man, a practical politician, whose activities and profane utterances pertaining to civil rights have sometimes embarrassed the cause. Dr. King, on the other hand, joined the movement under a religious and moral compulsion and as a dedicated amateur; unlike his equally dedicated colleagues in the long-established organizations, such as the N.A.A.C.P. and the Urban League, he had no plan except prayer, no policy except love.

Although one must grant the Rev. King his assertions of the power of prayer and love in his personal life, neither seemed to promise much in community affairs of the magnitude of the civil rights issue. Prayerfulness and love are not qualities commonly thought valuable, or even desirable, in a leader—and especially a Negro leader: they smack too much of Uncle Tom.

Among the attractions that Powell holds for those who follow him are his gift of growl and grab, and that ability of his to shuck the ministerial garb and clothe himself with churlish indignation. He is loud, and he is often wrong. He has squabbled with nearly everyone, including Roy Wilkins of the N.A.A.C.P. Mr. Wilkins is never loud, and he never makes flourishes. His approach is informed by reason, by prudence allied with courage and intellectual integrity; such an approach, combined with the N.A.A.C.P's practice of legal action, tends to misrepresent him as a go-slow, patient man. But if the sit-ins were once—and the tests of the civil rights law are now—the measures of impatience, then Mr. Wilkins is impatient. The Youth Groups of the N.A.A.C.P. in Kansas and Oklahoma initiated the sit-ins in 1958, and the day the civil rights bill became law, Roy Wilkins led a handful of N.A.A.C.P. officials into Mississippi to test compliance. James Farmer and James Forman, who head CORE and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee respectively, are bold and, some have said, "brash" and "intemperate."

Against growl and indignation, stubborn integrity and impatience, boldness and brashness—*against* these, prayer and love had little chance. But *with* them, they transformed the civil rights movement from a series of legal attacks and sporadic holding actions into a great moral crusade; and an irate, sullen people into a glorious, righteous multitude. The transformation was spiritual: if judged by the spontaneous first Southern reaction, metaphysical—beyond the scope of ordinary psychology and the customary expectations in dealing with "contented" Negroes.

THE story—revealing, whether or not true—is told of a conference of civil rights leaders called to ponder problems incident to planning last summer's March on Washington. When all except the Rev. King had spoken, the group turned to him expectantly. "Gentlemen," King said, dropping to his knees, "please let us pray."

"Why We Can't Wait" is just the sort of book such a man would be expected to write. Its spirit is perfectly expressed, and its somewhat clerical style fairly represented, in the well-known "Letter from Birmingham Jail," written in 1963 after Dr. King was arrested in a nonviolent demonstration, and included in this book. "I hope this letter finds you strong in the faith," Dr. King wrote the eight white Alabama clergymen who had charged him with "extremism," with wanting "too much too fast." "I also hope that circumstances will soon make it possible for me to meet each of you, not as an integrationist or a civil-rights leader but as a fellow clergyman and a Christian brother. Let us all hope that the dark clouds of racial prejudice will soon pass away and the deep fog of misunderstanding will be lifted from our fear-drenched communities, and in some not too distant tomorrow the radiant stars of love and brotherhood will shine over our great nation with all their scintillating beauty. Yours for the cause of Peace and Brotherhood."

Yet "Why We Can't Wait" is much more than a stimulus to religious feelings and an appeal to human nobility. It is true that Dr. King shuns no opportunity to engage the conscience, but it is equally true that he aims at common sense:

"The Negro is saying that the time has come for our nation to take that firm stride into freedom — not simply toward freedom — which will pay a long-overdue debt to its citizens of color. . . . The Negro knows he is right. He has not organized for conquest or to gain spoils or to enslave those who have injured him. His goal is not to capture that which belongs to someone else. He merely wants and will have what is honorably his. When these long withheld rights and privileges are looked upon as prizes he seeks from impertinent greed, only one answer can come from the depths of a Negro's being . . . : 'If this be treason, make the most of it.'"

No clearer statement of the present mood of the colored people has come to this reviewer's attention.

Recounting the history of the civil rights move-

(*Continued on Page* 28)

Mr. Redding is professor of creative literature at Hampton Institute. His most recent book is "Lonesome Road: The Story of the Negro in America."

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See the summary of the week's significant news . . . today in the Review of the Week . . . Section 4 of The New York Times

Voices That Come to Us From

TONGUE SPEAKING: An Experiment in Spiritual Experience. By Morton T. Kelsey. 252 pp. New York: Doubleday & Co. $4.50.

By MARTIN E. MARTY

IN our secular world many people reach far out in their attempt to enlarge the range of religious experiences. Some have experimented with the LSD drug, which induces a sort of spiritual excitement. Others have dabbled with ESP (extrasensory perception) hoping that they might reach contact with the infinite.

We hear of attempts to devise space-age theology or to bring jazz into the chancel of churches and primitive art into the religious galleries. If these are "far out" reaches, we must also point to religious persons who are reaching far back into primitive religion and primitive Christianity. They advocate tongue speaking, or glossolalia, an ecstatic and unintelligible utterance in which the speaker claims to be especially open to the working of the Holy Spirit.

The New Testament records that the earliest Christians now and then witnessed and heard glossolalia in their midst. For that reason later Christians have been wary of condemning the experiment outright, though most of them at best damn it with faint praise, as St. Paul seemed to do in his letters.

A new book by a California Episcopal rector, Morton T. Kelsey, recounts the Biblical instances of tongue speaking, but it does not face the difficulties of interpretation of these passages in the Bible nor does it make a profound contribution to our understanding of them. Once in a while in later centuries groups of Christians have returned to the practice. Kelsey runs roughshod over this history; his accounting of it is not very trustworthy. If he finds a story "plausible," even if evidence is against it, he tries to stamp it into the readers' consciousness as being supported by events.

In modern times some denominations usually referred to as Pentecostal have grown rapidly; tongue speaking is central to their teaching and life

To Lift the Siege of Denial

(Continued from Page 1)

ment, which Dr. King was the very first to describe as a "revolution," he provides insights that are often fresh, sometimes startling, and nearly always demonstrably true: "We are perhaps the only nation which tried as a matter of national policy to wipe out its indigenous population [the Indians] . . . and we elevated that . . . into a noble crusade." "No inferior people could choose and successfully pursue a course [of nonviolent direct action] involving such extensive sacrifice, bravery and skill." He topples certain myths, strikes at popular misconceptions, answers many arguments.

There is, for instance, "tokenism," which Dr. King defines as a method "for thwarting the Negro's dreams and aspirations" and condemns as an end in itself: "Its purpose is not to begin a process, but instead to end the process of protest and pressure. It is a hypocritical gesture, not a constructive first step." By approving Virginia's Pupil Placement Law, the Supreme Court corrupted both the intent of its own decision and the adjuration to the South to proceed to desegregate its schools "with all deliberate speed."

Even the fulfillment of the promise of equality of opportunity in education, employment, housing, voting and the like will not bring in the day of glory. Like all the Negro leaders who have gone on record, Dr. King believes that something more than the recently passed Civil Rights Bill is needed. He remembers that there was a "recoil of horror" on the part of some people, and a loud chorus of objections from others, including some of the Negro's liberal white friends, when it was suggested that Negroes be given compensatory and preferential treatment.

Dr. King answers the objections by pointing out, cogently enough, that the principle of providing special measures for the deprived has been widely accepted by the people of the United States. He cites the Marshall Plan and the various subsequent programs administered under the Agency for International Development, which are designed to give assistance—educational, economic and technical—to handicapped peoples around the world. He reminds us of the G.I. "Bill of Rights," and the special concessions it granted to veterans. Insofar as ex-G.I.'s were trained or retrained under the bill, the measure compensated them for having been deprived of certain opportunities by military service, and insofar as the bill gave them advantages in competing for mortgage loans, small business loans, and civil service jobs, it was preferential.

Certainly no one has been more unjustly deprived, or has labored under greater handicaps than the American Negro. Dr. King suggests that preferential treatment would atone for this. "I am proposing," he writes, "[that] America launch a broad-based and gigantic Bill of Rights for the Disadvantaged, our veterans of the long siege of denial." Among these he includes "millions of poor whites . . . the derivative victims of slavery." He says, "I would challenge skeptics to give such a bold new approach a test for the next decade. I contend that the decline in school drop-outs, family breakups, crime rates, illegitimacy and other social evils would stagger the imagination."

Yet Dr. King, experienced preacher that he is, must have known that no argument, however cogent, can either stem or start a revolution, or win a revolution friends. Thus the most effective message of "Why We Can't Wait" comes in those dramatic chapters in which the author relates the story of "Bull Connor's Birmingham" and illustrates it with those brutal, obscene photographs that nearly the whole world saw, and seeing, turned away from in speechless shame and horror. Now the whole story is told for the first time, and one gets the sense that Dr. King counts on the telling—low-keyed as it is—to help sustain the great impetus of the civil-rights movement.

A Search for the Man as He Is

(Continued from Page 3)

to the most psychotic fear of theft gripping the establishment, and wonders why electricity and running water are so scant.

He says that if the Schweitzer encampment were to vanish tomorrow, no leper in the neighborhood would be left without treatment because of the presence of other hosiptals. He touches repeatedly on the point that Schweitzer, whether saint or "fraud," probably created his hospital not merely for the public good but to save his own soul by a long-continuing private penance.

I do not think Mr. McKnight gives enough attention to the concrete achievement that is to Schweitzer's credit—the single-handed creation of a bush hospital from scratch, no matter what the failings of the hospital may be. Schweitzer may be tyrannical, arbitrary and a fusspot, but his accomplishment has elements of the titanic. No one can take away several aspects of his greatness as a "universal" man. Nor does the author seem to have much conception of the realities of contemporary Africa.

Yet I am sure that historians dealing with Schweitzer in the future will be compelled above all to confront the startling paradox of his own attitude to Africa. Surely it is one of the supreme ironies of modern times that this picturesque doctor, who has given so much of his life to Africa, and who is probably the best known of all living men in relation to Africa, should have been a hostile bystander to the tumultuous, epochal struggle for self-government which convulsed and transformed the Dark Continent during the years he worked there.

TUESDAY

NOVEMBER						
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24

NOV. 1964

"M L King rebuts
Hoover Charges'
John Herbers

NY Times, Nov. 20, 1964

J. EDGAR WHO?

12-8-64 8

The Great Conspiracy in the FBI

By ART BUCHWALD

Washington.

THERE HAS been a lot of discussion as to whether J. Edgar Hoover should be asked to resign from the FBI after his recent remarks about Martin Luther King and the Warren Report.

I can now reveal for the first time why President Johnson can't ask J. Edgar Hoover to resign. The reason is J. Edgar Hoover doesn't exist.

He is a mythical person first thought up by the Reader's Digest, and over the years he has become such a legend that no president has dared reveal the truth.

What happened was that in 1925 the Reader's Digest was printing an article on the newly formed Federal Bureau of Investigation and as they do with many pieces they signed it with a non de plume. They got the word Hoover from the vacuum cleaner—to give the idea of a clean-up. Edgar was the name of one of the publisher's nephews, and the J. stood for jail.

SUCCESSFUL

What they hadn't counted on was how successful the article would be. J. Edgar Hoover caught the imagination of the American public and became a household word. The FBI had no choice but to keep the legend going.

As part of the conspiracy they made a composite photo of several FBI agents and published it as the picture of the number one G-Man.

Then they hired people who looked like the composite photo to travel around the country to important dinners and also to testify in front of Congress. There have been, in fact, 26 J. Edgar Hoovers since 1925, and until the recent unpleasantness, the FBI intended to have many more.

Naturally, when you're keeping a conspiracy like this going for so many years there are bound to be slip-ups. For example, once one J. Edgar Hoover was photographed in front of a Chicago movie theater arresting John Dillinger, while another one was accepting an Americanism Award from the D.A.R. in a hotel in Philadelphia.

All hell broke loose at the department and the agent in charge of keeping the different J. Edgar Hoovers on schedule was asked to resign.

It's interesting to note that some J. Edgar Hoovers have specialized in Communist-hunting, while other J. Edgar Hoovers have gone for Nazis.

Still others prefer to go track down kidnapers and mobsters.

THE SCHEDULE

Up until a few weeks ago the conspiracy was so well handled that no one had the slightest clue, except for the President, that there was no real J. Edgar Hoover.

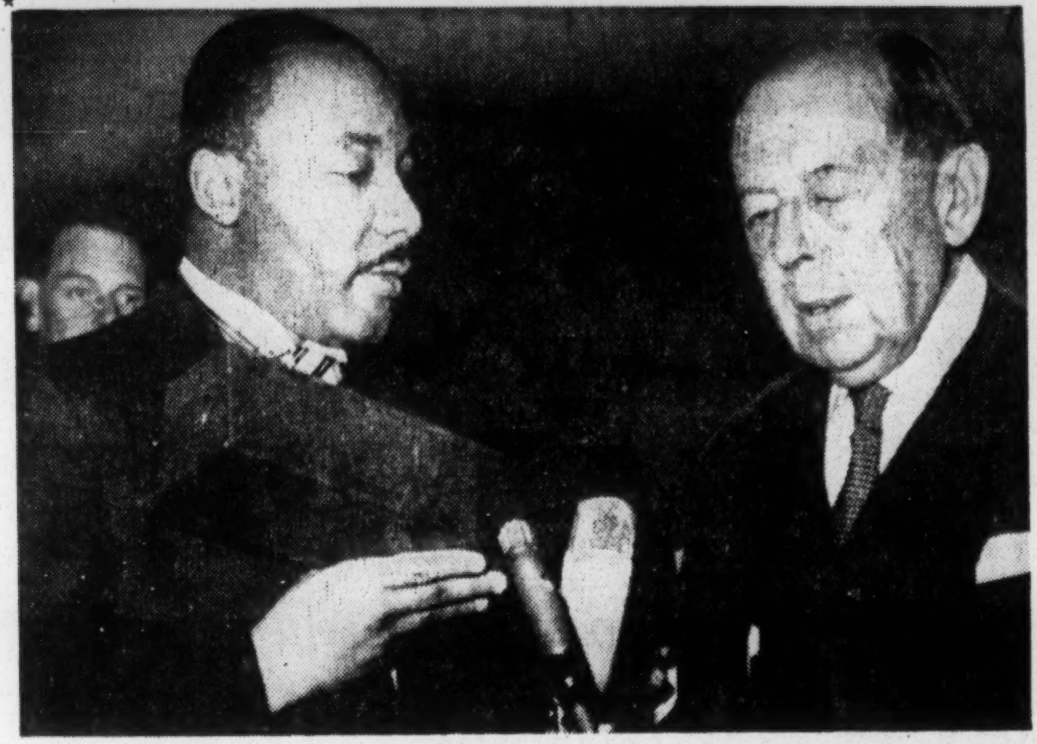
But then without clearing it, one of the less discreet J. Edgar Hoovers decided to call a press conference, where he violated the FBI rules about getting into politics. He blasted Martin Luther King, the Warren Report and the Supreme Court and everyone started to call for Hoover's resignation.

President Johnson is now in a terrible quandary. Does he get off the hook by admitting there is no J. Edgar Hoover, or should he go ahead and have a retirement dinner for him and see the legend through to the bitter end?

If he does hold a retirement dinner does he ask the 26 J. Edgar Hoovers who have played the role to come to the dinner and give them each a watch, or does he just ask the last guy, who was the one who really loused the legend up?

I'd hate to be the one who had to make the decision.—(c1964.)

12-10-64



Associated Press Wirephoto

DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING (L) HOLDS CASE CONTAINING NOBEL PEACE PRIZE
Making Presentation Was Gunnar Jahn (R), Chairman of Norwegian Parliament's Nobel Panel

King Takes Nobel As Salute to Ideal

OSLO, Dec. 10 (AP) — Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., American Negro civil rights leader, accepted the 1964 Nobel Peace Prize today as "profound recognition that nonviolence is the answer to the crucial political and moral question of our time — the need for man to overcome oppression and violence without resorting to violence and oppression."

In companion ceremonies later in Stockholm, Sweden, Nobel awards in physics, chemistry and medicine were to be presented to two American scientists, an English woman, a German and two Russians.

Gunnar Jahn, chairman of the Norwegian Parliament's Nobel Committee, presented the gold medal and diploma in a ceremony at Oslo University on the 68th anniversary of the death of the donor, Alfred Nobel, Swedish inventor of dynamite.

King got the monetary award of 273,000 Swedish kroner — $53,123 — and announced he had given it to the civil rights cause.

King, 35, is the 12th American and the third Negro to win the peace prize. He was honored for asserting the principle of nonviolence in the civil rights movement.

Jahn said that King "is the first person in the Western world to have shown us that a struggle can be waged without violence.

"He is the first to make the message of brotherly love a reality in the course of his struggle and he has proclaimed a message to all men, to all nations and races.

"Today we pay our tribute to Martin Luther King, the man who has never abandoned his faith in the unarmed struggle he is waging, who has suffered for his faith, been imprisoned on many occasions, whose home has been subject to bomb attacks, whose life and those of his faily have been threatened and who nevertheless has never faltered."

2-2-65 - Const: M L King

Eugene Patterson

Small Doubts, Big Men

In these years of racial change, nearly all Southerners of good instinct have tried to think their way beyond small doubts to the larger truth. That has never been easy. The doubts, born of habit and easy to apply to selective events, offer blinders against a broader view.

Then some symbolic act usually occurs and teaches everybody how to shed the blinders and see.

Such an act by one man, James V. Carmichael, recently occurred in Atlanta.

When a group of Atlantans suggested the city owed a recognition dinner to the first Georgian ever to win the Nobel Peace Prize, approval of the idea was not unanimous because not everybody approved of the man who won the prize.

* * *

He was Martin Luther King Jr. To complicate the matter, King had only recently intervened in behalf of workers striking against Jimmy Carmichael's Scripto, Inc. Atlanta businessmen in particular thought it a highly questionable precedent to introduce the civil rights movement as a third force in labor-management bargaining.

Irritated and disturbed by what they conceived to be King's singular error of judgment, many businessmen considered it their rank-closing duty to Scripto's Carmichael to fight the dinner salute to the Nobel Prize.

Despite this disapproval, other businessmen, clergymen, public and civic leaders separated their own feelings about King's faults or strengths from the larger question: Could Atlanta really ignore the fact that one of its citizens had won perhaps the world's highest honor, in general recognition of his broad life's work?

They thought not. The dinner honoring King was organized, oversubscribed and held. It was a moving event, which was noted, with honor to Atlanta, throughout the world.

But the symbolic act which carried perhaps the deepest meaning of the whole affair was a decision by Scripto's Carmichael.

* * *

Without advertising the fact or seeking notice of it, Carmichael supported Atlanta's honor for the man who had recently been in the picket line against him and he attended the Nobel dinner himself.

"If you spend your life getting even with people, paying them back and all that, you never get anywhere," Carmichael says. "Life's too short. Regardless of whether I agree with King or not, here's a citizen of the State of Georgia and the City of Atlanta who has won a worldwide prize. Atlanta is a part of that honor. The dinner was a great thing."

April 27, 1965

Southern Regional Council
Five Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I am a student at Reinhardt College. I have for an assignment in Political Science a scrapbook on the tactics of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr.

I have been unable to obtain nery much information on this subject. Any information that you have aviable would be of help to me.

Also sujections of other sources that I might use would be appreciated.

Thank you for your assistance.

Yours truly,

Franklin R. Blalock

Franklin R. Blalock
Box 262
Waleska, Georgia

May 5, 1965

Mr. Franklin R. Blalock
Box 262
Waleska, Ga.

Dear Mr. Blalock:

Regarding information on the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. for a Political Science scrapbook on his tactics, I would suggest that you write to the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, 334 Auburn Avenue, Atlanta, Ga. and request copies of the SCLC Newsletter (which outlines future plans and projects as they are put into effect and gives results of those in progress).

There have been many articles published about Dr. King, if you want information on him and his general philosophy and quotes from him on his strategy. Some of the better ones:

Time 1-9-64: Man of the Year: M L King Jr. (lengthy article)
The Nation, 309-64, M. L. King, Jr., "Hammer of Civil Rights"
Saturday Review, 5-30-64, M. L. King, "Why We Can't Wait"
Newsweek, 4-12-65, Civil Rights: Summer Strategy
The Nation, 3-15-65, M. L. King, Jr. "Let Justice Roll Down"
U. S. News & World Report, 3-29-65, "M. L. King: Who He Is... What He Believes"
Playboy, January 1965, Martin Luther King (lengthy interview)
U.S. News & World Report, 2-8-65, "How M. L. King Won the Nobel Peace Prize"

Perhaps you can find some of these magazines in your home or the homes of your friends, or in libraries.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Enclosed:
copies three editorials on M. L. King, Jr. (Christian Century)

July 21, 1960

Professor W. Astor Kirk
Department of Political Science
Houston-Tillotson College
Austin, Texas

Dear Bill:

It was a real pleasure meeting you and I hope our conversation can be resumed another time. I am enclosing a copy of my talk on Negro colleges. If you find time to read it, I think you will see what I meant when I told you that your remarks sounded like my speech--which, I needn't add, was a well-appreciated reassurance.

I have taken the liberty of putting your name on our mailing list.

Best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

LWD:a

Enclosure: "Excellence in the Affairs of Higher Education"
Mailed separately:
The Negro Voter in the South, 1957. Price.
The Negro and the Ballot in the South, 1959. Price.
Racial Crisis and the Press, Spearman and Meyer.

July 21, 1960

HCE LWD

future board members

One of the participatns in the meeting at Austin was Professor W. Astor Kirk, Dept. of Political Science, Houston-Tilletson College. I had lunch with him also the next day. Kirk was the first Negro graduate student at the University of Texas. He had a case in court at the time ~~of~~ the Sweatt decision was rendered, and his case then became moot because he was admitted to the University--from which he got subsequently his Ph. D. From all I could learn in Austin, Kirk is regarded as *a* principle, if not *the* principle spokesman for local Negroes and is apparently emerging as a figure of statewide leadership. I have seldom been more faverable impressed by anyone on so short an acquaintance. In line with our discussion of the need for some younger Negroes on the SRC board, we might keep him in mind.

MEMO

from **ELLIOTT LEVITAS**

Date 7/24/63

[redacted]

Pat --

Attached is the piece I mentioned to you yesterday in very rough, unpolished, unfinished and rambling form. If you can make heads or tails of it let me have your candid judgment as to whether or not there is anything worthwhile in the idea which could be developed. I think it starts uphill and goes downhill, but perhaps something could be done to develop it or end it.

The summer had been unusually hot and sticky even for Alasippi. It seemed as if the neighboring southhern states had avoided the vengeance of the July weather by its being raged against the Alasippians alone.

Evenso, this particular day--the day the news officially broke -- it even started off hotter and stickier than ever. Almost a perfect day for such news. By ~~the time~~ nine in the morning ((that's) when the radio programs were first interrupted and the wire service lines first carried the story) citizens all over Alasippi had already begun wiping their foreheads and taking off their coats.

That's when it happened. That's when the the nervous days of rumour and counter-rumour were finally climaxed by the fearsome confirmation contained in the broacaster's emotionally read message as that interrupted the Second Cup of Coffee d.j. program: "THE LABROTORY REPORT FROM STATE HOSPITAL CONFIRMS THE REPORT THAT A STRANGE NEW DIESASE HAS BEEN DETECTED IN THE STATE. ALTHOUGH ITS FULL EFFECTS ARE NOT YET KNOWN NOR HAS ITS CAUSE BEEN DETERMINED, ONE OF ITS DEFINITELY DIAGNOSED SYMPTOMS IS THE CHANGE IN THE APPARENT RACIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ITS VICTIMS** CAUCASIAN TO NEGROID AND VICE VERSA. THE REPORT HAS STATES THAT THE NEW DISEASE HAS NO EFFECT UPON PERSONS OF THE MONGOLIAN RACES SO FAR AS CAN BEEN FOUND. DR. WHIT*TIKER B. HISS, WHO READ THE REPORT AND SUPERVISED ITS PREPARATION WOULD NOT COMMENT ON THE RUMOUR THAT THE DISEASE WAS NOT FATAL NOR HAD ANY OTHER ILL EFFCTS. DR. HISS CONCLUDED THE INTERVIEW BY SAYING THAT HE WAS CONFIDENT THAT, GIVEN SUFFICIENT TIME AND MONEY, STATE HOSPTAL COULD TRACE THE CAUSE AND DEVELOPE A CURE FOR THE PESTILENCE. THE GOV. COULD NOT BE REACHED FOR COMMENT, BUT HIS OFFICE INDICATED A STATEMENT WOULD BE FORTHCOMING SHORTLY. THE STATE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT. HAS DENIED THAT THE DISEASE HAS REACHED EPIDEMIC PROPORTIONS BUT DID ADMIT THAT INCIDENCE OF ITS APPEARANCE IS INCREASING. STAY TUNED TO THIS STATION FOR UP TO THE MINUTE REPORTS ON THIS AWESOME AND FAST*BREAKING STORY. WE NOW RETURN YOU TO THE SECOND CUP OF COFFEE."

At last the fateful word was out. However it would not be accurate to say that this removal of doubt was greeted with great relief. If anything, one might say thatthe current of apprehension which had been growing in Alasippi in the past several days welled into a tidal wave of fear. Altho the Gov.'s statement which was prerared after a hurried conference with his top political and legal advisors and released shortly following the first news report assures that there was no cause for alarm, Alasippians long known for their political cynacism were alarmed nonethe less.

Last month, when the first one or two persons reported that they or members of their family had changed from black to white or the other way, they were either dismissed as cranks or permitted to appear before the triumvrate of a lawyer and two surgeons so that their sanity (upon which the triumvirate were competent to judge) could be examined and so that they could be dispatched to the state supported asylum for suchsociological misfits.

As the number of persons afflicted-- or reporting such affliction-- increased, it became obvious that the mental hosptal could not serve as the easy way out. Most doctors who examined these poor souls confessed that they didn't know the answer and suggested some spiritual help. But what ever disposition was made in a case, secrecy was the prime thpught. It was hoped that if the problem were kept quiet enough long enough, it would go away or resolve itself in some other fasshion. A few responsible physicians finally mustered enough courage to call the situation to the attemtion of the pubblic helath authorities who in turn, after assuring themselves that sufficient funds were available and that such matters were properly under their jurisdiction, launched the Hiss Study at State Hospital with such cloak and dagger precaution that security officials in nearby atomic energy and missile facilities came to study their methods after reading of them in the press.

Regardless of the official and private attempts for secrecy, a thing like "changing" is hard to keep quiet, and soon the rumour mill weere operatimg at full steam. As people clandististinely discussed the possibilities of such a thing and many dismissed it it with a chuckle, hardly anyone stopped to realize just what would happen if it were true that some folks were "changing" (the technical name came to be Metamorphosis Magnum).

But after the news was out, things were different. Like the Supreme Court decision of a few years earlier Alasippians accepted the news with shoc ked amazement and horror, but unlike the Supreme Court decision, this time Alasippians accepted as fact, just what was going on.

As you might imagine,,one of the first thoughts people had was what caused the "changing" outbreak. Some fortunate persons had their own satisfying, if not satisfactory, answer. A substantial body of opinion clearly laid the blame at the feet of the NAACP and/or the Communist Party. A few others held that it was due to extremeists in the White Citizens Council andthe Klan trying to discredit the NAACP and the Communist Party. While others, more scientifically inclined, were quite sure that the atom-hydrogen bomb testing with its attendant fall out was the real reason. As in all times of danger, panic and crisis there were of course those who explained this disaster--for almost all considered it that-- as the righteous indignation of God bringing the just judgment on a state veritably running rampant with liquor drinking, lipstick, dancing, Sunday base ball and other such sinful and iniquitous practices.

It was not long after the first announcemnet that public and private persons and organizations swung into action. A few assorted fund raising groups whose own diseases had been cured already siezed this chance tobounce back to battle. Their recently silenced typewriters and telephones once again blossomed forth with activity, and in no time flat neighborhood campaigns were undertaken and a host of personal contact card carrying solicitors were in the field canvassing for "Money for Metamorphosis". Since duplication was out of the question, no March could be organized involving Dimes, mothers, stockings or old newsboys. Someone got the idea to use families of the stricen in the March, but since the "changing" still carried some taint with it, this plan met with much opposition and had to be abandoned.

In addition to the money that the private groups poured into the research, treatment and education program regarding "changing" the federal govt declared Alasippi a disaster area and pured in millions. A number of nationally known universities and hospitals tuerned teir staffs over to "changing" research and each wanted to be the first to develope the Metamorphosis Vaccine. If one thing could be aid it was that the country was going all out to lick this Thing.

Apart from the scientific and monetary consequences of the disease, the sociological impact became greater and greater as days passed and weeks came and went. The wider spread the "changing" the more profound its effect upon the Alasippian way of life which had been that way at least for some people ~~at least~~ since 1865.

Now it is a known fact that over the years an entire fabric of culture a complete system of mores known as the Alasippian way of life has evolved into a beautiful if not remarkablepattern of hunman relationships. Lying near the core of this beatific system--in fact lying right next to bourbon and Bourbonism--is therelationship (or absence thereof) between the races. All of the progress and development of Alasippi ca n be traced in some way or other to this system. It is true that thispattern of behavior has been the source of much cntroversy and in its hightened form has even been said to have been at least on cause of (choose one: Civil War, War Between the States, War of Rebellion--not to be confused with earlier 1776 affair,War for Southern Independence--also not to be confused, or Lincoln's Folly). Many older and more traditionally inclined members of each race(and this means white or black) are somewhat surprised that a controversy should exist over such a trivial and/or well settled matter, but still the controversy persists. It is no doubt true that no mere legislation should or could change overnight such a hallowed and useful pattern of life, but the tragedy is that Metamorphosis Magnun was unaware of this truth and hence some changes occurred and rather swiftly.

Since it was summer the immediate problem of what to doabout the schools was not pressing. Of course thestate had laws to close schools that are integrated(note: in this context the word root "integrity" sometimes defined as truth or honesty does not carry over). What would have happened under the circumstances at hand is not certain had the problem actually arisen. The laws contemplated an integration forced by the vote seeking federal govt or the pinko Courts; it did not contemplate disease born desegrgation. It placed the officials in an odd position for no one could gain much political stature by blaming some bug or germ for the sociological experimentation of messing with states rights. The Alasippi school board was not one to be caught sleeping, and hence plans had to be made for Sept. to meet the occasion. It was clear from the opening of the important meeting considering the problem that no one who desired to be re-elected to the board would advocate simply tossing aside the hallowed if expenseive double scholl system for whites and blacks. The only real concern was what to do with the"changers".

Since the board wasn't really concerned with how to pay for it all, the first thought was to let all the "changed" go to one school while the "unchanged" stayed in their respective white or black schools. One particularly outspoken member from south Alasippi was vehemently opposed to this scheme as it still allowed for mixing and mingling in thie newly created third system of schools.The metaphysical implications of mixing among the"changers" was explored but was dismissed when the orginal opponongt of the plan pointed out that it just wouldn't like right no how to have all those varying colored folks going to the same school in Alasippi.

Finally one member suggested thatthe new whites go to school with the old or regular whit es and that the new and old blacks go to the same schools. This was an economy minded idea. But the opposition to this proposal was almost unanimous, and, granting the first premise, rightly so. Since a new black was originally and fundamentally white and the opposite also true, it wouldn't be rught to let them associate in classrooms with the children who were the same color they were to begin with. Even if it looked okay and evenif some sort of distinctive badge could be devised to keep the "changers" distinguishable from the others, there was still the pervading knowledge that you had integration down deep altho it might not appear on the surface, so to speak.

At last the board hit upn the plan which the y could submit to the people and when its financial impossibility became apparent, the fault could be laid at the feet of the legislature who refuse to appropriate the funds to support such a quadraped since they would have ~~to~~ lost their seats had they taxed to defray the costs. The plan was of course clear; whites to white schools, blabks to blakk schools, new whites to new white schools and new blacks to new black schools. With their problem solved the school board could safely drop out of sight till the whole thing broke down.

Sdme of the towns in Alasippi had not surrendered their way of life as yet on the matter of public transportation seating. In these redoubts of tradition the pattern continued for the whites to enter the conveyance ~~ahead~~ chivilrously ahead of the negroes male and female and occupy the forward portions of the vehicle. The Negroes followed and were consigned ~~t~~ to the rear. Those whdtes who valued thhis pattern the most often complained the loudest when the later Negroe passengers had to push their way through to reach their assigned positions . After "changing" began, a new question of priority dn such cases arose. Obviously the unchanged whites should enter first and sit most forward ~~and the unchanged black~~ but from thds point the questions of priority were unfathomable. Some argued that the unchanged blacks should be next since they were not tainted and were at least pure blooded. Others contended that the new whites should follow the unchanged whites since it was a question of color and homogenéity. Still others believed that the new blacks shoild take second place for they , having once been white, were more accustomed to it and also were still white down deep (the old "fundamentally white" argument). Faced with this problem the transit compannies considered shutting down altogether, but when they wre faced with threatened boycott by three groups (Negroes, new white and new blacks) they decided to operate withput distinctions using as their excuse that they were forced into it and besides those three groups rode public transportation the most anyway.

Another ~~social and somewhat~~ legal problem with some social overtones that the outbreak gave rise to was in connection with ~~marriage~~ connubial relations. It wasN't merely that the idea of an interracial marriage im Alasippi was a horrifying thought which was in fact never thought or considered, it was naturally most illegal... to prevent under threat of penal sanction the populace from voluntarily following such a path. Unfortunately, Metamorphosis was unaware of this law, and even had the inconvenient caprice of singling out only one member of a family for its attack. Had the disease ravage the entire household en masse the problem would have been less serious. Affection that one mate had spiritually held for his/her life's partner for many years frequently was little match for the attitudes that tradition had instilled. Consequently, not only was there an immediate run on the supply of twin beds throughout Alasippi but many Stste legislators had signed a call for a special session of the Assemby to provide for void marriages where such a disaster occured, ~~One particular religious group that was quite opposed to~~ or at least make it grounds for divorce. One particular religious group, though not to strong a force in the State, was opposed to the divorce idea, but their clergy had within the week following the first news of "changing" worked out a theory which rendered such marriages void ~~ab~~ from the start and therefore afforded the hope of annulment rather than the sin of divorce. Many adherents of this group truly thanked God for his wisdom in providing the approved way of annulment so that they could remain free from sin. It is true that some Alasippi spouse who were face with this problemstrangely preferred to remain together. It was to protect society from such persons and to protect them from themselves that the swift justice of the illegal cohabitation law was effectuated.

Aside from the community wide effects of the plague, each Alasippian individually had to come to grips with the new world of "changing"--those who changed, those were personally connected with the changers and those waited and feared for the day when it would or could happen to them.

T. Alver McDonald was the scion of the wealthiest Negro family inthe capital. For years they had been in the insurance and real estate fields. Alver, a recent graduate ofan Eastern college had come home to take over the family's business interests. Since the intersts could best shift for themselves, Alver had at once thrown ~~hm~~ himself into theswing of various Negro freedom movements. He was active in some of the more militant associations but his personal intersts lay in the smaller more intense but less urgent groups of intelligensia of his race. Alver's personal belief so he believed was based on racial pride. Unlike many other of his people he did not think that ~~that~~ equality was a legal matter, but it was a matter of common sense and natual law. He could prove by reference to many anthropologiacal sources that the African culture from which his forebearers had been untimely snatched was at least has highly developed in its art laguage and thought as were many societies of the non-African world. The myth of inferiority and retarded development had been for Alver long disproved by many scholarly writers and by Alver himself in book reviews and term papers. Wasn't he himself an example of the thesis and a shining example of the "why" of racial pride.

When Alver fully realized the meaning of the news about changing his immediate but not considered response was one of unbridled ecstacy. A way out! Yet as quickly as the feeling came it went, for such such a reaction was wholly at odds with his long evolved philosophy of race. His voice was then raised as loud as many of his white (logntime) citizens who viewd the disease with horror indescribable. To this end Alver and fellow racial pridists toured the state telling the members of their race not toenvy their realtives who changed but to pity them and to the relatives who changed they unsuccesfully urged them not to sever ties with their people. Likewise to the newcomers the even more unsuccessfully tried to convince them of the fortunate lot that had befallen them.

October 28, 1963

Mr. Pat Watters
The Atlanta Journal
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Watters:

Have just had the pleasure of reading your column in the Sunday editions only of the Atlanta Journal-Constitution since leaving Atlanta in April 1962; and was sorrowed to learn in yesterday's paper that you were telling us goodbye. I have admired the courageous stand you have taken on major current issues. Too many of us are afraid to speak out and say what we really feel. I hope you shall continue to do so in whatever line you intend to take up. Am sure it will be in the writing field.

You probably don't remember me. I wrote you a letter about the John Glenn flight, which you published after talking to me on the telephone. Spent just 2½ months in Atlanta (where my husband was on a construction job); and although I found Atlanta to be a wonderful place, this old hurricane-battered house here on the ocean is my real home and I am never quite happy away from it.

Have wanted to write all my life, but found the excuse of not having time - raising children, high tension jobs, politics, etc. etc. Now I have all the time in the world and my only excuse is laziness. Its so much easier to take a long, leisurely, bare-footed walk around my end of the island, just beachcombing. Have made one little start; enrolling in a weekly creative writing class at our local college recently. Find it very interesting and inspiring, although I am the 54-year old grandma in the midst of youth; and my matronly frame outgrew those schoolroom desks about fifty pounds ago.

Good luck to you, Mr. Watters, in whatever you undertake. I hope you accomplish what you want, and am sure that we will see your name somewhere, sometime. I, for one, am going to miss you.

Sincerely,

Mary Maples Ladner

Mrs. Mary Maples Ladner
Wrightsville Beach
North Carolina

WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH, N.C.
This aerial view shows the crystal fishing pier and Lumina Pavilion, which is located on the Southern end of Wrightsville Beach.

Pub. & Dist. by Plyler Sales Co. Myrtle Beach S.C.

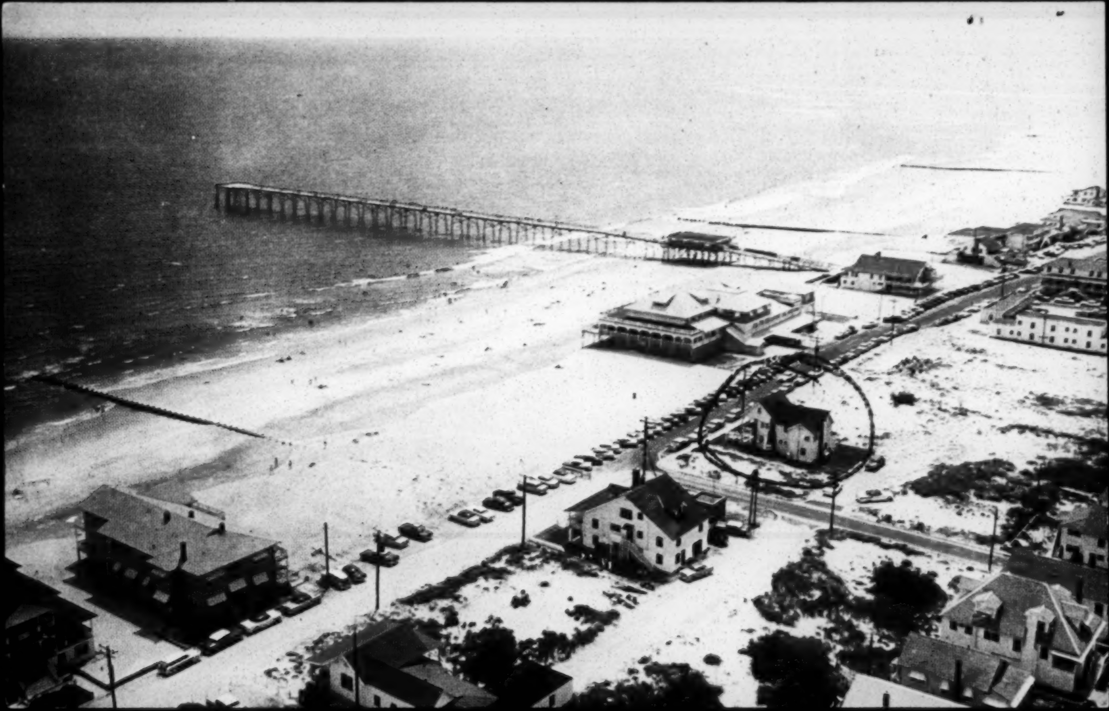
PLACE
STAMP
HERE

POST CARD

Address

Fall is the time of year that we year-round beach residents look forward to. No long row of parked cars as in this view - just one in front of my house. No noisy bathers and sun-worshippers - just one or two solitary figures walking through the sand. This is our vacation time, after having catered to visitors all summer. We live in disreputable old pants and baggy sweaters; we fish, loaf, have long, leisurely visits with friends and neighbors. Have hardly had time to speak to them during the busy season. The beautiful strand is clean; no litter of paper and beer cans. Most of the houses are closed. You can walk for two miles around the southern end of the island and not see a soul; but if you want more activity the small city of Wilmington is right next door. We even love the storms, [redacted] while denouncing them. Our apartments are empty; resting up for next summer's invasion.

S6013-1



November 22, 1963

Mr. Arthur J. Levin
Staff Director
The Potomac Institute, Inc.
1501 Eighteenth Street, NW
Washington 36, D. C.

Dear Art:

Thanks very much for your good words, and for your efforts on my behalf with the N. R.

A lot of factors were involved in deciding to stay here, a decision I am even happier with now than when I made it.

I certainly do hppe that among the many benefits of this job will be getting to see and talk with you again.

Sincerely,

Pat Watters
Director of Information

PW/mg

PI THE POTOMAC INSTITUTE, INC.
1501 Eighteenth Street, N.W. ● Washington 36, D.C. ● 332-5566

November 8, 1963

Mr. Pat Watters
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsythe Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Pat:

I've been meaning to write to you since I learned of your new job, but we have been preoccupied here with other matters which I understand have been reported in the Atlanta newspapers.

When I got a call from the New Republic about you, I had hoped that you would be joining the ranks of the Atlanta ex-patriates here in Washington, a prospect to which we all look forward with great pleasure. However, at least for Atlanta's sake, I'm equally happy that you chose to stay in the South and continue the good fight there - especially with SRC.

So, let me offer my congratulations and deepest best wishes for a satisfying and fruitful job of work, and a hope that your new association will bring us into closer working and personal relationship.

With every good wish,

Sincerely,

Art

Arthur J. Levin
Staff Director

AJL:hjh

Stephen R. Currier, *President*
Lloyd K. Garrison, *Treasurer*
John G. Simon, *Secretary*

Philip G. Hammer, *Trustee*
Andrew E. Norman, *Trustee*

Harold C. Fleming, *Executive Vice-President*
Arthur J. Levin, *Staff Director*
Margaret Price, *Research Associate*

File correspondence

ELLIOTT H. LEVITAS
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

March 27, 1964

Dear Pat:

The other day when we had lunch together I left with you drafts of two essays, "Is Law Enough?" and "Scallywags, Scoundrels and Success". I am sending along with this letter a copy of the third essay, "The Democratic Syndrome", as well as the last page of the Scallywags, etc. essay which was missing from the copy I left with you.

When you get a chance, I would like to get your editorial comments so that I can put these in final form. I would also like your advice as to the best manner in submitting these to The New Republic, etc. for consideration. If you think Maggie Long would be interested, the Scallywags, etc. article might be down her alley for The New South.

Very truly yours,

Elliott

Elliott H. Levitas

EHL:mc
Enc.

Mr. Pat Watters
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

July 23, 1964

Miss Gretchen Leitzell
American Heritage
551 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10017

Dear Miss Leitzell:

I'm enclosing our publications list along with a few of the publications that seem pertinent. If you want any of t the others, let me know.

Good luck with the project. Call again if we can be of any help.

Yours truly,

Pat Watters
Director of Information

PW:mp

File

ARTHUR J. LEVIN
1501 Eighteenth Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

March 1, 1965

Dear Pat:

I spent Friday with the Civil Rights Commission staff going over this, which necessitated some work over the weekend on my part to crank in the suggested changes. Hence my lateness in getting this off to you.

This is by no means the final draft. Harold has some suggestions, mostly editorial, and I still have another session with the Commission staff coming up (probably later today) to go over the check-list on compliance.

However, I plan to get the completed manuscript to the printer this week, no later than Friday morning; earlier if at all possible.

After you've had a chance to go over it, call me and we'll crank your changes in. Of course, if they are major, we'll have to change our time-table, but hopefully not.

You did an excellent job of condensing down that mass of information into the relevant points, and my changes are mostly in the order of the sections, as you will notice. The Commission staff liked the text very much, and their help revolves around technicalities. I think we have a terrific publication!

When you get around to it, send me a note with the hours you put in, your rate per hour, and whatever other expenses you accumulated (travel, phone, etc.).

Thanks a million, and best regards,

Art

July 14, 1965

Dear Elliott:

Thanks for your letter

Let's have lunch.

Yours truly,

Pat Watters

Mr. Elliott H. Levitas
Fulton Federal Building
Atlanta, Georgia

CROSS REFERENCE

RE: CONRAD LYNN CORRESPONDENCE. Ltr from Lynn and response from SA 2/21/66 ---

SEE:

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION; CHARLES MORGAN, JR.

Dr. Marine

[redacted]

Programs to promote rural practice + training

rural preceptorships.

loan forgiveness.

Area Health Education Program.

DR.-

7481

Masters in Community Health

can this M.I.P. apply?

659-5525

~~Bureau~~] Health Planning
+ Facilities Branch

P.L. - 89749

Jim Means
said call

H.E. Harrison
Mont. ALA -
205-832-6795

MHSC

A Agency
B "

CORRESPONDENCE

CONCERNING SOUTH CAROLINIANS SPEAK

BETWEEN

THE REVEREND JOHN B. MORRIS

AND

FEDERAL JUDGE GEORGE BELL TIMMERMAN

INTRODUCTION

With a subsequent distribution of twenty thousand copies, South Carolinians Speak was published by five clergymen at Dillon, S. C., in October of 1957. Seeking to promote "A Moderate Approach to Race Relations," this booklet included statements of personal conviction from twelve South Carolinians prominent in their respective communities. Stating in their Preface that "The time is long overdue for a strong voice of moderation to be heard," the ministers noted: "There are some who would require all South Carolinians to subscribe to their point of view or be ostracized from the community. Fear of free, unrestricted discussion of the problem, and hesitancy to disagree with either the majority or the minority quickly leads to a withering of American ideals." The writers varied in their views from a desire to maintain separate public schools, with desegregation in other areas, to a belief that integration should commence in the first grade and move progressively forward. That they consented to express their opinions in this symposium was affirmative reply to the question posed in the Preface: "Shall men have the freedom to differ and still maintain mutual respect for each other?" A different and violent answer was evident soon after publication in the dynamiting of the home of one of the writers by Klansmen as yet unconvicted and defended in court by a leading member of the South Carolina legislature.

As one of the publishers of South Carolinians Speak, and resident in Dillon at the time, it was my responsibility to write personal letters to accompany the complimentary copies we sent to various officials in the state. Such went to Federal Judge George Bell Timmerman of the United States District Court at Columbia, South Carolina. A lengthy correspondence between the two of us resulted. In response to a request for permission to publish his letters, Judge Timmerman said on July 17, 1958: "I have not the slightest objection to anyone publishing the complete exchange of letters between us in the chronological order in which it occurred, commencing with your letter to me under date October 22, 1957, and ending with my letter to you of January 21, 1958, which last letter was in reply to your letter of January 17, 1958."

In the belief that it is salient to note the extremity to which so highly and strategically placed an official as Judge Timmerman will go in the defense of segregation, I am publishing our exchange of correspondence herewith. The reader may decide for himself the reasonableness of the Judge's arguments. For my part, I was not so much seeking to persuade Judge Timmerman of the virtue of my views as I was pleading a case for acceptance and respect for divergent views, and for some conciliatory attitude toward a moderate position on the race issue. In South Carolinians Speak I had been associated with persons who had this respect for differing views. I kept looking for something of this quality in my letters from Judge Timmerman and failed to find it.

(Rev.) John B. Morris
3502 Piedmont Road, N. E.
Atlanta 5, Georgia

March 1, 1959

SOUTH CAROLINIANS SPEAK
P. O. Box 806
Dillon, South Carolina

October 22, 1957

The Hon. George Bell Timmerman
Federal Court Building
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Judge Timmerman:

Enclosed is a copy of the new book, South Carolinians Speak, sent to you with the compliments of its compilers.

The general purpose of the book, as explained in the Preface, is to promote a moderate position on race relations in our State. Since you are one of the primary leaders of the people of South Carolina, we sincerely hope that you will understand and respect such moderate approaches as this book sets forth. Your influence and action in seeking equitable solutions of this difficult situation are a heavy responsibility. We pray that God will strengthen you for providing the leadership these crucial times require.

Assuring you of the deep concern of each of the compilers and writers for the welfare and progress of our State, I remain

Faithfully yours,

/s/ (REV.) JOHN B. MORRIS

(Rev.) John B. Morris

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
Eastern and Western Districts of South Carolina
Columbia, S. C.

October 29, 1957

Rev. John B. Morris
P. O. Box 806
Dillon, S. C.

Dear Mr. Morris:

I thank you for a copy of "South Carolinians Speak." It came to my office while I was away holding court in another city.

I have only read the preface. I judge that it discloses the purpose of the book and the motive of those who originated the idea of its publication.

The preface manifests the authors' opinion that the social order in South Carolina and throughout the South is ill; that the cure for the sickness is a complete change in the social order that has prevailed in the United States since colonial days. It is also quite manifest in the preface that its authors feel that immediate racial integration is the sure cure for what is termed the "sickness of society." With this view I completely disagree, although I agree that the authors of the preface are entitled to their opinions. However, all those who honestly believe that racial integration is the salvation of our social order should first try it out on their own families before attempting to force it on the families of others.

Personally I think that the most condemnatory evidence against our social order is the presence among our population of too many mulattoes. The cure for this social sickness is not more, but less of it.

To my way of thinking there is no middle ground on the issue of racial integration. It cannot be both right and wrong. To integrate is either all right or all wrong. I believe that God knew what He was doing when He created the races and separated them, just as I believe He knew what He was doing when He created the beasts of the fields and the birds and gave them the instinct to live apart.

One of my earliest recollections is of being taught by my parents that God made me. I still believe that He made me as He wanted me to be - white. All the enemies of our system of government - a government that no functionary has the power to change - can not alter that conviction or inveigle me into an attempt to play God. Too many of our churchmen and public officials have been carried to the mountain top and have been tempted, and have succumbed.

I resent the implication in your preface that men and women who oppose the mongrelization of the races are bigoted and intolerant, or that they are bent on a course of discrimination against negroes. Such is not a part of the creed of white men and women who are loyal to themselves, their families, their race, their communities and to their nation, and, above all, loyalty to the God that made them as they are. Whether you know it or not there are millions of white citizens in the United States - many of them in the North - who believe that the talent of race was given to be used for improvement, not to be hidden or profaned. Moreover, they are firmly convinced that, if God made a mistake in creating the races and in separating them, Christ knew about it and would have corrected it while He was on earth; that so important a matter would not have been left for the infiltraters of our seminaries to discover and correct.

In a word, these millions of good white citizens, who have helped the negro race upward since Northern greed placed it in the South, and are willing to continue doing so, do not want the United States of America to become a modern Egypt, Portugal, Spain or Brazil. The lessons of history should be heeded.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ GEORGE BELL TIMMERMAN

George Bell Timmerman

SOUTH CAROLINIANS SPEAK
P. O. Box 806
Dillon, South Carolina

January 10, 1958

The Honorable George Bell Timmerman
United States District Court
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Judge Timmerman:

This is to acknowledge and thank you for your thorough letter of last October 29th. The press of work relative to the issuance of our book is just now letting me reply to some of the many communications we received - both pro and con.

In your letter you state a very complete case for one approach to the race problem and I respect your right to hold and express these views. While we would differ on some points, we actually would not have the divergence of outlook which you suggest.

I am enclosing a clipping from this past Sunday's Charleston NEWS & COURIER* which provides some indication of my own personal views on the race issue. In reference to the public schools I have made it even clearer elsewhere that I do not think it would be wise to integrate public schools in the "deep South" - now or in the foreseeable future.

Thanking you again for your letter, I am

Yours sincerely,

/s/ (REV.) JOHN B. MORRIS

(Rev.) John B. Morris

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*Letter to the News and Courier, Charleston, S. C. Published January 5, 1958.

To The News and Courier:

I have procured a copy of "The Lasting South" which you have editorially commended several times recently. It is an excellent book and, as you have indicated, should be read by every Southerner concerned for the future of this region. It should serve to inform persons outside of the South on the nature of Southern society, and thus gain more understanding for the complexities of our race problem, and it should remind Southerners of the qualities of our region which are primary and which are to be preserved because they are good. A phrase from this book, as quoted by Anthony Harrigan in your review of it, most aptly sums up the message of "The Lasting South" for Southerners today: "...what must be preserved is not the way of life, but the tone of life...

In an editorial recently (December 21, 1957) you say that there are "cracks in the defense" of Southern "mass resistance" to integration and you indicate that "clergymen, educators and editors" have some responsibility for this.

Allow me to suggest that these professional people, in all instances known to me, have an appreciation for the "tone" of Southern life and will strive to preserve it. At the same time many of them look dubiously upon the spirit of massive resistance as offered us by political leaders.

Speaking for myself alone I can say that I do not think it would be wise to integrate public schools in the "deep South." However, we should not let our maintenance of this position deter us from the progress that was being made in race relations prior to the Supreme Court decision. With proper planning, desegregation of public transportation and graduate school facilities would accord Negro citizens the equal rights they are due.

It is not only persons from certain prefessions who believe that the best qualities of "the lasting South" do not lend support to extreme segregationist ideas and "massive resistance." I have talked with hundreds of leading citizens of South Carolina, persons prominent in the business and civic life of the State, and found nearly all of them to be moderate in their views on the race issue. These persons who most often appreciate the "tone of life" in the South have readily deplored the "way of life" offered us by extremists on either side, including "mass resistance."

Rev. John B. Morris, Pastor
Dillon St. Barnabas Episcopal Church

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
Eastern and Western Districts of South Carolina
Columbia, S. C.

January 14, 1958

Rev. John B. Morris
P. O. Box 806
Dillon, S. C.

Dear Mr. Morris:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 10 and a clipping from The Charleston News and Courier that accompanied your letter.

The clipping contains a letter written by you to The News and Courier, apparently for publication. I have noted in it a few statements that appear to me to be significant. I shall quote and comment on two or three of them since they seem to point up the main differences in our thinking.

You say, "I do not think it would be wise to integrate schools in the 'deep South'". What I would say is, that white and negro children should not be forced to mix in public schools or elsewhere.

Your statement, taken in or out of context, implies that you do not oppose mixing in public schools in places other than the "deep South." There we part company.

At one time the proponents of the mixing movement professed to be interested solely in improving educational advantages for negro children. Now it is generally conceded that the real goal is the integration of the races. To use a more understandable phrase, the purpose of the movement is to mongrelize the races.

According to my religious philosophy God made the races and set them apart, one from another. It is not within the competency of any person to question or condemn what God did, or to attempt to correct what He did.

Frankly, I am afraid to mock God, as the integrationists seem not to be.

Why He did so, I do not profess to know, but I do know that God made the races different. It is apparent to anyone who will look that there are marked ethnic and physical differences among the races, and none more marked than those between the white and negro races.

I note your agreement that, "With proper planning, desegregation of public transportation and graudate school facilities would accord Negro citizens the equal rights they are due." That assumption of the negro's rights implies superiority. It suggests that a white person has no right to object to what a negro demands, but that what a white person demands may be successfully objected to by a negro - a strange brand of equality. The ardent integrationists, certainly those who are such for pay, would condemn your proposal as being too slow an approach to ultimate mongrelization. I agree that so limited it would materially slow the movement.

The concluding paragraph of your letter to The News and Courier very clearly implies that you oppose "massive resistance" to racial integration.

If I favored racial integration, I most certainly would disapprove any opposition to it, whether it was massive, moderate or mild. In other words, racial integration is either right or wrong, and it makes no difference whether the attempt to bring it about is at the point of a bayonet or by the evil persuasion of subsidized propaganda. Consequently, every good citizen should be on one side or the other. Where the choice is between right and wrong, between condemning God and praising Him, there is no respectable middle ground.

> "He that is not with me is against me;
> and he that gathereth not with me scattereth abroad."

Sincerely yours,

/s/ GEORGE BELL TIMMERMAN

George Bell Timmerman

January 17, 1955

The Hon. George Bell Timmerman
United States District Court
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Judge Timmerman:

Thank you for your letter of January 14th. I am humbled by your taking the time to write one so insignificant as I so thoroughly about your views on the race controversy. In exchanging views via this correspondence we are involved in what is probably needed most by everyone - communication. Abroad in the land is a great need of people to hear and be heard with reference to this issue. I truly believe that the Negroes would not be pushing the issue as hard if they could have the opportunity to be heard in bi-racial conferences designed just for hearing and telling.

As grateful as I am for the communication afforded each of us in this exchange of correspondence, I shall not expect a reply to this letter since I know that you are a busy man. Of course, if any of my observations prompt you to note your views I shall welcome hearing from you again. Whatever our disagreement, I respect your right to your position and "would defend to the death your right" to hold it.

While it is not stated in your letter it would appear to me that your position carried logically forth would result in a "White Supremist" outlook. Forgive me if I am wrong in seeing the potentiality of this in some of your observations. While believing, as noted in the clipping I sent you with my last letter, that segregation is the best thing for public schools in the "deep South," I cannot accept the position generally indicated as White Supremist. I believe that it is the outlook and rigid unbending in any area whatsoever that will harm the South most in its fight to handle its own problems. We stand a chance of convincing the bar of public opinion across the nation of the wisdom of public school segregation. But White Supremist doctrine will only hasten a trend fostered by the NAACP - total integration - and we will lose our case before the nation and before the courts. If, on the other hand, we could prove our "good faith" in accommodating the few talented Negroes who rise above the average of their race, we would stand a better chance of preserving public school segregation honorably.

I beg, sir, if we would preserve the good qualities of Southern living, not to require that all Southerners be totally "with" you or, if not, thereby "against" you. There is a "respectable middle ground," I believe, and I have talked with hundreds of leading South Carolinians who stand there. Let us agree to stand together where we can - and honor one another where we cannot. Only in this way will our beloved South be saved much travail.

Yours faithfully,

/s/ JOHN B. MORRIS

John B. Morris

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
Eastern and Western Districts of South Carolina
Columbia, S. C.

January 21, 1958

Rev. John B. Morris
P. O. Box 806
Dillon, S. C.

Dear Mr. Morris:

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 17th instant.

I must confess some amazement at your repetitious use of the communist cliche, "White Supremist."

What, in your estimation, is a "White Supremist"? How does one differ from a Jew or Gentile Supremist, or from a Black, Brown or Yellow one?

I note that you see in observations contained in my letter to you a " 'White Supremist' outlook." I take it, therefore, that you disagree with these observations, viz. (a) That it is now generally recognized that the purpose of the mixing movement is to integrate the races; (b) that God made the races and set them apart; (c) that it is not within the competency of any person to question or condemn what God did, or to attempt to do so; (d) that I am afraid to mock God, as integrationists seem not to be; (e) that it is apparent that there are marked ethnic and physical differences among the races, especially between the white and negro races; (f) that I agree that "massive resistance" is proper in fighting any evil, none more so than the God defying racial mongrelization movement; and (g) that where the choice is between right and wrong, between condemning God and praising Him, there is no respectable middle ground.

With which of these observations do you disagree, with a part or all of them; and which of them indicates a "'White Supremist' outlook"?

You speak of "a chance of convincing the bar of public opinion across the nation of the wisdom of public school segregation." Do you believe that consorting with the opposition, giving aid and comfort to it, is going to accomplish that end? And why should it be accomplished, if it isn't right? If segregation is right, why aren't you on the side of it all the way - not just a part of the way?

The Bible, God's Word, doesn't teach me to compromise with sin. What does it teach you?

In your letter you speak of "a trend fostered by the NAACP - total integration" - which will cause us to "lose our case before the nation and before the Courts." I gather from this that you realiza that those who control the NAACP activities are out to integrate the races. To that extent you agree with me that the mask is off and that it is no longer to be doubted that total racial integration is the object of those who are fighting to mix our children in schools, churches and elsewhere.

And, to what do you refer as "our case," which you prophesy that we will lose before the nation and the courts? Do you mean by this prophecy that you anticipate that the Supreme Court will order us to integrate the races, that it will enjoin us from preserving the purity of our race, and that the nation will approve?

Have you ever satisfied yourself why it is that Christ did not command racial integration? Was His failure to do so an effort to cover up God's mistake in creating the races and setting them apart?

Remember Christ said:

> "He that is not with me is against me;
> and he that gathereth not with me
> scattereth abroad."

In my judgment the greatest travail that could befall the South or the nation would be racial mongrelization. Upon that issue, to me, there is no respectable middle ground for any race.

I note you say you have talked to thousands. You should talk to the tens of thousands that you have missed.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ GEORGE BELL TIMMERMAN

George Bell Timmerman

General Manager, Special Control Dept., General Electric Co., Waynesboro, Va.

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PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND THE ECONOMY OF VIRGINIA

A talk by Dr. Louis T. Rader, March 15, 1959 at
Thomas Jefferson High School Auditorium
Richmond Area Committee For Public Schools
Room 3, Broad-Grace Arcade
Richmond 19, Virginia

I would like to make it known at the beginning that the views I will present today are my own -- not those, for example, of the General Electric Company or the Virginia Manufacturers Association. I am speaking as a member of the Advisory Board of the Virginia Committee for Public Schools.

I was glad to accept the opportunity to talk to you today because I feel strong personal concern about the school situation. I was also glad to accept the opportunity because I am convinced that businessmen, like myself, should stand up and be heard. You may recall the words of Dante who said, "The hottest places in Hell are reserved for those, who in a moment of crisis, prefer to remain neutral." In my opinion, the manager of a modern business organization has ever-widening responsibilities to his community, his state, and his nation. This includes responsibility in educational affairs, as business, education, and the community come to a greater realization of their mutual concerns. I mention this because there are those who might feel that the present school situation in Virginia has some political aspects and therefore businessmen should stay out of it. I disagree completely. Just because a subject has political overtones does not make it "off limits" for a businessman or any other citizen to talk about it.

Let's first look at the size of public education in Virginia. Truly, it is a mammoth undertaking, and its importance to the economic life of the Commonwealth is obvious when we note that the present book value of school property in Virginia is $576 million, and the total expenditure for public education in Virginia in 1957 was nearly $200 million. In addition, public schools are a very effective institution in our economic life. The results of expenditures for public education were summarized this way by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce's extensive study of a few years ago. This study established the fact that educated people:

> "produce more goods, earn more money, buy and consume more goods, read more magazines and newspapers, are more active in civic and national affairs, enjoy a higher standard of living -- and, in general, contribute more to the economy than those who are not so well educated."

This study also found that education must precede economic growth -- it does not come after it.

BUSINESS CLIMATE AND EDUCATION CLIMATE

A strong system of public education is very important among those factors that attract new industry into a state and that keep industry already here from moving away. Let us see why.

A common phrase that is being used throughout the United States today to describe what it takes to attract new industry is "Favorable Business Climate."

The conditions which make an ideal business climate include honest and efficient government, fair taxes, law enforcement, equitable pay, good community facilities, favorable social and cultural atmosphere, and last but by no means least, outstanding schools.

Fortunately, our Virginia legislators are fully aware of the vital importance of maintaining Virginia's favorable business climate. In the 1958 session of the General Assembly, Senate Joint Resolution No. 12 was passed by both the House of Delegates and the Senate. Patrons of this Resolution were Senators Perrow, Moses, Breeden and Byrd, Jr. This is an outstandingly clear statement of the vital necessity of a favorable business climate. In fact, it is so significant that I want you to hear it.

> "WHEREAS, during the last ten years, under its prevailing favorable business climate, Virginia has attracted some 311 new manufacturing plants and expansions, with a capital investment of close to two billion dollars; and
>
> "WHEREAS,.....it will be critically important for Virginia to continue to maintain and improve its business climate; and
>
> "WHEREAS, Virginia's population is increasing at the rate of 60,000 persons annually and is expected to reach 4,100,000 by 1965, when population forecasts indicate Virginia will become the nation's 14th largest state; and
>
> "WHEREAS, the capital investment necessary to provide jobs for the expected 4,000 new workers each year will be in excess of two hundred million dollars annually; and
>
> "WHEREAS, basic industry and agriculture are the prime movers of the rest of the business economy; and
>
> "WHEREAS, healthy industry broadens the tax base, thereby providing much needed revenues for community facilities and government services for all our people; and
>
> "WHEREAS, in this era of rapid industrial expansion and relocation throughout the United States, industries, selecting locations, are vitally concerned about the relative business climate among the states; and
>
> "WHEREAS, a favorable business climate attracts needed industrial pay rolls; attitudes which build an unfavorable business climate could tend to deter the coming to Virginia of manufacturing plants which, in the relocation process, are free to seek the most favorable locations to themselves elsewhere for serving national and regional markets; and

> "WHEREAS, preservation of our good business climate is in the public interest and can be continued without discriminating against any other interest in Virginia; now, therefore,
>
> "RESOLVED, by the Senate of Virginia, the House of Delegates concurring, That the General Assembly shall examine all proposed legislation relating to business, industry, and agriculture in terms of its effect upon the business climate of the State, and shall determine whether such legislation may have any discriminatory or deterrent effect upon the investment of capital and the creation of needed pay rolls in Virginia; and
>
> "RESOLVED, further, that the members of the General Assembly hereby request the Governor, Comptroller and the heads of all departments of the State Government to examine their own discretionary actions and orders in any way relating to business, industry, and agriculture in terms of the effect of such governmental action upon the business climate in Virginia....."

This Resolution, from a businessman's point of view at least, is one of the outstanding pieces of legislation adopted in Virginia in recent years, for it so clearly points out the basic requirements of a favorable business climate. I am particularly struck by that part of the Resolution which states that "attitudes which build an unfavorable business climate could tend to deter the coming to Virginia of manufacturing plants," for I am convinced that industrial development of Virginia will not take place as rapidly as it might, unless we have an attitude that will build a strong, effective public school system. There is no doubt that the education climate and the business climate are interdependent. To this I can attest by my own experience, for I was personally responsible for the selection of Virginia as the location of one of General Electric's new plants.

Now, those who are involved in finding new plant sites compile statistics and study the economic factors such as nearness to market, availability of transportation, the type of tax structure, adequacy of utilities (like power, water and roads) and the amount and education level of the work force. In addition, there are those aspects involving the needs of employees and their families, such as nearness to colleges and universities, availability of hospital and medical facilities, amount and kind of recent home construction, availability of churches, and, the adequacy and quality of public schools.

The school situation was terribly important to us, as it is to so many industries, because educated manpower is the lifeblood of our business. Without it we cannot attract highly trained engineering and managerial talent, for such people can obtain positions anywhere in the United States. They simply will not join us unless their children can obtain as good or better education here as elsewhere. Not only that, but the individuals who are already with us might very well leave if good education opportunities do not continue to be available for them and their children.

Three major plants of General Electric have located in Virginia since 1954 because our studies led us to the conclusion that Virginia recognized its education problems and was on the march toward continued improvement. This has been especially true under Governor Almond's administration in the past year, where tremendously important improvements have been fostered and appropriations for education have been increased. I have the deepest respect for the dedication, the wisdom, and the progressive viewpoints of those people who are guiding Virginia's public school system. I know many of them personally, and I am convinced that under their leadership Virginia will continue to improve its public school system unless the means to do so are taken away from them. I will come back to this point later.

WHAT INDUSTRY MEANS TO VIRGINIA

Of course, we should ask whether Virginia really wants industry. Well, from all I can see and hear and from the tone of the Resolution I read to you, I am confident we do. I believe we do recognize the absolute necessity of providing the type of business climate and education climate which will attract new industry and, just as important, permit industry that is already here to continue to expand in Virginia. If we still need to reassure ourselves, however, let us take a look at what industry means to Virginia. I will use General Electric as my example only because I am most familiar with it.

In Virginia there are some 6,400 General Electric share owners whose investment has helped make possible three new General Electric plants in Virginia within the last five years. These plants produce electronic control equipment in Waynesboro, industry control equipment in Roanoke, and communication products in Lynchburg. These plants, plus General Electric sales offices and service shops in other cities, employ more than 3,700 people who earn over $21 million annually in pay and benefits. The value of these jobs in Virginia is indicated by the fact that these 3,700 industrial jobs has increased yearly retail sales by over $13 million and has, on the average, meant five new jobs for each one brought in by General Electric. General Electric annually buys more than $8 million worth of goods and services from over 500 Virginia suppliers -- who sell all sorts of things ranging from paper and pencils to steel and fabricated assemblies. In addition, 9,000 independent business firms in Virginia derive all or part of their income from selling or servicing a wide range of G. E. products. Now, just multiply this one example by the hundreds of other industries in Virginia and you can see the wisdom of the General Assembly's Resolution on Business Climate and the impact of new industry.

Of course, I am convinced that the most important economic influences in this great state's future are not only its natural resources, its transportation, its power supplies, and its tax structure, but more important, its children. As Virginia's children grow they must be able to compete with school graduates from other states. They must have the opportunity to get good jobs. They must be able to get into college and then, successfully compete in college. And this must be true for the children of our state regardless of family income. The National Industrial Conference Board reports that in 20 years, nearly 55% of the U. S. population 15 years of age and over are expected to be high school graduates, compared to 35% in 1950. College graduates will number 15 million in 1980, representing 10% of the population 20 years and over, whereas in 1950 only 6% of the people in this age group had graduated from college. The Bureau of the Census reports indicate that the make-up of the work force in the United States has shifted so that there are about as many professional or "white-collar" workers as there are people who work with their hands. As this trend toward a larger proportion of "white-collar" jobs continues, industry will be looking for better educated people to fill these jobs. We must make sure that the children of all Virginia families have equal opportunity with children in other states to be prepared to fill these jobs.

ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES OF A NEW SCHOOL SYSTEM

Let us now look at another phase of the problem -- the economic consequences of a new school system. Certainly, the solution to the school problem in Virginia must take into account the deep feelings of those who live in the areas most critically affected. We must be alert, however, to the consequences of adding an additional school system to the present system, because a new system in addition to our present system, in my opinion, cannot be operated well without incurring substantial additional costs. The real danger, of course, is slow decay and erosion of the present school system that can occur as a result of not being able to meet these additional costs. All of you are acquainted with the fact, for example, that teacher's salaries continue to lag and that we pay more to a truck driver, a plumber, or a carpenter, than to a school teacher. All of you are probably not familiar with the fact that Virginia lost the services of over 3,800 teachers during the 1957 school session, or 12% of the total; and this was approximately four times greater than the potential supply of teacher graduates from all of Virginia's colleges during the same year. You all know why. Inadequate salaries was given as a major reason.

Unless we face up to solving problems of this type, the public school system will be injured, and with it, the future of Virginia will be in danger. We will then be in the position of having committed economic suicide, for the school situation can be the Achilles' heel of Virginia's economy. We cannot have our cake and eat it. If we are to improve our present public school system we need higher expenditures for education. Normal additional costs from swelling enrollments and better salaries, from the viewpoint of safeguarding the future economy of Virginia, must be expected. Industry, like all other taxpayers, must share this heavier burden -- and I, for one, feel confident it will expect to. But if we decide to build still another school system -- one of subsidized private schools -- on top of our present one, we must likewise face up to the need for even higher expenditures if we intend to maintain quality overall.

SUMMARY

To summarize up to now, my main points have been these:

1. In the words of our Virginia General Assembly, a favorable business climate attracts needed industrial payrolls, but attitudes which build an unfavorable business climate could deter the coming to Virginia of manufacturing plants.

2. The education climate and the business climate are interdependent, and the weakening of our free public school system will adversely affect Virginia's economy.

3. New industry will strengthen Virginia, for industrial investment and payrolls spread into every segment of the economy.

4. Our greatest asset is our children, and a good public school system is essential to their future, from every point of view.

5. There already exists a need for additional expenditures in our present school system in order to continue the good progress in education that is evident now. If we add another school system on top of the present system, even greater expenditures will be necessary. Even though an additional school system may be essential in some areas, we must not let anything weaken our present system of public schools. Perhaps in view of the recent flood of criticisms, too many of us have taken for granted what we now have in our public school system.

A list of the facilities and services provided is a long one -- and which of these things would any of us take away from our children? The training and the care and well being of our children while in school require something far beyond that quoted in this morning's Washington Post, when a political leader from Georgia was reported to have said "Put the child in a chickenhouse, if it's comfortable and with a good teacher, he'll get an education." Schools for our children in modern-day living require proper heating, light and ventilation; fireproof buildings or fire escapes; science laboratories; libraries; physical education facilities; first aid; and many other things that up to now, at least, the majority of us have felt are vital to the proper development of all the potential skills of Virginia's children. A strong requirement here is a state-wide department which performs such services as recommendations regarding the number of children in a class, minimum standards for teachers, continual evaluation and modification of curricula, and special programs such as distributive education. However, there is a real economic problem as to whether all of these things will be provided by a system of private schools without taking some of the same things away from the present system of public schools.

There is likewise the real danger to the education of so many of our children if we duplicate school systems and thereby reduce the size of the student body to uneconomical levels. James B. Conant, former President of Harvard, particularly emphasizes this situation in his monumental study "The American High School Today", when he says: And I quote:

> "The enrollment of many American public high schools is too small to allow a diversified curriculum except at exorbitant expense. The prevalence of such high schools -- those with graduating classes of less than one hundred students -- constitutes one of the serious obstacles to good secondary education throughout most of the United States....such a school uses uneconomically the time and efforts of administrators, teachers, and specialists, the shortage of whom is a serious national problem....Unless a graduating class contains at least one hundred students, classes in advanced subjects and separate sections within all classes become impossible except with extravagantly high costs." End of quotation.

In Virginia in 1957 we already had 47% of twelfth grade students in schools with twelfth grade enrollment of less than 100. To fragmentize our schools even more will be costly to Virginia's adults, quite apart from the danger of watered-down education that can result for our children, especially in rural areas and small cities. Are we going to go down that road when the danger is so clearly pointed out by a real educational expert?

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, I am convinced that solving these problems will require moderation. Such moderation needs to come from all sides, and I am particularly happy with the approaches that the Virginia Committee for Public Schools and your Richmond Committee are taking. Our public schools must be preserved -- but they could be destroyed by extremists. There are apparently some areas in our state where mixed schools simply will not be accepted based on long-established customs. These customs cannot be uprooted and eradicated simply by court orders. These residents must have consideration of their views.

But it follows that these same people should exhibit consideration for the views of others in the state. Surely the demand to strike from our Constitution the clause that requires the state to operate a system of free public schools is terribly dangerous, and as the Richmond Times-Dispatch editorialized only last Thursday "probably would provoke a bitter struggle in the state." I feel that only the state can really make certain that uniform curricula requirements are established and then maintained, that school facilities meet the needs, and that teacher training is adequate, to name but a few necessities which cannot be done as efficiently with decentralized community educational systems.

This studied and continuous activity is the heart of public education and the process that has made it great. To split it up among all the local governments would lead to increased costs and make a hodge-podge situation beyond control and beyond description.

The Governor and his Commission now studying this problem have no simple task, for they cannot ignore law and they should not and cannot ignore custom. The real hope for insuring a bright future for Virginia lies in recognizing this dilemma and doing everything possible to aid the Governor and his colleagues in solving it. Compassionate reason must supplant unbending emotion, for we can go forward together only through the exercise of moderation from either direction. I am confident this can be accomplished and that the economic life of Virginia can be insured as long as organizations with the mature viewpoint of the Richmond Area Committee for Public Schools keep going forward with honesty of purpose, and dedication to the tradition of a free public school system for this state.

Report No. L-2
April 27, 1959

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

EXCERPTS FROM SPEECH OF JOHN P. FISHWICK, VICE-PRESIDENT, NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY, TO ROCKINGHAM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, APRIL 6, 1959.

"Only industry can provide abundant and challenging job opportunities which will satisfy the ambitions of our well educated and talented young Virginians. Virginia will be immensely poorer if its brightest young men and women are lost to other states.

"And in this respect I think we must admit that Virginia has not been doing a very good job. During the period 1950 through 1957, Virginia showed a 14.3% gain in the number of employees engaged in manufacturing. This was a little better than the national average of 12.1% but well behind the 18.6% average of the 13 Southern states. But a look at the year-by-year picture shows that over two-thirds of Virginia's growth occurred during the three years of the Korean War, and only one-third during the six years, 1952 through 1957.

"Virginia's record in 1958 was particularly discouraging. The Virginia State Department of Conservation and Economic Development has announced that in 1958 sixty-two plants began operations in Virginia, the second highest for any of the past nine years. But employment by these plants was the lowest for any of the past nine years - a total employment of 1,663. This, I submit, is disappointing progress for a state which has over 3.3 million people, a favorable business climate and so many varied natural resources and attractions for industry.

"Compare, for instance, Virginia's record with that of North Carolina. North Carolina has announced that in 1958 industrial development saw over $250 million invested in 423 new and expanded facilities which created 21,758 new jobs with annual pay rolls amounting to nearly $73 million. Thus, with a population of a little over four million, or 21% more than Virginia, North Carolina's industrial development created over 13 times as many jobs last year as did Virginia's.

"The impact of industrial development can be measured on the basis of a study recently made by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce which showed that 100 new factory workers mean 296 more people, 112 more households, 51 more school children, $590,000 more personal income, $270,000 more bank deposits, 107 more automobiles, 174 more workers employed, four more retail establishments, and $360,000 more retail sales per year.

* * *

"The second point in Virginia's industrial development program should be a prompt and sound solution to the school situation based on the principle that excellent free public schools will be maintained. To the extent possible, we must accommodate our solution to the deep feelings of those who live in the areas most critically affected. But, at the same time, we must recognize that most of us hope to give our children a better education and to open the door to greater opportunities than we have had. I think the Perrow Commission report offers the basis for such a solution. While many Virginians will not agree with all its recommendations, I hope we all recognize the truth of this sentence which stood out in its report. The Commission said:

> The culture and the economy of our state are directly geared to the educational attainments of our people."

EXCERPT FROM SPEECH OF STUART T. SAUNDERS, PRESIDENT, NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILWAY, TO THE ANNUAL MEETING OF PETERSBURG CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, JANUARY 20, 1959.

"The hard fact is that North Carolina is out-competing Virginia for new industries. North Carolina's rate of industrialization in 1958, using annual volumn of manufactured goods as the comparative index, was 15%, compared to 5% for Virginia over the preceding year.

"In an address in Raleigh just ten days ago on the occasion of the completion of another milestone in the establishment of a multimillion-dollar Research Triangle in North Carolina - which, incidentally, will be a potent asset in attracting industry to that state - Governor Hodges stated that in 1958 industrial development reached a new all-time high in North Carolina. He revealed that last year $253,074,000 was invested in 423 new and expanding plants in that state. These created, he said, 21,575 new jobs with an annual payroll of $72,633,000."

Report No. L-3
May 11, 1959

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

HOW COULD SHUT SCHOOLS AFFECT STATE ECONOMY ?

In November 1958, Atlanta Constitution Business Editor James Montgomery conducted a state-wide survey to determine what economic effects would result from closing any public schools in Georgia. 129 questionnaires were completed by administrative, engineering, and research personnel in 13 major industrial plants and the state's four largest universities. Results of the survey were published in a series of three articles, November 30 - December 2; three subsequent articles offered some conclusions and observations. Some excerpts follow:

> "Three out of four people in administrative, research and engineering work in the universities and industries in Georgia would be willing to send their children to public schools integrated to some extent... 17.1 per cent of those in key industrial and university positions say they plan to leave Georgia if their children's public schools are closed. Moving away was listed as the second alternative by 21 additional parents, who said they would have to leave Georgia if their children's public schools were not reopened within three months to a year."
> (November 30)

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> "The industrial and university officials...expressed unanimous agreement that closing of public schools would impair both the present economic strength and future economic development of the state.

* * *

> "Several examples indicated that the existing possibility of school closings is now hampering the recruitment of qualified engineering, research and management personnel - the sort needed to assure economic progress... In addition to the fact that such people now living elsewhere are growing less inclined to move here with their children as long as continued public school operation remains uncertain, a significant proportion of those already employed in Georgia are growing restless."
> (December 3)

> "If Georgia could legally substitute a private school plan for the present public school system, would it prevent whatever economic losses would result from the closing of public schools? Not very noticeably, considering comments on a significant proportion of the questionnaires ..."
> (December 4)

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> "'Georgia has been dropped from a list of potential plant sites by a major electronics manufacturer,' says a business research

economist at one of the universities, 'primarily because of the threat to continued operation of public schools.'

"A scientist at the University of Georgia says this threat is 'definitely impeding the recruitment of qualified research people for vacancies that are remaining unfilled in the physical sciences here. So what good will be served by the 12-million-dollar science center we're now building at the university?'"

* * *

"The manager of a large north Georgia branch plant 'would hesitate at this time to expand or build a new plant in any of the states that have been, or could be, affected by either school closings or violence.'"

* * *

"A top administrative man of a large Atlanta area industry: 'I am personally very concerned about our ability to maintain a competitive position in this industry if this question (about public schools being closed) comes to a head. We are being turned down by the sort we need most, like the Minnesota engineer who said he must first have assurance of his children's educational future. What could we tell him?'

"The same official entertains some doubts 'about whether we could stay in business if they closed the schools here...'"

* * *

"The general manager of the only high-wage industry in a south Georgia community: 'If this problem is not properly resolved - without prejudice - the industrial future of Georgia will be adversely affected.'"
(December 2)

Report No. L-5
June 12, 1959

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N.E., Rm. 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

> "There is no doubt that the education climate and the business climate are interdependent. To this I can attest by my own experience, for I was personally responsible for the selection of Virginia as the location of one of General Electric's new plants."

PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND THE ECONOMY OF VIRGINIA

Excerpts from a talk by Dr. Louis T. Rader, General Manager, Special Control Dept., General Electric Co., Waynesboro, Virginia, March 15, 1959 at Thomas Jefferson High School Auditorium, Richmond, Virginia.

I would like to make it known at the beginning that the views I will present today are my own--not those, for example, of the General Electric Company or the Virginia Manufacturers Association. I am speaking as a member of the Advisory Board of the Virginia Committee for Public Schools.

I was glad to accept the opportunity to talk to you today because I feel strong personal concern about the school situation. I was also glad to accept the opportunity because I am convinced that businessmen, like myself, should stand up and be heard... In my opinion, the manager of a modern business organization has ever-widening responsibilities to his community, his state, and his nation. This includes responsibility in educational affairs, as business, education, and the community come to a greater realization of their mutual concerns...

Let's first look at the size of public education in Virginia. Truly, it is a mammoth undertaking, and its importance to the economic life of the Commonwealth is obvious when we note that the present book value of school property in Virginia is $576 million, and the total expenditure for public education in Virginia in 1957 was nearly $200 million. In addition, public schools are a very effective institution in our economic life. The results of expenditures for public education were summarized this way by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce's extensive study of a few years ago. This study established the fact that educated people:

> "produce more goods, earn more money, buy and consume more goods, read more magazines and newspapers, are more active in civic and national affairs, enjoy a higher standard of living--and, in general, contribute more to the economy than those who are not so well educated."

This study also found that education must precede economic growth--it does not come after it.

Business Climate and Education Climate

A strong system of public education is very important among those factors that attract new industry into a state and that keep industry already here from moving away...

The conditions which make an ideal business climate include honest and efficient government, fair taxes, law enforcement, equitable pay, good community facilities, favorable social and cultural atmosphere, and last but by no means least, outstanding schools...

I am convinced that industrial development of Virginia will not take place as rapidly as it might, unless we have an attitude that will build a strong, effective public school system. There is no doubt that the education climate and the business climate are interdependent. To this I can attest by my own experience, for I was personally responsible for the selection of Virginia as the location of one of General Electric's new plants.

Now, those who are involved in finding new plant sites compile statistics and study the economic factors such as nearness to market, availability of transportation, the type of tax structure, adequacy of utilities (like power, water, and roads) and the amount and education level of the work force. In addition, there are those aspects involving the needs of employees and their families, such as nearness to colleges and universities, availability of hospital and medical facilities, amount and kind of recent home construction, availability of churches, and the adequacy and quality of public schools.

The school situation was terribly important to us, as it is to so many industries, because educated manpower is the lifeblood of our business. Without it we cannot attract highly trained engineering and managerial talent, for such people can obtain positions anywhere in the United States. They simply will not join us unless their children can obtain as good or better education here as elsewhere. Not only that, but the individuals who are already with us might very well leave if good education opportunities do not continue to be available for them and their children.

Three major plants of General Electric have located in Virginia since 1954 because our studies led us to the conclusion that Virginia recognized its education problems and was on the march toward continued improvement...

What Industry Means to Virginia

Of course, we should ask whether Virginia really wants industry. I am confident we do. I believe we do recognize the absolute necessity of providing the type of business climate and education climate which will attract new industry and, just as important, permit industry that is already here to continue to expand in Virginia. If we still need to reassure ourselves, however, let us take a look at what industry means to Virginia. I will use General Electric as my example only because I am most familiar with it.

In Virginia there are some 6,400 General Electric share owners whose investment has helped make possible three new General Electric plants in Virginia within the last five years. ...These plants, plus General Electric sales offices and service shops in other cities, employ more than 3,700 people who earn over $21 million annually in pay and other benefits. The value of these jobs in Virginia is indicated by the fact that these 3,700 industrial jobs have increased yearly retail sales by over $13 million and have, on the average, meant five new jobs for each one brought in by General Electric. General Electric annually buys more than $8 million worth of goods and services from over 500 Virginia suppliers. ...In addition, 9,000 independent business firms in Virginia derive all or part of their income from selling or servicing a wide range of General Electric products. Now, just multiply this one example by the hundreds of other industries in Virginia. ...

Of course, I am convinced that the most important economic influences in this great state's future are not only its natural resources, its transportation, its power supplies, and its tax structure, but more important, its children. As Virginia's children grow they must be able to compete with school graduates from other states. They must have the opportunity to get good jobs. They must be able to get into college and then, successfully compete in college . And this must be true for the children of our state regardless of family income. ...We must make sure that the children of all Virginia families have equal opportunity with children in other states to be prepared to fill these jobs.

Economic Consequences of a New School System

Let us now look at another phase of the problem--the economic consequences of a new school system. ...We must be alert to the consequences of adding an additional school system to the present system, because a new system in addition to our present system, in my opinion, cannot be operated well without incurring substantial additional costs. The real danger, of course, is slow decay and erosion of the present school system that can occur as a result of not being able to meet these additional costs. ...

Unless we face up to solving problems of this type, the public school system will be injured, and with it, the future of Virginia will be in danger. We will then be in the position of having committed economic suicide, for the school situation can be the Achilles' heel of Virginia's economy. ...If we are to improve our present public school system we need higher expenditures for education. Normal additional costs from swelling enrollments and better salaries, from the viewpoint of safeguarding the future economy of Virginia, must be expected. Industry, like all other taxpayers, must share this heavier burden--and I, for one, feel confident it will expect to. But if we decide to build still another school system--one of subsidized private schools--on top of our present one, we must likewise face up to the need for even higher expenditures if we intend to maintain quality overall.

Summary

To summarize up to now, my main points have been these:

1. A favorable business climate attracts needed industrial payrolls, but attitudes which build up unfavorable business climate could deter the coming to Virginia of manufacturing plants.

2. The education climate and the business climate are interdependent, and the weakening of our free public school system will adversely affect Virginia's economy.

3. New industry will strengthen Virginia.

4. Our greatest asset is our children, and a good public school system is essential to their future, from every point of view.

5. There already exists a need for additional expenditures in our present school system. ..If we add another school system on top of the present system, even greater expenditures will be necessary. ...Perhaps in view of the recent flood of criticisms, too many of us have taken for granted what we now have in our public school system.

A list of the facilities and services provided is a long one--and which of these things would any of us take away from our children? The training and the care and well-being of our children while in school require something far beyond that quoted in this morning's Washington Post, when a political leader from Georgia was reported to have said, "Put the child in a chickenhouse, if it's comfortable and with a good teacher, he'll get an education." Schools for our children in modern-day living require proper heating, light and ventilation; fireproof buildings or fire escapes; science laboratories; libraries; physical education facilities; first aid; and many other things. ...A strong requirement here is a state-wide department which performs such services as recommendations regarding the number of children in a class, minimum standards for teachers, continual evaluation and modification of curricula, and special programs such as distributive education. However, there is a real economic problem as to whether all of these things will be provided by a system of private schools without taking some of the same things away from the present system of public schools.

There is likewise the real danger to the education of so many of our children if we duplicate school systems and thereby reduce the size of the student body to uneconomical levels. ...

Conclusion

In conclusion, I am convinced that solving these problems will require moderation. Such moderation needs to come from all sides. ...Our public schools must be preserved--but they could be destroyed by extremists. ...Compassionate reason must supplant unbending emotion, for we can go forward together only through the exercise of moderation. ...

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Rm. 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Report No. L-6
July 3, 1959

THE "DAVIS REPORT" AND THE TRUTH ABOUT THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SITUATION IN WASHINGTON, D. C.*

In June, 1956, with 13 of the 25 members of the House of Representatives Committee on the District of Columbia meeting in closed session, 11 of the 13 voted to create a subcommittee "to investigate Public School Standards and Conditions, and Juvenile Delinquency in the District of Columbia." Representative James C. Davis of Georgia became chairman of the subcommittee and his name is generally given to its subsequent report.

The five other members of the subcommittee were: Representatives John Bell Williams, of Mississippi; Woodrow W. Jones, of North Carolina; Joel T. Broyhill, of Virginia; A. L. Miller, of Nebraska; and DeWitt S. Hyde of Maryland. William Gerber, an attorney of Memphis, Tennessee, was retained as chief counsel.

The committee hearings, which were conducted publicly for nine days, beginning September 17, 1956, produced 512 printed pages of testimony. The "findings" of the subcommittee, together with excerpts from the testimony of selected witnesses, the "Recommendations," and a brief minority statement, are in the 48-page official report of the investigation.

Two of the six committee members did not sign the majority report but gave their own views in the minority statement which included the following: "In a close reading of the hearings we must come to the conclusion that the technical staff presented leading questions to a selected group of witnesses. Persons with views not in accord with those of the Counsel were not given full and fair opportunity to testify." Any copy of the subcommittee report which does not include the last page on which are given the views of Representatives Miller and Hyde is not an official copy.

The subcommittee hearings took place at a time when Congress was not in session and when most of the members of the District of Columbia Committee were away from Washington. Representative Roy Wier (D. Minn.) a former member of the Minneapolis Board of Education, sent a telegram to the chairman of the District Committee, Representative John L. McMillan (D. S.C.), September 25, 1956, "strongly urging" that the subcommittee counsel, William Gerber, be suspended pending a meeting of the full committee. "Counsel Gerber's sole object," Representative Wier said, "seems to be to prove that integration has not worked and to get teacher against teacher, parent against parent, and pupil against pupil to prevent it from working in the future."

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*This report has been read and approved for accuracy by Dr. Carl F. Hansen, Superintendent of Schools, District of Columbia.

Many of the witnesses at the subcommittee hearings gave testimony of a sensational nature, and the Washington newspapers reported such testimony. But in their editorial columns all three daily newspapers discounted the objectivity and deplored the tactics of the investigation.

On September 21 a Washington Evening Star editorial stated: "The Davis investigation of integration in Washington is of course designed to delay its acceptance elsewhere. The committee will supply ammunition in that respect in the form of testimony by responsible witnesses, under guidance of a skilled interrogator who knows precisely what sort of information he wants in the record."

An editorial in the Washington Post and Times-Herald, September 23, 1956 said: "....Counsel Gerber has already compiled just the record he wants....a record showing that integration has brought difficult problems to the District schools arising out of Negro educational deficiencies. The fact that these problems stemmed from the evils of segregation and from the cultural, economic, and educational disadvantages to which Negroes have been subjected has been consistently ignored or glossed over by the subcommittee."

The Washington Daily News of September 26, 1956 carried an editorial which opened: "About all that has been brought out at the House District Committee hearings on District public school desegregation up to now is a self evident fact. A great social change has been imposed on District citizens." The editorial writer went on to say that the way out of the dilemma was not a return to segregation but was rather to separate students according to ability.

In addition to editorial comment the newspapers frequently made their own investigation of some "incident" reported by a subcommittee witness. A temporary teacher at McKinley High School testified that a white McKinley senior had received serious injuries in a fight with two McKinley Negro boys. The Washington Post sent reporter Karl Meyer to see McKinley's principal, Charles Edward Bish, and Inspector John E. Winters of the Youth Aid Division. Both Principal Bish and Inspector Winters stated that while two Negro boys did attack a McKinley senior, they were not McKinley students at all. The two boys who came to the assistance of the senior, they said, were McKinley students -- two Negro classmates of the white victim.

Twenty-seven prominent citizens of Washington, including leading clergymen of all faiths and responsible civic leaders, met on September 23, 1956, to form "The Washington Committee of Public Schools" for the purpose of making available "dispassionate, unprejudiced, and accurate information" to offset the reports of the House hearings on the city's schools. Gerhard Van Arkel, a Washington attorney was selected chairman. Speaking for the group he said "The tone of the committee hearings indicates little or no interest in determining the full facts respecting the District schools."

At one point in the committee hearings Rep. Williams asked the then Assistant Superintendent of Schools, Dr. Carl Hansen: "Do you think, Dr. Hansen, that integration in the District of Columbia schools has been carried on smoothly and without incident?"

Dr. Hansen replied: "It would be fantastic to say 'without incident.' I think that the integration program in this city has been a miracle of social adjustment."

A few months later Dr. Hansen wrote a comprehensive report, giving a picture of the Washington school situation prior to integration, and describing the kinds of problems and the kinds of solutions that had been developing since two separate school systems had been unified. Dr. Hansen called his 70-page report, "Miracle of Social Adjustment; Desegregation in the Washington, D. C. Schools." While Dr. Hansen's report was not written as a "reply" to the Davis report, many people felt that it contained the kind of information about the complicated situation which Washington citizens were asking for when the Davis hearings were underway.

Dr. Hansen's report gave evidence that the basically good situation described in the September 24th (1954) issue of the U. S. News and World Report had not changed:

"There wasn't even a fist fight between youngsters. That's how quietly a historic change came as the nation's capital ended segregation in its public schools last week" the U. S. News and World Report read. "The capital, by tradition is a Southern City. Its schools have always been segregated, yet when 100,000 Washington children entered mixed schools for the first time on September 13 there was no rioting, no violence, no picketing, not even a protest meeting ---politeness everywhere, downright friendliness in many cases. ---It is generally agreed that the mixing of races in Washington is working out far better than most people expected."

It is recorded in the Congressional Record that on Friday, March 8, 1957, the Honorable Clifford P. Case (R. N.J.) said of Dr. Hansen's report: "Those who are concerned with an objective, factual account of the Washington problems and how they were met will find it in the authoritative study by Dr. Carl Hansen. ---I hope that The Miracle of Social Adjustment will be read widely here and abroad."

On March 12, Representative Abram J. Multer (D. N.Y.) said "I am pleased to commend to the attention of our colleagues the following article which appeared in Time Magazine February 25, 1957." The Time article presented was an account of Dr. Hansen's report. It began: "Last December a House subcommittee headed by Georgia's James Davis declared that integration had seriously damaged the public school system and recommended that it be stopped. Last week a more reasonable judgment came from Washington's Assistant School Superintendent Carl F. Hansen---."

Three years after the Davis report and four and a half years after the beginning of desegregation in the District of Columbia, the Richmond Times Dispatch sent staff reporter, Larry Weekley, to Washington to see how school integration was developing in 1959. "After four and a half years" reporter Weekley wrote on February 9, 1959, "the integrated public schools of the District of Columbia remain remarkably free of racial strife." In the same article he quotes Principal Arthur Storey ---whose testimony before the subcommittee hearings had been critical of school discipline in the early days of desegregation ---as saying in 1959 that the "tension has disappeared. By and large our discipline problems have decreased tremendously."

In 1956 the Washington school administration began implementing the now famous plan of grouping students according to ability, called the "Four-Track System." This system prevents backward pupils of either race from retarding the progress of the whole group and gives an opportunity for all to achieve their educational potential. In a total of 13,377 senior high school students, 3,026 are in the basic track, 5,575 in the general track, 3,804 in the college preparatory track and 892 in the honors track.

In 1953 when the achievement test scores only of white pupils were reported, the median grade equivalent in reading for the sixth grades was 7.2 -- against a national norm of 6.7.

In 1954 when sixth grade students, white and colored, were tested together for the first time the grade equivalent for reading was 4.9. With Negroes representing 60.8 per cent of the school enrollment, it was obviously their average rating which had brought the aggregate grade equivalent down.

Today Washington's combined white and Negro sixth grade public school students have progressed to a position equal to, or above, the national norm in 5 out of the 6 categories covered by the Stanford Achievement Test. The 1959 results show that Washington sixth graders have achieved a 6.7 median -- against a national norm of 6.6.

In view of the fact that the Negro pupils now represent 74 per cent of the total enrollment, it is evident from the forgoing that substantial progress has been made in the achievement rating of both white and Negro pupils since 1953.

Only one case of interracial marriage out of a total enrollment (in 1956) of 114,219, has occurred in four years among students or graduates of integrated schools. A Negro boy and a white girl, who had attended the same school, but in different grades, were subsequently married.

A report of the District of Columbia Welfare Department issued March 8, 1959, shows that, the delinquency rate among Negroes (aged 5 to 17) fell from 37.1 per 1000 in 1954 to 21.2 per 1000 in 1958. Among white children the rate remained stable at 15.3 in 1954 and 15.2 in 1958.

References:

Miracle of Social Adjustment, by Carl F. Hansen, 70-page Freedom Pamphlet may be obtained from the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 515 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N.Y. 35¢

The Truth About Desegregation in Washington's Schools, by Erwin Knoll, may be obtained from the Turnpike Press, Annandale, Virginia, 15¢ postpaid; special rates for quantity orders.

For comprehensive study of the problem, the following are also suggested:

References - continued

Series of articles on the Washington public schools by Reporter Larry Weekley, in the Richmond Times Dispatch of February 8, 9, 10 and 11, 1959.

Report on Desegregation in Washington, D. C. for the Conference of the Commission on Civil Rights, Nashville, Tennessee, March 5, 6, 1959, by Dr. Carl F. Hansen, Superintendent of Schools, Washington, D. C., Office of the Superintendent, Franklin Administration Building, Thirteenth and "K" Streets, N. W., Washington 5, D. C. (3 pages).

Summary of the Desegregation Experiences in the Public Schools of the District of Columbia for Notre Dame Conference, May 8, 1959, by Dr. Carl F. Hansen, Superintendent of Schools, Office of the Superintendent, Franklin Administration Building, Thirteenth and "K" Streets, N. W., Washington 5, D. C. (15 pages of factual material, much of it related to the effect of desegregation on academic standards.

Democracy and the District of Columbia Schools, by Ellis O. Knox, Judd and Detweiler, Inc., Washington, D. C., 1957, $3.50. Hard-back book, 131 pages, by a professor of education at Howard University. Scholarly and carefully documented study of District of Columbia schools before and in the years immediately following desegregation.

Report No. L-7
July 24, 1959

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

GOVERNOR ALMOND (VIRGINIA) ON THE IMPORTANCE OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS

EXCERPTS FROM AN ADDRESS by Gov. J. Lindsay Almond, Jr. at the commencement exercises of the Warren County Educational Foundation, June 9, 1959.

(Note: Gov. Almond included in his address a sharp criticism of the Supreme Court and a review of his long fight to prevent public school desegregation in Virginia. It is not desired to give a misleading impression of Gov. Almond's attitude, but to invite attention to his eloquent plea for the continued operation of public schools.)

. . .

> The time for hurling the firebrands of criticism, charges and countercharges and recriminations has passed. The time has arrived to take stock, not of theory and indulgence in wishful thinking, but in actual conditions and realities, and the laborious and soundest procedures within the limits of our genius to devise for the present and future welfare of Virginia.
>
> We must not allow the welfare of our children and the future of our state to be victimized by the bitterness of disappointment, the pang of frustration, the demon of hate, and threat of political purge, appeal to base passions and prejudices, and the stirring of emotions productive of violence and disorder.
>
> It is your sacred responsibility and mine, the responsibility of those whom you elect to positions of high trust, to face the issues squarely and honestly, and to dedicate every energy and talent to a constructive resolution consistent with honor and under the aegis of law.
>
> No error could be more grave, no mistake more costly, no travesty more tragic, no curse more productive of woe, than to succumb to the blandishments of those who would have Virginia abandon public education and thereby consign a generation of children to the darkness of illiteracy, the pits of indolence and dependency, and the dungeons of delinquency.
>
> The only sure prevention of any integration anywhere in Virginia is the total abolition of every public school everywhere in Virginia. If this is what they advocate,

the people of Virginia should now be told with complete clarity and frankness.

I tell you now that we cannot secede from the Union; we cannot overthrow the Federal Government, and we cannot reverse a final decree of a federal court.

I tell you now that the General Assembly cannot confer upon the Governor, any board, agency or person, any power which it does not itself possess.

I further tell you, notwithstanding the claims of some, that the General Assembly cannot under the pretense of invoking the police power take over and operate the public school system and thereby negate the final decree of a federal court. People who permit themselves to be fooled by such delusions deserve to be fooled.

. . .

In consideration of the abandonment of public schools, we should bear in mind that enrolled in the public schools of Virginia are approximately 800,000 children. There are only 112 sectarian schools, 12 of which are integrated, with a total enrollment of 26,610. There are 110 nonsectarian schools, one of which is integrated, with a total enrollment of 10,325. Private schools--both sectarian and nonsectarian--accommodate only 36,935 as compared with 800,000 in public schools. This points up the magnitude of the problem of accommodating children denied access to public schools.

. . .

The issues revolving around public education will confront the next session of the General Assembly. I have taken my stand. We must save, sustain and support the cause of public education in Virginia. I call upon all Virginians who believe in the soundness and righteousness of that position to rally to my support before it is too late. "To be forewarned is to be forearmed."

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL ODUM (FLORIDA) ON THE FINANCIAL COMPLICATIONS OF CLOSING PUBLIC SCHOOLS

EXCERPTS FROM AN ADDRESS by Asst. Attorney-General Ralph E. Odum before the Independent Bankers of Florida, at Tampa, February 23, 1959.

(Note: Mr. Odum included in his address a number of opinions which the SRC would regard as plainly mistaken. Again, it is not intended to give a false impression of an official's public position, but to emphasize certain incontestable facts which his speech clarifies.)

To me it seems clear that the one sure way of insuring a public school system in Florida which might in time be operated on a compulsory attendance basis and which is owned, controlled and operated by the federal government is for Florida to abolish its public schools.

Second, I do not think it practical to abolish our public school system for financial reasons.

The liquidation of Florida public school property and its bonded indebtedness would be, in a way, one of the largest bankruptcy proceedings in history, involving well over a billion and a quarter dollars.

Mr. Lee Young, Assistant in School Finance, State Department of Education, has estimated the actual fair market value of public school property in this state to be well in excess of one billion dollars. Considering the fact that most school buildings have only a limited use for any purpose other than education without extensive remodeling, the sale of these holdings would present extraordinary problems unless it could be accomplished gradually over a period of years.

The federal courts have already ruled that public school buildings may not be leased to segregated private schools. Although the question has not been legally tested, I believe that the buildings could be sold under state law at their fair value on a time payment basis. This would, of course, contemplate that title to the property would pass and the school board accept a mortgage to secure the deferred payments. It would also contemplate that the sales were not a method of circumvention of federal court orders but were bona fide sales of school property which was no longer needed for school purposes.

In addition to the liquidation of over a billion dollars worth of property, we would also be faced with the retirement of bonded indebtedness of $232,852,899.00 which we now owe for school buildings. Our state courts would have to enforce the payment of the principal and accrued interest on these bonds, regardless of the reluctance of the taxpayer to continue paying taxes for benefits which no longer existed.

In addition to school bonds, our Florida county school boards owe Florida banks $2,413,180.00 on short term notes for money borrowed for capital outlay.

In addition to these notes, our school boards owe local banks an undetermined but considerable amount on short term loans for operating expenses. No record of these loans is required to be kept in Tallahassee, so it would be necessary to check each county board to ascertain the amount of this type of indebtedness.

Of the 282 banks in Florida, most have invested heavily in Florida school bonds and revenue certificates.

Picking at random 15 banks of all sizes in different parts of the state, I found that all but one of them had invested in Florida school bonds. The percentage of their total investment in securities which is invested in Florida school bonds varied from 0 to 14%, or an average of 4% for all 15 banks. The total in dollars for the 15 banks amounted to $4,559,000.00. If the pattern set by these 15 banks can be projected as a guide even on the most conservative estimate our 282 Florida banks must now be holding at least 80 million dollars of Florida school securities.

A default of these bonds, although ultimately remedied by litigation, might in the interim strain the earning capacity of many of our smaller independent banks who form the financial mainstay for most Florida communities.

All this with the abrupt termination of employment of 33,029 teachers and several thousand other public school employees such as administrative assistants, bus drivers, clerks and lunch room personnel; the cancellation of school expenditures for operating expenses totalling $216,804,957. a year; plus the dislocation of 899,000 pupils with no schools to attend, might easily create an economic and social catastrophe in this state.

. . .

rerun ~~7-12-~~ w/corrections

rerun

Report No. L-8
August 10, 1959

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

RACE AND INTELLIGENCE

"The great, besetting problem of the New South," Harry Ashmore of the Arkansas Gazette once wrote, "is not in fact the accommodation of the rising aspirations of its dwindling Negro population, but the South's inability to reduce the issue to rational terms." For the help they give in substituting reason for myth, the authoritative statements given below are reproduced. They deal with the comparative intelligence of white and colored peoples.

The first and longest statement was prepared by 18 of the country's leading psychologists and anthropologists, and first released in 1956. The names of the signers are at the close of the statement.

> "In connection with the process of school desegregation and the difficulties with which it has been accompanied in certain areas, the question has again arisen as to the existence of innate differences in intelligence between Negroes and whites. The present statement is directed to that question. Those who have signed it are not on this occasion taking sides with regard to the problem of desegregation as a whole, nor with the manner or the rapidity with which it should be accomplished. They are for the moment concerned only with the facts and conclusions accepted by scientiests with regard to racial comparisons in inborn intellectual capacity.
>
> "A number of years ago, at a time when Nazi race theories were receiving much publicity, several scientific organizations placed themselves on record as opposed to the conclusion that race was a determiner of innate psychological characteristics; their position was that no such relationship had ever been scientifically demonstrated. These organizations included, among others, the American Anthropological Association (in 1939) and the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues, a division of the American Psychological Association (in 1938). More recently (in 1950) a group of distinguished social scientists meeting in Unesco House in Paris issued a Statement on Race which reads in part as follows:

> Whatever classification the anthropologist makes of man, he never includes mental characteristics as part of those classifications. It is now generally recognized that intelligence tests do not in themselves enable us to differentiate safely between what is due to innate capacity and what is the result of environmental influences, training and education. Wherever it has been possible to make allowances for differences in environmental opportunities, the tests have shown essential similarity in mental characters among all human groups. In short, given similar degrees of cultural opportunity to realize their potentialities, the average achievement of the members of each ethnic group is about the same.

"Two years later an equally distinguished assembly of geneticists and physical anthropologists, also meeting in Paris, pointed out that:

> The scientific material available to us at present does not justify the conclusion that inherited genetic differences are a major factor in producing the differences between the cultures and cultural achievements of different peoples or groups. It does indicate, on the contrary, that a major factor in explaining such differences is the cultural experience which each group has undergone.

"In 1953, a Statement submitted to the United States Supreme Court by more than thirty American social scientists, included the following:

> The available scientific evidence indicates that much, perhaps all, of the observable differences among various racial and national groups may be adequately explained in terms of environmental differences...It seems clear, therefore, that fears based on the assumption of innate racial differences in intelligence are not well founded.

"These statements still stand, and in our judgment represent the consensus among experts who have studied this question as objectively and as scientifically as is at present possible. We know of no new research which would reverse these conclusions.

"Those few specialists who take a different position usually do so on two major grounds. The first is that Negro-white differences in intelligence test scores persist even when the two groups are 'equated' for social and educational opportunities. To this we would point out that such 'equation' is exceedingly difficult to achieve, since the opportunities related to test performance are by no means easy to assess in quantitative terms. We do know that the intelligence quotients of Southern Negro children improve markedly after a period of years in the schools available to them in New York or Philadelphia.

"In the second place, it has been argued that the differences in I. Q. persist even when 'noncultural questions' are used. We would deny the possibility of devising a 'noncultural' test in the light of our present understanding of the problem.

"In the early days of testing, many psychologists believed that the elimination of the handicap due to language was equivalent to eliminating the influence of culture in general. One psychologist, for example, Professor Florence L. Goodenough of the University of Minnesota, devised a performance test consisting in 'Drawing a Man.' She regarded this test as 'culture-free.' Many investigators have made use of this test, and they have been able to demonstrate that, contrary to the earlier view, the results are indeed affected by many aspects of previous experience. Professor Goodenough herself has now recognized this fact, and very honestly and courageously points out her former error. Writing with Dale B. Harris on 'Studies in the psychology of children's drawings' in the Psychological Bulletin for September, 1950, she expresses the opinion that: 'the search for a culture-free test, whether of intelligence, artistic ability, personal-social characteristics, or any other measurable trait is illusory.' She goes on to state that her own earlier study 'is certainly no exception to the rule' and adds, 'The writer hereby apologizes for it.'

"No one can deny that at the present time the intellectual achievement of American Negro children, particularly those who come from segregated schools, is lower on the average than that of white children, nor that a reasonable amount of time must elapse before the gap can be closed. We would interpret the difference in terms of the whole pattern of education opportunities associated with the social environment, and which may affect both the physical and mental development of the child. Even those few scholars, however, who prefer an explanation in terms of race indicate that there is overlapping between the two racial groups. Overlapping is usually defined technically as the percentage in one group which is superior in test scores to the median or average score obtained by the other. In every comparison with which we are familiar in this field there is some degree of overlapping. This means that some Negro children do better than some white children. It means that some Negro children do better than the average white child, in spite of all the handicaps to which the former have in the past been subjected.

"The conclusion is inescapable that any decision to use differences in the average achievement of the two racial groups as a basis for classifying in advance any individual child, Negro or white, is scientifically unjustified."

(Signed by:

Otto Klineberg, Columbia University
Theodore Newcomb, University of Michigan
Gardner Murphy, Menninger Foundation
Nevitt Sanford, Vassar College
Robin Williams, Jr., Cornell University
David Krech, University of California
Jerome Bruner, Harvard University
Allison Davis, University of Chicago
Daniel Katz, University of Michigan
Anne Anastasi, Fordham University
Stuart Cook, New York University
Marie Jahoda, New York University
Prof. Kenneth Clark, College of the City of New York
Bingham Dai, Duke University School of Medicine
Irving Lorge, Teachers' College, Columbia Univ.
Solomon Asch, Swarthmore College
David Rapaport, Austen Riggs Foundation)

Other authoritative social scientists are in almost unanimous agreement:

"Psychological Characteristics of the Negro," The Negro in American Society. Copyright 1958 by The Florida State University. pp. 20-23

> "It is important to keep in clear focus the fact that groups of Negroes consistently make lower average test scores than do groups of whites. The major point is that the lowered scores do not reflect racial differences, but are related to forces e.g. housing, schooling none subject to change.
>
> "It is important that we keep in mind the fact that approximately 25 per cent of the Negroes tested make scores which are higher than those of the average white person tested, and many make very high scores. Much talent among this group is currently being wasted or lost because of social and economic restrictions."

Simpson, George E., and Yinger, J. Milton. Racial and Cultural Minorities. p.228.

> "...Differences in group averages become progressively smaller as life conditions (income, residence, education, occupation, etc.) become more nearly similar, and...it seems correct at the present time to hold that native intellectual capacity is substantially equal among human groups. Thus, although members of some minority groups do exhibit lower average scores in the abilities that intelligence tests measure, these must be looked upon as personality consequences of their status and not biological causes of an inferior status."

Giles, H. Harry. The Integrated Classroom. New York: Basic Books, Inc., 1959. p. 138.

> "So far as the results now available can show, the range of intelligence among American Negroes is about the same as among American whites. The academic proficiency of American Negroes seems to vary in accordance with opportunity and psychological factors having to do with motivation, (Northern Negroes score higher than Southern Negroes as a whole, and Northern whites and Negroes score higher than Southern whites.)"

NEWS RELEASE

FOR RELEASE:

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia
August 5, 1959
JAckson 2-8764

Monday, August 10, 1959
A. M. PAPERS

A doubled and possibly tripled cost per pupil will be only one of the many problems faced if the South converts its public schools to a private system in order to avoid desegregation.

So say two Atlanta educators in a report prepared for the Southern Regional Council and released by the Council today.

The pamphlet, IF THE SCHOOLS ARE CLOSED...A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF THE PRIVATE SCHOOL PLAN, was co-authored by Dr. Donald Ross Green, Assistant Professor of Teacher Education at Emory University; and Dr. Warren E. Gauerke, Associate Professor of Teacher Education at Emory.

The pamphlet is chiefly concerned with the proposal to close all public schools and set up a private school "system" by giving tuition grants to all school-age children. Provisions for such a "system" have been enacted into law by Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, and Virginia and are under consideration in several other states.

Although the authors seriously question the legality of such a proposal, they discuss the practical difficulties involved if such a system withstood legal tests.

For a private school to be legal and avoid entanglements because of "state action," the educators maintain that it must be free of all or almost all of the following elements:

(1) Compulsory attendance laws;

(2) State control of how grants are spent;

August 5, 1959

(3) State supervision of facilities, curricula, and personnel;

(4) Requirements for accreditation;

(5) Special services from the state;

(6) State assistance by means of textbooks, supplies, and equipment.

The educators point up the difference in current costs of private and public school education by comparing private and public school costs in the Atlanta area. The average yearly cost per pupil is more than twice as great in private schools ($625) as in public schools ($265).

In addition to this expectable increase, the authors maintain that added increased costs to the individual parent could be expected because of:

(1) The loss of federal funds.

(2) The possibility that sectarian school children would be made eligible for grants. (In Georgia, this would add 16,000 school children at a cost of $4,000,000.)

(3) Cost of raising funds to purchase buildings and equipment and the increase costs of the construction of new buildings.

(4) The loss of tax revenue through the dislocation of industry. It is maintained that business leaders are reluctant to locate in areas where there is a threat of closed schools.

(5) The loss of special services, which probably could not survive the switch to a private system. These include special education for atypical children; the textbook program and special library services;

vocational education; adult education; the specially trained science supervisors; visiting teachers; the state and federal financing of graduate education in subject matter for public school teachers; the in-service teacher education program; the Teacher Recruitment Service; and the "very important guidance, counseling, and testing program recently greatly expanded."

(6) The deterioration of legal and supervisory control of expenditures.

(7) The loss of teachers during the change-over. Replacement with equally competent teachers "will require, in this day of rising salaries, higher pay than is currently offered."

"Unfortunately," the educators say, "the financial difficulties the tuition grant proposal creates are only the beginning of the tale."

Among the more serious practical obstacles, they list the deterioration of quality inherent in a private system over and above that caused by financial pressure. The educators say that "contrary to popular opinion, the public schools even now are doing a better job, on the average, than the private schools." They cite Princeton tests to back up this thesis.

A second obstacle would be the loss of variety in the programs offered. Private schools, the authors maintain, typically offer a single program suited to the needs of some children. Public schools programs are varied for college, vocational, and other types of students.

Then, too, private schools face a tough road in the matter of accreditation. The authors say that "the existence of state, regional, and national accrediting agencies is further demonstration of the need to control standards." Rigid requirements are set forth for accreditation, and it normally takes a year or more to obtain it even under the best of circumstances.

Another difficulty listed concerns the fixing of responsibility for school policies. Financial control of a school usually means policy control also, and safeguards now provided by law will be lost, the report maintains.

The professional help of state departments of education, now available to the public schools, could not be called upon to help untangle problems of school organization in the private schools, the authors point out. To do so would jeopardize the legal standing of the schools.

Even if the states closed public schools only as a temporary measure, the educators say, reopening the system would present "a host of practical concerns as well as problems more intangible in nature."

Serious deterioration of the idle school plants, economic waste due to the attrition of students during the period of "no-schools" and consequent small numbers of pupils enrolling in school plants which were designed to house much larger enrollments, re-organizing the school board and electing a superintendent, teacher personnel problems, and the re-establishing of transportation routes are only a few of the tangible problems cited.

Report No. L-9
September 1, 1959

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

THE PRIVATE SCHOOL ANSWER TO THE DESEGREGATION CRISIS

The Virginia Experience

During the past several years much has been said of the emergence in the South of a system of private and segregated schools, which, according to some proposals, would operate alongside the public school system and, according to others, would replace the public schools. In its issue of April 6, 1959, the United States News and World Report carried in bold type the heading: A NEW SCHOOL SYSTEM IS SPRINGING UP IN THE SOUTH - A SYSTEM OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

A principal exhibit in the private school story is Virginia, where some public schools were closed for five months last Fall and Winter by state order in three cities, and where one county, Prince Edward, has now cut off local funds for public schools.

Virginia has approximately 800,000 children enrolled in 2,500 public shcools. It is interesting to note that the total enrollment in all the non-sectarian private schools in the United States is also estimated at 800,000.

James Baker and George Gill, reporters for the Richmond News-Leader, toured the state last March to see what was being done in each of the ten Congressional districts in preparation for a possible shift from public schools to segregated private schools.

a. In the twelve counties and four cities of the First District their survey indicated that some people were talking about establishing private schools but that practically nothing was being done.

b. In the Second District the reporters heard much talk and were told of many plans for continuing the Tidewater Academy, which had been established in Norfolk when the schools there were closed under the "massive resistance" laws. They learned, however, that when the public schools were opened - and desegregated - in February, many of the 2,700 pupils enrolled in that makeshift institution had returned to their public school classrooms.

James A. Martin, IV, the executive director of the Tidewater Educational Foundation, assured the News-Leader reporters that there would be a generous response to a letter asking for donations to continue the Academy. He said that the foundation was confident that "hundreds" of white pupils would leave the desegregated schools and would seek admission to private schools in September. On May 24, Robert Baker of the Washington Post and Times-Herald reported that only $5,000 of the desired $75,000 had been pledged toward the Tidewater private school project.

c. In the Third District, which includes Richmond, the reporters found four different groups planning for private schooling in the event of desegregation. O. B. Meade, chairman of the steering committee of the Varina Educational Association in the rural section of Henrico County, told the reporters that that organization had made a survey of 361 families, with 556 school age children. Three hundred and fifty-three families indicated an interest in sending their children to private schools if desegregation should occur. The Association's plan for these children consists of: a total of $3,500 in pledges, ranging from $5.00 to $50.00; the statement of eight parents that they could qualify as teachers; and the promise of ten rooms in ten different homes.

d. In the Fourth District, where Negro pupils outnumber white by 45,300 to 37,600, the reporters found citizens in 16 of the 21 localities discussing plans for setting up private schools. Some projects were only in the preliminary planning stage, but Prince Edward County, which was one of the first in the South to be involved in school desegregation litigation, has had its private school organization in a constant state of readiness since 1955. The reporters heard there of a carefully worked out plan, whereby, when the need should arise, each white public school teacher would know her assignment to a specific room in a church or vacant building. Each white pupil had been assigned to a teacher.

More difficulty is reported with financial arrangements in Prince Edward, but a substantial sum appears to be available. The corporation reported $12,000 in cash on hand. The pledges of more than $200,000 had expired, but Blanton Hanbury, president of the Prince Edward School Foundation, expressed confidence that the pledges would be renewed in case of emergency.

The emergency arose on June 2, 1959 when the Prince Edward County Board of Supervisors voted to "not levy any taxes for the year 1959-60 for either the operation of public schools or for educational purposes." The parents of the 1,800 white students expect them to be educated by the Prince Edward foundation. There is no plan for the education of the county's 2,200 Negro students. The county has been spending $750,000 annually on its public schools.

On June 1 the Prince Edward foundation had only $11,000 cash on hand, but by August 1 roughly $248,000 had been pledged toward a goal of $295,000. The foundation expects to employ most of the county's 70 white school teachers. It is still dependent upon the use of scattered rooms in churches or lodges. It has no plan for libraries, laboratories, cafeterias, or school buses. Promoters of the private school system hope that citizens will contribute their savings from a 53% reduction in the tax rate; they, of course, cannot be required to do so.

e. A survey of the Sixth District produced little evidence of concern about desegregation in that western area of the state. A Lynchburg group is setting up a preparatory school for girls, but backers insist that it has nothing to do with segregation.

f. In the Eighth District reporters Baker and Gill found in Charlottesville, where desegregation has been ordered to begin in September, differing opinions as to the strength of the private school movement. D. Barry Marshall, the leader of the Charlottesville Educational Foundation, expressed confidence that over 700 pupils from the public schools would enroll for the private facilities which the foundation would make available and that "several" of the public school teachers would come over to the private schools. Superintendent of public schools Fendall R. Ellis, on the other hand, said that he expected most of the public school teachers to sign contracts with the school board for the 1959-60 school year. Public school officials were found to be moving ahead with plans for a normal public school operation.

The Charlottesville foundation announced plans for a large scale private school operation, including the construction of a campus-style school, when it should have $200,000 to $300,000 in hand. However, Marshall said in March that its assets thus far were a gift of $10,000, plus "only a few thousand dollars."

In Warren County, where private classes were organized when the only high school was closed, strong financial support came in regular weekly contributions from the 1,000 members of the textile workers local union, in addition to other contributions locally and from various sources elsewhere in Virginia and the South. Being already in their second semester, the private classes continued after the public high school was re-opened, and none of the 800 white pupils returned to the desegregated public high school for the remainder of the year.

At the end of May, the Warren County Educational Foundation voted unanimously to postpone a decision as to whether to continue operating private classes another year. Robert Baker of the Washington Post reported on May 24 that Warren County white teachers had reaffirmed their belief in public education, and he said that there were other indications of community support for the return of white students to the desegregated Warren County High School in September.

g. In the Tenth District the Richmond reporters could find no serious planning for private schools, even though desegregation was underway in Arlington and Alexandria. In February one lone television store operator in Arlington had opened on the second floor of a firehouse what he called a "segregated school for children whose parents object to their attending desegregated classes at Stratford Junior High." It was shut down shortly by zoning officials. On May 23 he applied to the Arlington County Board for a use permit, but the request was denied.

During the summer of 1958 there had been another abortive attempt to establish a private school for white children in Arlington. The founder in this case was a plumber, active in the "Defenders" group. He accepted some pupil registrations, but his dilapidated school house failed on all points when the building inspectors arrived, and a misspelled sign in the school's front yard brought laughter throughout the community and a quick end to the whole venture.

There seem to be a number of reasons why so little progress has been made in the establishment of private schools in Virginia.

1. The establishment and operation of any school is an expensive enterprise, and even in areas where sentiment strongly favors segregated schools, pledges have fallen far short of minimum needs.

   The Virginia Education Fund was established at the beginning of "massive resistance" with the idea of operating on a state-wide basis and making funds available for private schools wherever needed. A Richmond lawyer who has been the active leader of that foundation reported last June that it had succeeded in raising no more than $50,000. He said that assistance had been given to only three communities - Charlottesville, Norfolk, and Warren County - and that there was no more than $5,000 or $6,000 left in the treasury. He had no plans for further solicitation of funds.

   The state tuition grant plan has offered no adequate answer to the financial problem. The $250 maximum grants available from the the state for private schooling are thought by many people to be inadequate for operating well staffed schools. Robert W. Allen, the president of the Virginia Education Association (white), says that adequate private schooling will cost $500 per pupil.

   The U. S. News and World Report (April 6, 1959) pointed out that, although a few established private schools in Virginia - already in possession of buildings, grounds, and basic equipment - manage to operate on as little as $315 annual tuition, most of them charge much more than that. One cooperative school which aims at economy and depends on the organized labor of parents for its physical maintenance charges $545 to $580 a year, with additional charge for transportation. In other non-profit day schools, fees run as high as $1,000 a year.

2. Citizens in a number of communities are hesitant about going forward with any private school plan which is dependent upon state tuition grants, because they fear that acceptance of such grants will jeopardize the constitutional status of private segregated schools.

3. Many citizens, accustomed to good school buildings and equipment, are not satisfied with the prospect of classes conducted in church rooms, warehouses, or lodge halls, with no science or manual arts equipment, no gymnasium and no library.

4. Many churches are stating firmly that their facilities cannot be made available for "a program of resistance to the order of any duly constituted court of law or for classes that would deny entrance to any qualified student on the basis of race."

5. An increasing number of teachers are announcing their support of public education and indicating a reluctance to surrender the salaries and other securities assured them by public school contracts.

The 1959 prospect is, to sum up, that in one county (Prince Edward) there will be a county-wide experiment in private education for whites, with no education of any sort for Negroes. In Charlottesville and Norfolk, private schools may or may not, depending on finances and administrative problems, enroll limited numbers of white children. In Warren County, a decision as to whether the private school will continue has been postponed (according to the New York Times, Aug. 26) until September 3; the school has to date registered 532 pupils, but only 327 of these have pledged to pay the full tuition of $220.

For further reading: Green and Gauerke, If the Schools Are Closed...A Critical Analysis of the Private School Plan, 1959. (Single copies free from the Southern Regional Council; group rates on request.)

September 1, 1959

The Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N.E., Atlanta, Ga.

The following editorial from the Richmond News-Leader (August 26, 1959) is reproduced below in full. We think it is noteworthy because (1) of the admissions it makes; and because (2) it is presumably the strongest case that Editor Kilpatrick can make in rebuttal of the analysis by Doctors Green and Gauerke of the practicability of private schools.

WHY IT WILL WORK

Two professors of education at Emory University, Donald Ross Green and Warren E. Gauerke, have produced a 40-page pamphlet for the Southern Regional Council, entitled "If the Schools Close." Here the authors review various proposals in Southern States for the establishment of private schools as an alternative to integrated public schools.

"They dismantle the private school plan completely," says Time magazine, reporting on the pamphlet. And Time adds that the authors "prove" such schools will not work.

One or two things need to be said before this "proof" is rebutted. The first is that the pamphlet comes from the soft-headed Southern Regional Council, a Liberal outfit dedicated to the integrationist cause. The second is that the two authors are professors of education, with a vested interest in the public school system and an understandable prejudice in favor of its perpetuity. It would have been incredible if such authors, under such auspices, had produced a pamphlet that said anything else.

The authors' first objection to private schools goes to their costs. On this point, they observe that Georgia's public schools buy supplies on a State-wide basis, benefit from Statewide administrative services, and draw upon $28 million in Federal aid. A system of private schools, by contrast, could not make use of State buildings and "could not begin to pay for new buildings." Private schools could not afford qualified teachers, they contend, nor maintain an enriched curriculum. In brief, "a system of private schools...is unworkable, legally, socially, and economically."

What is to be said of these melancholy strictures, especially as they might apply to private schools in Virginia? Simply this, that the two theorists have no comprehension of certain realities. The authors, like educationists the country over, are accustomed to think in terms of nothing-but-the-best; they see large and grand, not small and homely; their vision is of thousands of pupils and millions of dollars. And their case boils down to "proof" of a proposition not even in dispute--that a vast system of private schools, equal in every way to public schools that have been 80 years in development, could not possibly spring into efficient operation overnight.

Such proof may be impressive, but it is hardly relevant to the problem at hand. Not even the soverign State of Georgia, whatever her laws may require just now, ever will close all of her public schools as the price of avoiding integration in any one of them. When rational men talk realistically of private schools as an alternative to integrated public schools, they are talking of a small number of private schools serving a small number of children in a small number of communities.

The Georgia pessimists seem not to understand this. It is easy enough to make out a bleak case for private education if the problem is thought to be one of serving, as in Georgia, 850,000 children now housed in 3,000 schools. The problems are completely different if one is thinking, as in Prince Edward County, of serving 1,500 pupils formerly housed in eight schools.

Professors Green and Gauerke must have lived too long in the city; they seem not to understand a rural county. There is no problem in finding qualified teachers for private schools in a Prince Edward County; in a small county there always will be a sufficient number of competent men and women who are tied to their community by ties of family and habit. The salaries of Atlanta or Richmond or Washington hold no special appeal for them; they enjoy a contented existence where they are.

Neither is the requirement of acceptable school buildings a serious problem in such rural counties. The Prince Edward Educational Foundation, to offer an actual success as opposed to a hypothetical failure, has had an embarrassment of choices. More than a score of suitable church buildings, lodge halls and private homes were offered for private classroom use; from these an entirely adequate selection was made.

That is to say, the classrooms will be entirely adequate for Prince Edward County. They would not suit the fluorescent dreams of a professor of education in Atlanta. In these humble schools a tolerably full curriculum will be offered. True, there will not be band, or orchestra, or courses in hair styling for the girls. But the quality of education will be at least as good as the quality of education in the former public schools.

The authors of this pamphlet fail to take other factors into account. One is the closeness and unity of a small rural county, in which almost literally everyone knows everyone else. They do not properly appraise the determination of such small societies to preserve their social structure--in plain language, to preserve segregation. They do not comprehend the self-containment of such counties; the people of a Prince Edward ask nothing of the outside world; they are indifferent to the educationist values that Professors Green and Gauerke count so highly.

Private schools can succeed in such areas as Prince Edward--the only areas in which public schools are likely ever to be wholly abandoned. They will succeed because the parents there are determined to make them succeed, and because these parents have at hand the resources necessary for success. These countrymen will not be much impressed by jerimiads from the Southern Regional Council. They no longer are interested in academic reasons why a system of private schools can't work; they are daily finding reasons why it can.

DOWNPOUR CANCELS RALLY AGAINST KHRUSHCHEV HERE

Atlanta Constitution
September 8, 1959

Lack of attendance and rain Monday foiled a planned protest rally at Atlanta's downtown Five Points.

The rally had been advertised in newspaper notices and printed handbills as a protest against the visit of Khrushchev, Supreme Court decisions and the Little Rock case.

It was called by the Georgia Citizens Committee, which was otherwise unidentified.

Police said they spotted several people who have been involved in Ku Klux Klan activities.

Only about 50 or 60 people, scattered in small clusters, were on hand at the advertised hour for the rally -- 1:30 p.m. One or two passed out a few pieces of literature, but no one attempted to speak.

Nearly a dozen policemen were in the area but they had little to do except watch the few people and keep traffic moving.

Then, shortly before 2 p.m., a downpour began which washed out any further ideas of a rally.

Many, if not a majority, of the crowd on hand appeared to be teen-agers looking for excitement, one of whom complained jokingly to his companions, "You can't riot in the rain."

'STUCK WITH CHRIST?'

by

Ralph McGill
The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

June 28, 1959

A sermon published recently in "The Pulpit, a Journal of Contemporary Preaching," is being widely read and discussed. This is particularly so in the South where some ministers publicly have been dismissed for not being merely "the voice of the congregation" or for being "out of harmony" with it.

It is titled "Stuck With Christ." Despite its somewhat shocking title, and its hint of sensationalism, it utterly is lacking in this quality. It is a plain, simple sermon, going to the heart of the Christian church's dilemma when confronted with painful issues of our time. Ministers have been dismissed or coerced into silence merely by insisting that the 20th Century problem of race is one which the church cannot evade. Yet, more and more attempts are being made to avoid this and other controversial issues.

The sermon "Stuck With Christ" is an answer to such attitudes. It takes the text, "Is not this the carpenter...?" This was the question asked by a synagogue congregation when its members were made angry by the authoritative exposition of the scriptures by the young Nazarene. Disturbed and irritated, they said, in effect, "Why this is just Joseph's son from down the street.

And so it was. But he was saying, "The spirit of the Lord is upon me, because he has anointed me to preach good news to the poor. He has sent me to proclaim release to the captives...to set at liberty those who are oppressed...."

We read in Luke that they were "filled with wrath."

A number of congregations, but perhaps more accurately, boards of deacons, have been filled with wrath in our time, and for like reasons. But no matter how much they may squirm, or "baptize their prejudices," they cannot escape. They are, quite literally, "stuck with Christ."

Christianity was not, in its earliest centuries, in any sense a comfortable religion, though it comforted. It went directly into the most controversial issues of its time. It required in those days more courage than cash.

It is no secret that Christian ministers, Protestant and Roman Catholic alike, today are concerned that so many Christians seek to avoid the responsibility of being a Christian.

The greatly discussed sermon is by Dr. Henry Kuizenga, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Ann Arbor, Mich.

In answer to today's question, "Is not this merely the carpenter?" the Rev. Kuizenga said from his pulpit:

"Yes, but no. For he is God's word of truth who cuts more sharply than a two-edged sword. He is present too in every church across the land and around the world to make God's business our business.

"This is a truth which we conventional members of conventional churches are likely to resist, if not to resent, as much as did Jesus' old neighbors in the synagogue at Nazareth that morning two thousand years ago. We all believe in God all right; that is, in a very aloof and dignified sort of god who knows his place and does not interfere in matters which we feel are none of His business, a god whom you can worship at the properly appointed times and without any loss of dignity to yourself.... We church people all like a god whom we can keep at a safe and respectable distance with a few prayers and a yearly pledge to the church. We all believe in God. But if God turns out to be your neighbor, this brings him too uncomfortably close...."

He concludes:

"The church would have no enemies: Christ would be in everybody's catalogue of heroes; even the Communists would dub Him 'comrade'; if only the church would stop talking about the Son of God and settle for the kindly Carpenter...but soon there would be no church...and all our fine talk about freedom and the dignity of the individual would dissolve like...mist before a red and storm-angering sun in the east."

"The church is stuck with Christ."

It was in West Africa in 1927 that a blood specimen was taken from a black native named Asibi who was sick with yellow fever. This specimen was inoculated into a rhesus monkey which had just been received from India. Asibi recovered but the monkey died of the disease. All the vaccine manufactured since 1927 both by the Rockefeller Foundation and government and other agencies as well derives from the original strain of virus obtained from this humble native. Carried down to the present day from one laboratory to another, through repeated cultures and by enormous multiplication, it has offered immunity to yellow fever to millions of people in many countries. Wherever today in yellow fever areas the armed forces of the Allied nations are stationed, they are protected from the disease by vaccination from this same strain. Through the creative imagination of science, the blood of one man in West Africa has been made to serve the whole human race.

The Rockefeller Foundation Report for 1943

~~Discontinued~~? no

Report No. L-10
September 15, 1959

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

EDUCATION AND INCOME

A recent study by the Industrial Development Branch of Georgia Tech's Engineering Experiment Station gives startling evidence of the close connection between education and prosperity.

Two conclusions, based upon comprehensive research, are especially noteworthy:

- each rise of one year in a county's median level of education is associated with a per capita income increase of almost $200;
- 45% of the difference in income between one county and another is determined by educational levels.

The report, titled Analysis of Georgia Personal Income Payments, by Counties (February 1959), describes only one state. Yet similar results would probably be found anywhere.

Today in the South, there is much talk of closing schools; there is also much justified pride in recent Southern economic growth. Southern business leaders might, therefore, reflect on these sentences from the report:

> "Basically, the level of per capita income is a function of productivity....

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> "The educational level of a people has a bearing on productivity in numerous ways. First, the educated worker applies his manual talents to machines more skillfully and intelligently; he maintains the machines and protects his limbs with more foresight. He looks ahead and plans for the best use of machines and materials. In the case of management, this factor is even more important. Large scale enterprise, with its intricate and efficient organization, depends upon trained, managers and business leaders. They are the result of the system of education, the system of government, and the religious attitudes of the people. The horizons in business are distant; they depend upon the freedom of the spirit and a concept of greatness of the individual and the country.

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"Numerous studies have determined how yearly earnings of individuals increase with years of schooling....

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"The intelligence and skills of a people, provided they have attitudes of diligence and thrift, determine the efficiency of the application of management and effort to production. ....Since educational level is the basic factor determining the ability of a people and their attitudes toward work, it is concluded that educational attainment is fundamental to the level of production and personal income payments. Consequently, from the standpoint of the future of Georgia, it is obvious that if the educational level of Georgia counties could be equalized, it would remove a great deal of the per capita income differences. This certainly could not be done overnight. Public education has been available in Georgia since shortly after 1900. In the approximately 60 years since that time, the state has progressed to about 8.0 median years of schooling. From 1940 to 1950 it rose only 0.8 of a year. Raising the education level of a whole people to a high point is a tremendous task. It takes not decades, nor a generation, but several generations, and perhaps nearer a century of uninterrupted, constant effort."

Report No. L-11
October 12, 1959

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

LITTLE ROCK REPORT.....WHAT HAS HAPPENED SINCE THE SCHOOL CRISIS?

What has happened to the city? To its people? To its business? In August 1959, after Little Rock's public high schools had been closed for a full school year, after two years of turmoil in the schools, the Women's Emergency Committee to Open Our Schools - an organization of Little Rock citizens - completed a study of the effects of the school crisis on the business and professional life of Little Rock.*

"Little Rock is a beautiful city...a city that has in recent years grown rapidly in all directions. It has a new Medical Center, a new Institute of Technology, a new University. Its Main Street has grown to be the shopping center of the entire state. Its industrial program is a model of its kind. The business and cultural climate of the city was clear and bright until a storm broke over its public school system in September, 1957." From this description, the Women's Emergency Committee goes on to describe what has happened to the city.

DID INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS KEEP UP?

.....NEW INDUSTRY SHUNNED THE CITY ENTIRELY IN 1958-59

Year	No. of New Plants Little Rock	Value	No. of New Jobs
1950	7	$ 835,000	143
1951	7	945,000	255
1952	6	295,000	163
1953	2	100,000	30
1954	3	1,350,000	150
1955	5	1,393,000	565
1956	2	325,000	70
1957	8	3,092,000	1002
September 1957, Trouble at Central High School			
1958		none	
1959		none	

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* Little Rock Report - The City, Its People, Its Business. Copies are available from the Women's Emergency Committee, Box 3244, Forest Heights Station, Little Rock, Arkansas. Single copies $1.00; 2-10 copies, .75 each; over 10 copies, .50 each.

Before the school crisis new industries were moving into Little Rock. After the crisis, none came. Industrial managers said to Women's Emergency Committee interviewers that they thought that new plants have avoided Little Rock because of the school situation. The Executive Director of the Little Rock Industrial Development Company warned: "We haven't begun to feel this thing yet. After all, the plants which decided to locate here in 1957 are still being built or have just been completed."

.....AND EXPANSIONS OF EXISTING PLANTS EXPERIENCED AN ABRUPT DECLINE

Year	No. of Expansions Little Rock	Value	No. of Jobs
1950	6	$2,110,000	. . .
1951	3	475,000	. . .
1952	9	2,150,000	. . .
1953	7	820,000	. . .
1954	1	500,000	. . .
1955	8	1,250,000	194
1956	8	1,350,000	212
1957	3	913,985	70
September 1957, Trouble at Central High School			
1958	1	325,000	50
1959	1	268,000	. . .

.....LITTLE ROCK INDUSTRIALISTS MADE THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS

No new industry will locate in a community of bad race relations no matter what the school situation.

If the schools continue to be closed, then no additional industry will come. People and industry will shy away from here and people will move away. Eventually every business in Little Rock will be affected.

I don't think the school situation will help bring in any other jobs.

If schools are not opened it will definitely affect the lives of all boys and girls in Little Rock. People will be moving away. Industries will by-pass Arkansas. Production will stop. The State of Arkansas will be hurt. Little Rock will become a ghost town. It is getting harder for people without an education to get jobs.

Production is below expected capacity as no new industry has located here which is this plant's major outlet - all due to the school situation.

Industrial work has slacked off so we are directly affected. If the schools remain closed industry won't be building or expanding.

The future of our work depends on the growth of municipalities... others (in the firm) have expressed concern over the school situation as the business has felt some lag recently, but they feel it is too early to consider it significant.

It hasn't affected us yet but I think it will affect everyone - business is bound to slow down. Industries won't come because of the schools - people can't afford to send their children away.

My company believes a city without public education is not a good location for a plant - it is concerned enough that they voluntarily contributed to STOP... Company feels that being a good citizen means supporting public education.

DID THE CITY GROW?

.....NEWCOMER FAMILIES TO LITTLE ROCK DECLINED*

	1956	1957	1958	1959
Little Rock	1975	2076	1807	1391
North Little Rock	630	680	690	795
Military Personnel	873	586	455	190

On the basis of the first six months of the year, it is estimated that the number of Arkansas families moving into the city will be one-third fewer than in 1957. Out-of-state newcomers, it is estimated, will be almost 50% fewer.

.....ESPECIALLY IN THE LITTLE ROCK SCHOOL DISTRICT*

	1956	1957	1958	1959
Little Rock School District	1835	1922	1628	1239
County School District, inside Little Rock	140	154	179	152

North Little Rock, in sharp contrast, experienced a steady growth in the number of newcomer families.

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* From listings of newcomers maintained by the Chamber of Commerce of Little Rock and based on utility company reports. 1959 figures are based on first six months.

.....REAL ESTATE IS OFF

The owner of one of the leading real estate companies in the city stated: "We have found a great deal of resistance from newcomers to purchasing property in Little Rock until the school situation has been resolved. The sale of homes is off between 20 and 25 percent in Greater Little Rock for this year (1959) over last...Rentals are off...Two weeks ago we had 20% more vacancies than a year ago."

.....BUILDING IS OFF THIS YEAR

Employment in Little Rock's building industry is running 10% below the 1958 level. This is a greater decline than in the state at large, and a sharp contrast to the national increase in building employment. The value of building permits in the Little Rock area was down 12% from the 1958 level. A Dallas Chamber of Commerce survey found larger declines in only two of ten Southwest cities. While the number of residential building permits authorized in Little Rock was higher in 1959 than in 1958 - by more than 10% -, U. S. Department of Labor figures show that 20 of 25 Southern cities surveyed recorded larger increases in authorized building permits.

IS THE COMMUNITY PROSPEROUS?

.....INCOME GAIN HAS FALLEN BELOW THE REST OF THE STATE

Per Cent Gain in Total Personal Income
(Source: University of Arkansas Bureau of Business Research)

	1956	1957	1958
Pulaski County, (Includes Little Rock)	6.2	6.1	5.2
Arkansas	4.5	3.1	6.1

Per Cent Gain in Urban Income per Person
(Source: Blue Book of Southern Progress)

	1954-56	1956-58
Little Rock	11	15
All Arkansas Cities	6	20

.....AND EFFECTIVE BUYING INCOME DECLINED

Per Cent Change in Effective Buying Income Per Household, 1956-58 (Source: Sales Management)

Little Rock	-7%	U. S. Cities	2%
Arkansas	6%	United States	5%

The decline in Little Rock family income was sharper than in all but one of 25 other Arkansas cities surveyed by Sales Management. It was also sharper than that in all but one of the 26 leading Mid- and South-west cities surveyed.

Little Rock fell from 202nd to 268th place among metropolitan county areas ranked by Sales Management according to family buying income. Little Rock - North Little Rock slipped from 102nd to 112th place among metropolitan areas.

.....WHILE THE AVERAGE WORKER IN LITTLE ROCK LOST GROUND IN INCOME GROWTH

Average Workers Income Gain (Source: U.S. Department of Labor)

	1956-57	1958-59
Little Rock	6%	4%
Arkansas	2%	11%
United States	4%	11%

Wages increased almost three times faster in the nation and state than in the city. 21 of 24 Central U. S. cities recorded larger gains in worker incomes between May 1958 and May 1959 than did Little Rock.

HOW'S BUSINESS?

.....BUSINESS VOLUME, TOTAL CONSUMER PURCHASES, RETAIL SALES PER PERSON LAGGED

Little Rock historically has been the commercial center of Arkansas. What has happened on Main Street?

*Business volume increased less in Little Rock between 1956 and 1958

...than in the average Arkansas city
...than in the state as a whole

This was in sharp contrast to the years 1954-56 when Little Rock's business volume expanded almost double the rate of the average Arkansas city and the state as a whole.

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* Source: Blue Book of Southern Progress

*Total Consumer Purchases in the Little Rock area were 10% greater in 1958 than in 1956.

This increase was less than the increase in other Arkansas cities, however, and less than the increase in the state.

In the preceding period consumer buying in the Little Rock area outstripped buying in other Arkansas cities, and increased almost twice as fast as in the state as a whole.

**Retail Sales per person failed to rise in Pulaski County between 1956 and 1958. Sales per person in the state as a whole, however, climbed by 4% during the same period.

.....AND DEPARTMENT STORE SALES ARE LAGGING BEHIND SALES IN COMPARABLE CITIES

Federal Reserve Board records show that Little Rock department store sales this year are better. In June, for example, Little Rock sales were 4% above what they were the year before. Business was up in Little Rock, but not up as much as in Memphis (up 23% over last year) or as in the entire 8th District which recorded a 7% gain over the same month last year. Reserve Board figures show, moreover, that they not only have failed to rise as fast this year as the District's, but that last year they fell almost twice as much.

The June sales figures reflect the sales picture for the first half of 1959. Little Rock sales were up almost 6% over the corresponding period last year, but sales in most other cities climbed even more. Two-thirds of the cities in the Mid-West and South recorded larger gains in sales than did Little Rock. The nearby cities of Memphis, Jackson, Dallas, Tulsa, Louisville, Houston and Oklahoma City all recorded larger gains this year than did Little Rock. Average sales in the U. S. as well as in the entire 8th District ran higher than in Little Rock during the first half of 1959.

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*Source: Blue Book of Southern Progress

**Source: University of Arkansas Bureau of Business Research

WHAT HAS HAPPENED TO THE PEOPLE?

.....PEOPLE WITH PROFESSIONAL TRAINING ARE LEAVING

These are the people who are leaders in community life. A disturbance in education is a disturbance in community life - and many professional people retain a mobility which provides them some choice as to the community in which they will live and in which they will raise their children. The Women's Emergency Committee Survey found:

One out of five of the professionally trained people said they were leaving Little Rock - or that they plan to leave IF the public high schools do not open this year.

A number of others said they would prefer to leave - but that they do not want to start their careers over, or they are unable to do so.

90% of the professional people who commented wanted the public high schools open.

(The economic status of professionals was impaired during the two years of chaos in public education, WEC interviewers found. Doctors reported their practices were suffering because of school situation effects on the community. Engineering firms reported adverse effect upon business. Possible curtailment of Little Rock University faculty was threatened, as a consequence of enrollment decreases resulting from closed high schools.)

.....AND JOBS ARE BEGGING

Some personnel men said in interviews:

It's very difficult to secure personnel. Have not recruited any with high school age children since this situation began. Three or four have already turned us down.

One from Ft. Smith and one from El Dorado refused to accept positions because of school situation - one managerial, one accountant.

I am already faced with the problem of securing personnel...New people will not come in. Had one very desirable registered engineer turn us down specifically because he refused to move his family into the unsettled school situation,

Engineering Firms said:

Have had two emphatic refusals from men offered jobs to come to Little Rock...and my firm has felt the effect in trying to employ new people. We recently had a definite rejection because of the school situation here.

And...Arkansas Baptist Hospital is short about 35 nurses - due in part to the school situation according to their official magazine...nurses having high school age children have moved away and fewer nurses have moved into the community.

Report No. L-12
November 16, 1959

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Rm. 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

> "I can't understand why school boards do not take some action on their own initiative instead of waiting for Negroes to bring law suits against them. The opinion of the Supreme Court is well known, and surely the board members have read about these things happening at Little Rock and Nashville. Why do they wait until the last minute and then come up here and claim they need more time in which to adopt a policy?" -- U. S. Judge William E. Miller, Middle District, Tennessee

So much attention has been given to court battles over desegregation that it is often overlooked that most desegregation since 1954 has been initiated voluntarily. Of the 269 bi-racial school districts which have desegregated in Arkansas, Florida, Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee and Texas, only 11 were under court order to do so.*

The state-by-state record of districts which have voluntarily desegregated is as follows:

Arkansas

Bentonville
Charleston
Fayetteville
Fort Smith

In addition, in three other Arkansas districts the first steps toward desegregation were voluntary. This was so in Hoxie, where the school board obtained a court injunction against rioters protesting desegregation; there have been no further difficulties. In Little Rock, although desegregation was initially voluntary, subsequent deterioration of law and order landed the issue in the courts. Ozark has desegregated and resegregated off and on for two years; apparently no Negroes are in attendance this year.

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*Some 500 districts of Delaware, the District of Columbia, Maryland, Missouri, Oklahoma, and West Virginia desegregated voluntarily.

Florida

Dade County - In one of the two desegregated schools in the district, Orchard Villa, difficulty was experienced in that white enrollment dropped considerably, due to the transitional nature of the neighborhood's residential pattern as well as to desegregation. The other desegregated school serves children of personnel at Homestead Air Base; it is, however, county owned and operated and open to any child in the attendance area.

Kentucky

One hundred and seventeen of Kentucky's 123 bi-racial desegregated school districts have desegregated voluntarily.

North Carolina

Although there have been several suits in North Carolina challenging the pace of desegregation, all seven of the state's desegregated districts acted without court compulsion.

Charlotte
Craven County (Havelock)
Durham
Greensboro
High Point
Wayne County (Goldsboro)
Winston-Salem

Desegregated schools in Craven County and Wayne County serve children of military personnel, but are under county school board jurisdiction.

Tennessee

Three of the four desegregated districts in this state acted under court order. The fourth is Oak Ridge, where at the time of initial desegregation schools were operated by the federal government under contract with Anderson County.

Texas

All of the 125 desegregated districts of Texas acted voluntarily, and these include 26 districts in counties of eastern Texas where the population ranges from 6% to 30% non-white. These districts are as follows:

District	County
Killeen	Bell
San Antonio, and ten other districts in	Bexar
County Independent	Calhoun
Nordheim	DeWitt
Four districts in	Gaudalupe
San Marcos	Hays
Echols	Limestone
Three districts in	Refugio
Austin	Travis
Two districts in	Victoria

January 6, 1960

Mr. Irby B. Carruth
Superintendent of Schools
Austin, Texas

Dear Mr. Carruth:

Recently we distributed some paragraphs from a telecast interview of Mr. Omer Carmichael in which he discussed the effects of desegregation on academic work and standards in the Louisville schools. The series of reports, of which this is part, are sent principally to school superintendents throughout the South, and from many of them we have had a most appreciative response to the Carmichael statement. School men are of course above all concerned with the educational problems involved in desegregation. We are contemplating, therefore, another report to bring together further experiences with academic results and standards of school systems which have desegregated.

I wonder if you could dictate a few lines or a paragraph which would summarize your findings in Austin now that you have for some time been desegregated, and if you could give us permission to reproduce your remarks. Generally, the interest would be in whether the desegregation has adversely affected the academic levels of white children and whether it has required any alteration of academic standards.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

LWD:a

L-reports

January 6, 1960

Mr. Wm. Henry Oliver
Superintendent of City Schools
Nashville 3, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Oliver:

It has been gracious of you to acknowledge some of our recent materials sent to you; in particular we were pleased to know that you found Mr. Carmichael's statements interesting.

I wonder if you, as the superintendent of a school system which has been desegregated now for some time, have made findings on the matter which Mr. Carmichael was discussing in his telecast; that is, has desegregation adversely affected the scholastic performance of white children in your schools? has desegregation required any lowering of academic standards? You spoke briefly to this question during the hearings of the Commission on Civil Rights last year in Nashville.

We have learned that our series of L-reports is read attentively by a great number of school superintendents in the South, and we have found that they are especially concerned to have facts related to the educational problems connected with desegregation. The response, for example, to Mr. Carmichael's statement has been most appreciative. If you could summarize in a few lines or a paragraph the Nashville experience and would permit us to reproduce what you say, I am sure that it would be of great interest to many of your colleagues.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

LWD:a

Report No. L-14
January 15, 1960

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

"We believe that a sound system of free public schools is the surest foundation and greatest hope for a free society."

A REPORT FROM VIRGINIA

In late October, 1959 the Virginia Education Association held in Richmond its annual meeting. The actions it took in regard to the desegregation controversy are described in the following news reports.*

.....from the Richmond News-Leader, October 28, 1959

In a session marked by quiet unanimity, Virginia's school superintendents went on record today backing "a sound system of free public schools." The resolution, which made no mention of private schools or even the race problem in general for that matter, was adopted unanimously without discussion by the Virginia Association of School Administrators.

The superintendents' meeting was the first on the agenda as the 75th annual convention of the Virginia Education Association got into full swing. Talks with some delegates indicate the superintendents' reluctance to debate the controversial race problem will typify this year's VEA sessions. The quietness of today's session was in sharp contrast with the superintendents' meeting a year ago when some Virginia schools were shut down under the old laws of massive resistance to integration. At that time, the superintendents beat down a resolution proposed by Norfolk Superintendent J. J. Brewbaker that would have put the school chiefs on record as being "gravely concerned" by the school closings. The six schools in Norfolk which were closed at that time were reopened last February on an integrated basis after the massive resistance laws had been knocked down by the courts.

The resolution adopted by the superintendents today said: "We believe that a sound system of free public schools is the surest foundation and greatest hope for a free society. We further believe that consistent and deliberate effort should be made to improve the character and quality of education for all children and youth in the commonwealth of Virginia."

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* The educator's meeting followed by three weeks the Virginia Congress of Parents and Teachers. At that meeting, a resolution favoring public education for all children was passed by a vote of 20 P-TA districts to four. A resolution calling for a statewide compulsory attendance law (Virginia repealed its law in 1959) was passed 18-5.

.....from the Richmond News-Leader, October 29, 1959

Serious doubts about hastily organized private schools in Virginia have been raised in a report adopted by the Virginia Education Association. The report of the VEA's educational policies commission, adopted last night by the delegates to the 75th annual VEA convention, said:

"New non-public schools can only be organized with great difficulty if they have due regard for quality education."

The report said Virginia cities must recognize that the state public school system was built with painstaking care at great cost and that it has produced impressive results.

The report added: "Non-public schools of high quality have also benefited from a long period of effective development. New non-public schools can only be organized with great difficulty if they have due regard for quality education." Private schools have been set up quickly in several Virginia areas where the public schools have been integrated, including Prince Edward county, Charlottesville, Warren county and Norfolk.

The report approved by the VEA added: "Aside from the absence of adequate physical facilities, new schools which are isolated from established systems must be prepared to seek qualified staff members, pay adequate salaries, establish relationships with good colleges, set up sound pension systems, and solve a host of other problems. High standards are difficult to obtain in schools which have no secure tradition of quality and progress. Excellent teachers hesitate to associate themselves with traditionless educational organizations.

"The physical problems to be solved are also enormous. Libraries comparable to those which are the result of years of accumulation cannot be developed overnight. The advance in science requires expensive and technically correct laboratories, and it takes time to finance the necessary acquisition of all kinds of instructional aids.

"It should be recognized that no one can with certainty predict how the courts will rule on the legality of the scholarship program. New non-public schools may be in an extremely unfavorable position if they do not have adequate financial support from sources outside the state treasury.

"Our present need is to maintain and enhance all existing educational resources of the Commonwealth. Any movement among our people which would diminish this vital asset will deprive future generations of their birthright and the nation of their badly needed services."

The 26-person commission was headed by H. I. Willett, superintendent of the Richmond public school system. At today's VEA session at the Mosque, the delegates voted to adopt a resolution commending the work of Willett's commission and endorsing the commission's "excellent report." The educational policies commission also said in its report that there should be compulsory attendance in schools even though "no parent should be required to send his child to an integrated school against his will."

* * *

In other resolutions, the huge organization of white educators:

1. Reaffirmed its belief and faith in the "public school system which emphasizes education for all children up to the limits of their capabilities as individuals."

2. Commended Governor Almond and the General Assembly for "enacting legislation to assure the continued operation of the public schools as a state-supported function." The resolution said the educators are "heartened by the courageous leadership that Governor Almond is providing both Virginia and the South in the preservation and improvement of public education."

* * *

The VEA's third general session will be held tonight at the Mosque. Stuart T. Saunders, president of Norfolk and Western Railway Co., will speak on "Public Education--Foundation for Progress."

.....from the Richmond Times-Dispatch, October 30, 1959

"...No state can turn its back on public education today without inviting cultural and economic disaster," Saunders said. Merely preserving public schools is not enough, he added. "We must also improve them because the educational level of our citizens is one of the key factors in economic growth and prosperity." Good schools attract industry, he said, and the economic strength industry brings with it means more money for better schools. Saunders praised /Governor/ Almond for "guiding us to a sensible solution of the school problem. His courageous stand in favor of public education certainly deserves the strong support of all Virginians."

.....from the Washington Post & Times-Herald, October 30, 1959

Meanwhile the Negro Teachers Association went on record today urging parents and educators to instruct Negro youths to become integrated into the social and economic culture of the Nation. A resolution adopted at the annual convention of the organization said they "recognize that many of the traits ascribed to the Negro originate from his position as a member of a minority group rather than from his race. Such a situation will continue to prevail until the Negro becomes fully integrated..."

The Association also went on record as deploring the decision of Prince Edward County Supervisors to close public schools. "We urge officials of Prince Edward County to reconsider their action in the light of its harmful effect on the Virginia economy," the resolution said. They also called for the appointment of Negroes to "State and local commissions, study groups or educational policy-making bodies. We note that during these times...few if any Negroes have been appointed to the State and local commissions..."

.....Editorial, from the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot, November 2, 1959

The Virginia Association of School Administrators at its Richmond meeting on Wednesday passed with what was described as "quiet unanimity" a resolution supporting "a sound system of free public schools."

This association, which is largely composed of division superintendents of schools, refused a year ago to be even "gravely concerned" over the closing of Virginia public schools under the massive resistance program then in operation. At that time 10,000 Norfolk school children had been locked out of their schools. The lock-out was part of the state's total resistance to taking one step toward compliance with federal court orders that had been issued in Virginia to carry out the Supreme Court's desegregation decision. Superintendent J. J. Brewbaker, of the Norfolk public schools, offered a resolution at the 1958 meeting that would have put the school superintendents on record as being "gravely concerned" by the closing of public schools. The resolution was defeated.

But the Virginia Education Association itself, in which the larger voice is that of the classroom teachers of Virginia public schools, in 1958 was "gravely concerned" over the closing of schools in Norfolk, Charlottesville, and Warren County that had locked a total of 13,000 children out of their schools.

"We are gravely concerned," said the teachers' resolution, which was passed in the ratio of 19 to 1, "over the closing of public schools in Virginia. We reaffirm that we will exert all possible effort toward the preservation and improvement of a system of free public schools in Virginia which we believe to be essential for the preservation of our Virginia democracy." The teachers urged Governor Almond "to call a special session of the General Assembly at an early date" to enact legislation that would open the schools and assure their continued state support. Governor Almond chided the teachers for the passage of their resolution. So did Lieutenant Governor A. E. S. Stephens. Mr. Stephens said that "every loyal teacher, every thoughtful Virginian," should adhere to massive resistance until the General Assembly decided a change was needed.

The teachers of the state, as the teachers of Norfolk had done, demonstrated the finest loyalty to their state and to the ideals of their profession. They got no help from the leaders of Virginia. The courts brought the change that was needed from massive resistance. The loyalty of Virginia's teachers remains a bright spot in an otherwise dark (and almost incredibly stupid) chapter of Virginia government.

Their loyalty is one reason why in 1959 the controversy over massive resistance no longer rages. The issue is dead. In one isolated instance -- Prince Edward County -- public education has for the time being been destroyed. But nowhere else in Virginia is it threatened. That is why the school superintendents this year could enjoy their "quiet unanimity."

Report No. L-15
February 1, 1960

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

TYPES OF DESEGREGATION PLANS

By now, a great variety of desegregation plans have been developed by the localities which have complied with the Supreme Court's decision. Some of these have been "all at once" plans; some have been gradual approaches. Some of them place responsibility for initiating desegregation on the school administration; some of them require the students and their parents to take the initiative.

Because of the importance of this subject for every community in the South, this report indicates the nature of a few plans which have attracted widespread interest. All of these come from larger cities. Small communities in the border states and in Texas have devised many different individual plans to suit their own community situations. That they have been able to do so is evidence of the great flexibility of the Supreme Court's decision. For descriptions of these small locality plans, plus full discussion of the whole question, see Wey and Corey, Action Patterns in School Desegregation.

The Louisville plan.

The city was re-districted in 1956 without regard to race, and students are assigned to the nearest school. In practice, parents are free to transfer their children from the assigned school to another, unless the desired school is full. Desegregation in Louisville was preceded by months of public discussion led by school officials and by integration of teachers's meetings. In 1959, Louisville began the integration of faculties.

The Nashville plan.

Nashville began desegregation in 1957, by assigning all first-grade pupils on the basis of geographic zones without regard to race. Each subsequent first-grade has been likewise assigned, so that as of 1959 desegregation has reached the third grade of the twelve-year staircase. A child whose race is a minority in his school or grade, or who has been assigned to a school which had previously served only the other race, may transfer on request.

The Baltimore plan.

Historically, Baltimore has had no school districts: students have been free to attend any school in the city, and no assignments are made except in instances of over-crowding. Prior to 1954, there was one other exception to free choice: race. Baltimore's desegregation plan was, then, the most simple possible. The racial designation of schools was ended, and free choice prevails. Students desiring to transfer from one school to another must, however, get the permission of the two principals involved, in order to prevent mass movement. Teachers are assigned on the basis of demonstrated ability.

The Washington plan.

Prior to 1954, Washington had not only segregated schools, but two separate school systems united only by a common superintendent. The separate administrations were ended, the city re-districted, and students are assigned without regard to race to the nearest school. Desegregation motivated Washington to undertake an educational reform which many had believed long overdue. A so-called "four track" curriculum was adopted, and every student from the tenth grade up is assigned to one of the four curricula on the basis of ability and achievement. In 1959, a similar track system was extended to the lower grades. Teachers are assigned on the basis of demonstrated ability. (The St. Louis plan is similar, except that it began desegregation one semester earlier in the high schools than in the lower grades.)

The San Antonio plan.

In 1955, the 1st and 2nd, the 7th, and the 10th grades were desegregated. Negro students entering these grades could choose which school within their residential district to attend. The practice of free choice has been continued with each class entering the elementary, junior high, or high school level.

* * *

Individual assignment plans, described next, differ fundamentally from the above methods in that the responsibility for initiating and planning desegregation is not assumed by the school officials.

* * *

North Carolina and Virginia plans.

Desegregation has been effected in some localities of each state by the individual assignment of Negro students to formerly all-white schools; such assignments are made only of pupils who meet academic and sociological criteria of the school authorities. The initiative for desegregation is, then, not assumed by the school boards, which act only on the petition of Negro children and their parents.

Little Rock and Atlanta plans.

In Little Rock, pupil placement is combined with a top-down stair-step plan: desegregation has begun in the high schools; after a period of adjustment there, the junior highs and elementary schools will, in turn, be desegregated. The Atlanta plan, which has not yet gone into effect, combines pupil placement with the reverse of Nashville's procedure: desegregation is to begin with the 12th grade, and move down one grade a year.

Report No. L-16
February 26, 1960

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

ATLANTA and WASHINGTON

RACIAL DIFFERENCES
IN
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT

By
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Racial Differences in Academic Achievement

The problem of the differences in academic achievement between white and Negro pupils is one that is too important to leave to hearsay. Fortunately, there is a growing store of factual information that bears upon this question, and it is the purpose of this report to review the findings of two prominent school systems relative to the problem.

The first analysis concerns the Atlanta public schools and the second the Washington, D.C. system. Atlanta has made a notable attempt to get at the differences between the achievement of Negro and white pupils in a segregated system by using an outside agency to set up and carry out a comprehensive survey. The Washington school system has completed five years under an integrated set-up, and is in its sixth year under such a program; it, therefore, provides a good example of what may happen to scholastic standards with integration. The fact that in the District of Columbia schools there is an exceptionally large proportion of Negro pupils makes the findings of considerable interest.

The Atlanta Study

In August of 1955 the Atlanta Board of Education adopted a resolution in response to petitions filed for desegregation of the schools. This resolution charged the Superintendent with the responsibility of finding out differences between white and Negro pupils in achievement.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board it was decided that the Educational Testing Service of Princeton, New Jersey, should be employed to conduct a survey of the schools. The resolution emphasized that the survey should be entirely one of fact finding, and was not to be one recommending procedure for desegregation.

The testing of pupils, and the scoring and processing of the test results were to be entirely in the hands of the Educational Testing Service. This testing was accomplished during the first three weeks of January, 1956. All pupils in the 4th and 6th grades of all regular elementary schools (66 white and 31 Negro schools) were given the Stanford Achievement Test in reading and arithmetic. All pupils in the 8th grade of the regular high schools (13 white and 4 Negro schools) were given the Iowa Every-Pupil Test in arithmetic. All pupils in the 12th grades of these same schools were given the Essential High School Content Battery.

The large numbers of pupils tested gives added significance to the test results from the Atlanta survey. There were, in round numbers, 6,500 4th graders, 6,000 pupils in grades 6 and 8 and 3,000 in grade 12.

Before summarizing the results, it is necessary to say a word about testing methods.

In measuring pupil achievement, "grade scores" are used. A grade score of 4.0 is the middle score made by a national sample of pupils at the time they enter the 4th grade and, similarly, a score of 5.0 or 6.0 represents the middle score of the national sample of pupils at the time of entering grades 5 and 6 respectively. A score of 4.5 represents the middle score of the national sample at the mid-point of the 4th grade and a change of one decimal unit in the score indicates approximately a month's change in achievement.

A word of caution, however, needs to be added whenever reference is made to a grade norm. Such a norm by definition is the point below which 50% fell and above which 50% of the scores rose. Another way of saying the same thing is that on any properly standardized test, half of all the pupils in the country would fall below the grade norm and half would be above it; half of the students tested will always score, in other words, "below average." It is therefore essential that any serious analysis of differences in academic accomplishment show not only comparisons in terms of grade score, but also show the spread of these scores and the degree of overlapping of the two groups being compared. This was done with admirable precision in the Atlanta survey. The spread of scores is expressed in terms of the percentage of pupils making scores above or below a particular point in the scale. Overlapping is also expressed in a percent. This percentage describes the portion of white pupils whose scores were equaled by Negro pupils or vice versa.

Now, what did the Atlanta survey show?

First, as the report states, the most significant fact revealed is that the achievement differences *within* the white and Negro groups were greater than the differences *between* the two racial groups. This was true at all levels; it showed up most sharply in 6th grade reading where white pupils were performing anywhere from four grades *below* to five grades *above* their own grade; this meant a range of *nine grades*. Similarly, substantial numbers of Negro pupils were reading anywhere from five years below to two years above their grade level, a range of seven grades. This may appear startling to anyone not familiar with the results of testing, but actually it is typical.

As Walter W. Cook reported in his article, "Individual Differences and Curriculum Practice," *Journal of Educational Psychology* (1948) 39:141:

> "When the educational achievement of a typical 6th grade class is measured, we find a range of approximately 8 years in reading comprehension, vocabulary, arithmetic reasoning, arithmetic computation, the mechanics of English and other forms of achievement."

In a school by school comparison, similar differences are shown. Looking only at the white schools, the school with the highest average achievement in reading at the 6th grade level showed a median of 8.5, while the white school with the lowest average achievement had a median score of 3.8. Among Negro schools, the highest 6th grade median was 4.4 and the lowest 2.6.

These scores will have for professional educators implications for the future development and potential of a desegregated system. Interpreting them strictly on the surface, we see four apparent facts:

—if Atlanta is more or less typical, an integrated school system would have, at the start, a wider range of student achievement than is the case in either of the segregated systems;

—the achievement levels of an integrated system would, at the start, be weighted downward as compared with the present white system;

—the spread of achievement levels in an integrated system would, at the start, be greater than in the present white system, but not much greater: in 6th grade reading, for example, a range of ten grades instead of nine as at present;

—substantial numbers of Negro students would be *above* average.

Second, there were students of superior achievement of both races, although proportionately more were found among white pupils than among Negroes. At the various grade levels, from 40% to 60% of white pupils met the standard set by the top half of the national sample, while from 2% to 10% of Negro pupils did so. But it should not be overlooked that the figures show that on most tests less than half of Atlanta's white students in 1956 were up to the national medians.

Third, the overlap between white and Negro students was considerable. On the tests at all levels, the scores of approximately 35% to 65% of the white students were matched by those of 35% to 65% of the Negro students. This would indicate that roughly half of the white and Negro students are about equal in achievement.

Fourth, a few Negro elementary schools showed higher averages than did some white schools.

Fifth, the survey re-enforced earlier studies which showed that the farther one moves up the educational ladder in a segregated system, the greater are the achievement differences of white and Negro pupils. This progressively widening difference has probably a two-fold meaning. In the first place, it has been repeatedly shown that irrespective of race the range of individual differences in achievement gets broader as one ascends through the grade levels. Second, differences in academic achievement are related to socio-economic background regardless of race, and these differences would seem to have a progressively retarding effect on achievement. Since more Negro pupils are so handicapped in terms of background, they show up less favorably than the total white group.

These findings revealed in the Atlanta survey contribute concrete evidence as to the kinds of academic problems which need to be dealt with by any school system contemplating the possibility of school desegregation.

The Washington Experience

Now let us turn our attention to a system which effected integration when faced with such problems.

Immediately after the May 17, 1954, ruling by the Supreme Court, the Washington schools entered the spotlight of national concern. With specific reference to the District of Columbia that decision flatly stated that, "Segregation in public education is not reasonably related to any proper governmental objective and thus it imposes on Negro children of the District of Columbia a burden that constitutes an arbitrary deprivation of their liberty in violation of the due process clause."

Had this ruling come at any time prior to the date of its issuance it would have posed a serious problem. But coming when it did, it found the Washington schools already engulfed in serious difficulties.

First, our nation's capital city had experienced a shift in racial population patterns which began many years prior to the segregation ruling. At the end of World War II the ratio of white pupils to Negroes in the Washington schools was 50,000 to 39,000. By 1950 the Negro pupils were in the majority and by 1958, 74% of the pupils enrolled in the schools were Negro.

Much of the enrollment increase was caused by migration of new families to the District. It might be of interest in passing to mention the origin of this influx. In a recent survey it was found that the 6,000 Negro pupils who had transferred to Washington schools in a given year came from 47 states; 45% were from the states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia.

Second, the District of Columbia school system was attempting to meet the problem of an increased total pupil load and a mounting Negro majority with out-moded administrative machinery, a serious shortage of classrooms and teachers, and a glaringly unrealistic program for maintaining overall scholastic standards.

As far back as 1946 about 7,000 Washington pupils were on half-sessions in double-shift schools. Of this number more than 6,000 were Negroes. In 1948 a survey ordered by the Senate and House District Appropriations Subcommittees revealed that 18% of the classes in white grade schools and 40% of those in Negro schools had in excess of 40 pupils.

That there was unequal financing is attested by the survey made in 1954 by the Fund for the Advancement of Education. This survey revealed that the expenditure for each white pupil was $240.27, and that for each Negro pupil was $186.71.

Perhaps the greatest handicap of all to a system facing a rapidly changing racial population pattern was the dual system of administration and supervision. Under that system there were first-assistant superintendents, one Negro and one white.

In the case of the Negro schools, the first-assistant superintendent was by law in sole charge of their administration. This line of demarcation in administration and supervision was carried all the way down. For example, there were two city-wide heads of the Department of English, one for white and one for Negro schools.

Separate testing programs were maintained for Negro and white schools, and in general each organization operated as though there were no common obligations to be discharged.

It is not surprising that as a consequence separate academic standards obtained for Negro and white pupils. For example, in 1953, prior to integration, the median grade equivalent in reading for the 6th grade in the white schools was 7.2. In 1954 when test results for all 6th graders, Negro and white, were reported together, *for the first time,* the average was substantially lower at 4.9. This did not represent a loss by the whites but merely reflected the fact that the Negro pupils, who constituted over 60% of those tested, were considerably below the whites and thus brought the median score down.

How long such a cumbersome and unrealistic plan of organization would have continued in the face of the mounting needs is a matter of conjecture. The Supreme Court's ruling was taken as the occasion for making changes that were already past due.

The Superintendent's plan to implement the Board's policy was approved by that body on June 2, 1954. It provided for extensive desegregation by the following September. A subsequent plan provided for staff reorganization to unify the school system. One assistant superintendent assumed charge of all senior high schools, another of all junior high schools, still another of all elementary schools and a fourth was placed over all vocational high schools and adult education.

The Negro and white supervisory staffs were unified under the direction of a deputy superintendent. A uniform testing program was adopted, and in 1956 there was introduced into the 10th grade the track system of ability grouping. Each year thereafter another grade was added to the track plan until the three years of senior high school had been included.*

Further changes in the instructional program designed to raise academic standards included special summer remedial reading classes, a reading clinic, and increased pupil services to the physically, emotionally, and mentally handicapped. The teaching load at the elementary level was reduced, and there was a reemphasis on thorough teaching.

This extensive revamping of the Washington schools, long advocated by the administrators of the system, came about through an aroused citizenry cooperating with the School Board and the staff in a determined effort to make sure that under integration not only would academic standards be main-

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*The track system has now been extended to the junior high and elementary grades.

tained but actually raised. It was the added hope of all these people that juvenile delinquency and other social ills might be favorably affected through this extended cooperative community effort.

What are the facts as to the academic standards in the schools of the District of Columbia, now that this program has been in effect over five full years?

The year 1955-56 was the first time that white and Negro pupils were included in the same testing program. With a school population composed of more than 60% Negro pupils, the median scores were below national norms. The gauge that is significant in measuring the effectiveness of the program undertaken is the amount of improvement that has taken place since 1955-56.

From the time the first city-wide testing program became operative in 1955-56 to the time for the 1958-59 tests a gain was made in the median achievement of every subject tested at every grade level where the tests were given.

The 1958-59 tests showed the 6th grade medians to be at or above national norms in five out of six sections of the test battery.

By this same year the 3rd graders were within either three or four months of the national norm in all subjects tested, and the average rise in these subjects over the 1955-56 figures was seven months.

During this period of improvement the percentage of Negro pupils increased sharply. In grade three, for example, it rose from 66.3% in 1955-56 to 79.1% in 1958-59, and at the 6th grade level the percentage rose from 63.9 to 75.6.

Thus, academic achievement rose at the same time as the proportion of Negro students rapidly increased.

Reading is usually considered the subject where the handicap of a meager background might show up most disadvantageously and particularly is this true in reading comprehension, often referred to as "paragraph meaning."

On this phase of the test there was at the 8th grade an improvement between 1955-56 and 1958-59 of eleven months, with the median rising to only two months below the national norm. For grades 3 and 6, the improvement was eight months. Fifth graders showed a six-month gain, and 9th graders scored a gain of five months.

Word-meaning, another phase of the reading test, showed gains ranging from three months for 5th graders to six months at grade levels 3 and 6.

In arithmetic reasoning, which is mostly problem solving and calls for considerable reading competence, a gain of eleven months was made at the 9th grade level with gains of nine, eight, five, and three months in grades 6, 3, 8, and 5 respectively.

Language, another background-related subject, showed a six-month gain at the 6th grade level, and a three-month gain at the 5th grade level. These were the only levels where comparable language tests were given.

One change made in the high schools was the adoption of a multiple-track system of ability grouping. Among other objectives it was believed that this would be a means of ensuring that the more capable pupils would not be neglected. A comparison was made of scores on the Iowa Tests of Educational Development by 275 top graduates in 1958 who were not in the Four-Track Program, and 275 top honors students in 1959 who were.

Results of these tests show that the median score in Natural Sciences rose from the 80th percentile to the 86th; in Correctness of Expression, from the 91st to the 96th percentile; and in Quantitative Thinking, from the 85th to the 90th percentile. Comparable improvement was shown in the verbal section of the College Entrance Board Examinations.

These figures furnish substantial evidence that these top students have profited by the opportunities provided them. They demonstrate further that integration has not reduced the capacity of Washington schools to produce students of the highest quality.

The most encouraging trend in social improvement has been reduction in the delinquency rate of non-white children between the ages of five and seventeen. This dropped from 37.1 per thousand in 1954 to 21.2 in 1958. While it cannot be claimed that school integration brought this about, it can certainly be said that integration did not result in an increased delinquency rate among non-whites. Nor did it adversely affect the rate of white delinquency, which fell slightly from 15.3 to 15.2.

Another more direct indication of a school system's effectiveness is the drop-out rate among students after they pass the compulsory school attendance age. The greatest loss usually occurs between grades 9 and 10, the point where youngsters enter senior high school. In 1956, 18% of the white and 35% of the Negro pupils left school at this point. In 1957, the percentages had dropped to 14 for whites and 27 for Negroes.

In summarizing the evidence as to what has taken place scholastically in the Washington schools, it is safe to state that during the five years completed under an integrated program, accompanied by an extensive reorganization and a reemphasis on adequate provision for instruction, steady progress in academic standards has been made.

Conclusions

The following observations summarize the findings from the studies of the Atlanta and Washington school systems.

1. The Atlanta survey reasserted two well-known facts which are basic to all educational plans seeking to preserve and improve educational standards: that differences in individual achievement are very marked; and that differences *within* any racial group are greater than differences *between* groups.
2. Both the Atlanta study and that of the Washington schools revealed that under a segregated plan, proportionately more of the white pupils than Negro pupils met standards set by the top 50% of the national test group.
3. The Atlanta study showed that the overlap in the achievement of the white and Negro groups was very considerable; that between 35%-65% of the scores made by white pupils were matched by a corresponding percentage of the scores of Negro pupils. Overlap occurred not only with individual scores but there were some Negro schools whose median scores exceeded those of some white schools.
4. The Atlanta study showed that in a segregated system the racial differences in achievement were more pronounced in the higher grades than in the beginning grades. However, it should be remembered that in *any* kind of school set-up, it is typical that the *range* of scores increases as pupils advance from grade to grade.
5. The Washington study showed that during the five years following integration, marked progress has been made in academic achievement. From the time the first city-wide tests were given in 1955-56 to the time when the 1958-59 tests took place, a gain was made in the median score for every subject tested at every grade level where the tests were given. The tests results show pronounced gains in reading and such reading-related areas as arithmetic reasoning and language.
6. The Washington study shows that with the introduction of the Four-Track system, 275 top students under this program achieved percentile scores well ahead of a comparable group of students from the last class that was not under the Track program. This program was introduced as one means of raising standards for the top students.
7. Data collected by community agencies and by the school system itself show that integration was accompanied by a definite decrease in incidences of juvenile delinquency among the non-whites, and a reduction in drop-outs between the 9th and 10th grades for both racial groups.

Report No. L-17
March 14, 1960

Southern Regional Council
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DESEGREGATION AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT

Several states have enacted pupil placement laws that are more or less copies of the Alabama law of 1955. These laws establish a series of criteria by which the assignment of students to their schools is to be made. The obvious and usually admitted purpose is to make difficult the entrance of a Negro into a white school.

In applying at least two of the criteria, school administrators can rely on something more than fears and guess-work. They can draw on the experience of Southern and border school districts which have desegregated in recent years.

These two criteria provide that, in assigning pupils, the school boards shall consider:

- the effect of admission of the pupil upon the academic progress of other students in a particular school or facility thereof;

- the effect of admission upon prevailing academic standards at a particular school.

These criteria are found in the placement laws of Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee, and Texas. They are in the desegregation plan of the city of Atlanta, which has the approval of federal district court. Similar language is used in the placement law of Florida.

In March, 1959, administrators of 17 desegregated school systems participated in a conference held at Nashville before the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights. Twelve of them spoke to the question of the effect of desegregation on academic standards and on the white students; their remarks are reproduced below. The superintendents of Greensboro (N.C.), Clinton (Tenn.), Talbot County (Md.), San Angelo (Tex.), and Pinal County (Ariz.) did not comment specifically on the subject; the general tenor of the statements of the last two, however, clearly suggests that no adverse scholastic results have accompanied desegregation.

Not one of the twelve administrators who dealt with the question reported that desegregation had harmed the academic progress of white students, or had lowered academic standards.

1. From the testimony of Dr. Ward I. Miller, Superintendent of Schools, Wilmington, Del. (pages 77, 158*):

> **Question**: ...do you have any observations with reference to the quality of the work done by the white pupils in the same schools? Are they doing less well than they did before the Negroes moved in in large numbers?
>
> **Dr. Miller**: Well, we have, as I say, over the last 4 years developed our grouping program to a point where we classify our youngsters according to performance and scholastic achievement, and those standards are set for each particular track on which the youngsters run. The accomplishment of the average white student is better than it was. The accomplishment of the above average and the advanced placement and honor classes is truly remarkable...
>
> **Question**: In other words, what you are saying is that there has been no diminution of quality resulting from this integration.
>
> **Dr. Miller**: We feel it is better.
>
> Later in the conference, Dr. Miller remarked:
>
> Dr. Carmichael, your experience with reference to the improvement in academic achievement of the pupils since integration went into effect is similar to that we experienced in Wilmington. We would like to think that this had very little relation to integration but more to the beginning of results of a definite drive to improve instruction on all levels, of teacher workshops, of improvement in method, improved supervision, improved all along the line in our instructional program.

2. From the testimony of R. B. Piper, Superintendent of Schools, Logan County, Ky. (page 184):

> **Question**: Have you noticed any decrease in the quality of the performance of white students since the--
>
> **Mr. Piper**: No, sir. Our testing program doesn't indicate anything of that type.

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* Page numbers refer to the Commission's printed transcript.

3. From the testimony of William Henry Oliver, Superintendent of Schools, Nashville, Tenn. (pages 88, 92):

> ...Our children are all in school, and are, we believe, achieving normal success in their studies...
>
> * * *
>
> ...I haven't noticed any effect one way or another on the educational success of the children, either white or colored, where they are together.

Mr. Oliver has permitted the quotation of the following, from a letter of January 8, 1960:

> Although my opinion is not based very largely on objective tests, I do not think that desegregation has affected the scholastic performance of white children in our schools, nor do I think that desegregation has required any lowering of our academic standards. This opinion is based on information secured by the various methods available to me as Superintendent.
>
> Please bear in mind that we have desegregated only the first three grades and that we have mixed with our white children at the present time only about forty-five Negro students altogether and that these are scattered among nine different schools.

4. From the written statement of Dr. John H. Fischer, the then Superintendent of Schools, Baltimore, Md. (pages 149, 150):

> We are frequently asked what effect integration has had upon academic standards. The answer is that academic standards are not changed in any school merely by the presence of a second race. The requirements for an honor's diploma or for a passing grade on an examination are not altered by integration. The tests of successful performance in courses in the skilled trades are the same whether the trade is being learned by a white boy or a colored boy. A child's standing on a nationally standardized reading test is determined not by his race but by his ability and background. Desegregation has no more effect on academic standards than it has on the yardstick by which a pupil's height is measured.
>
> What does happen, of course, is that as white and Negro children of poorer social, economic,

> and cultural backgrounds enter a school the average achievement for the school as a whole has declined. But those individual children who are capable of outstanding work continue to perform at a high level...
>
> As more and more of the families of stronger cultural background have moved to the suburbs and have been replaced in many cases by others that have known few advantages, the problems of the schools have naturally increased. This change in the schools reflects the change in the families now forming a growing fraction of our population. It is felt whether the children attend all white, all Negro, or integrated schools.
>
> ...There is no doubt at all that Negro children are receiving better educational opportunities in Baltimore now than they did under segregation. The opportunities of white children have been in no way diminished. Indeed, they have been increased, not as a result of desegregation, but by our general effort to improve our offerings for all children over the past 5 years.

5. From the testimony of Dr. Jack F. Parker, Principal of Webster Junior High School, Oklahoma City, Okla. (page 98):

> Question: Do you have any observations with reference to the quality of the work being done by the Negro students that are now in white schools or on the other side, the quality of the work done by the white students in the schools where there are now Negro students as compared to before?
>
> Dr. Parker: Yes...We have had the same experiences that have been indicated heretofore; that is, that the Negro pupils are more concentrated in the lower ability levels.
>
> However, we feel that in our school in particular, where there has been a very great change in the student population during this 4-year period, that we adjusted rather well. We feel that we do maintain different ability groups, and we feel that the standards so far as achievement is concerned have been maintained.

6. From the testimony of the late Dr. Omer Carmichael, Superintendent of Schools, Louisville, Ky. (pages 154, 155-6, 158):

Question: ...Do you have any observations with reference to the average quality of performance of either the Negroes or the whites after they move from the separated into the desegregated schools?

Dr. Carmichael: ...Now, you asked, if I got your question, in the desegregation what, if any, changes we have observed. It happens that one of our principals on sabbatical leave last year wrote a doctor's thesis on what happens to scholarship or to achievement of pupils in a school system in the process of desegregating. His findings can be summarized in about this statement, that there was definite improvement in the 2-year period in the achievement of both races. The achievement of the Negro children increased markedly more than did the achievement of the white children. ...there was certainly improvement, and it is statistically significant for the Negro at all levels, and the white did not suffer. The white slightly improved, but not as much as the Negro.

* * *

Question: ...you speak of the improvement of achievement in the whites in those integrated schools. You do not attribute that to integration.

Dr. Carmichael: The improvement of the white is very slight. It is hardly--it is not statistically significant.

Question: Did the whites make similar improvement in their segregated school?

Dr. Carmichael: Yes.

Question: So you would not attribute this improvement to the integration.

Dr. Carmichael: I would not attribute the improvement in case of the white to it.

* * *

At a later point, Dr. Carmichael remarked: "...there was improvement in the schools that were biracial, there was improvement in the all-Negro schools, there was improvement in the all-white schools. We were concentrating on our problem, we were doing the job a little better than we had ever

> done it before. It was all around improvement, but as far as we can tell, integration did not reduce it greatly, and it helped it for the Negro children who had the integrated experience, apparently."

7. From the written statement of David M. Green, Superintendent of Schools, Dover, Del. (page 166):

> The scholastic standards of the Dover High School have not been lowered by the admission of Negro pupils.

8. From the testimony of Dr. Rex M. Smith, Assistant State Superintendent of Schools, West Virginia (pages 119-20):

> Question: ...Do you have any comments or observations...as to whether or not there has been any reduction in the quality of the program for the white students...?
>
> Dr. Smith: ...No; we haven't. That again goes back to the matter of keeping records in the various schools and the counties, and our records would not indicate--that is, grades of white youngsters versus grades of Negro youngsters--but in the overall program, that is, taking the records as a whole, there isn't any evidence that the record has gone down.
>
> I would say it is a normal rise as we are hoping from year to year. I could not identify Negro versus white records. We just don't have them...

9. From the testimony of Dr. Carl F. Hansen, Superintendent of Schools, Washington, D. C. (pages 57,60,61):

> In 1954, which was the first year of integration, all six grades made a median score of 4.9 in the paragraph meaning in the Stanford achievement test against a national norm of 6.6. This obviously is far below standard. In 1953 the white sixth grades made a median score of 7.2 on the progress reading test.
>
> At once the charge was made that the desegregation lowered school standards. What really happened was that we began to report achievement record scores for the entire school system. The method of reporting had changed, not the facts.

* * *

Question: The integration of the Washington school system has had a good deal of publicity in the national press and the news magazines and so forth, and I think that a general impression has gained wide acceptance that there has been a substantial deterioration in the quality of the instruction in your schools. I take it you don't believe that is true.

Dr. Hansen: That is a conclusion that is founded, as I said in the first part of my presentation, upon misinterpretation of the facts. What we are showing is that we can improve overall standards, and this we have been able to do since 1954, and what we need to emphasize over and over again is that up to 1954 we were reporting achievement tests only in the white schools. For some reasons or another we neglected doing a similar type of survey testing in Negro schools.

* * *

Question: And it is your conviction that the quality of the education that you are now offering in the Washington school system to these bright youngsters at the top is at least equal to what you had prior to 1954.

Dr. Hansen: I think it is better...

10.* From the testimony of Charles L. Miller, Superintendent of Schools, Hobbs, N. Mex. (page 14):

Question: [There] is a common statement that is made, that it has the result of reducing the quality of the total program, so that the white children are disadvantaged somewhat, too. Do you have any comment on that?

Mr. Mills: I don't think the percentage in our situation has been large enough to have hurt the quality of the total program overall. I think that if it were larger, it would pull it down maybe, but in our case, no.

11. From the testimony of Claude C. Harris, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, Muskogee, Okla. (page 33):

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* The last three statements indicate doubts about the future effects of desegregation; none of the three, however, reports any bad effects in experience to date.

__Question__: You have already commented that some of the Negroes have been very good students, and I take it that there are not enough Negroes in the schools so that you feel that they would in any way adversely affect the academic standards.

__Mr. Harris__: To say the [majority]* is so great that they are not affected.

12. From the testimony of Dr. Hugh Bryan, Superintendent of Schools, Leavenworth, Kans. (page 24):

__Question__: Do you have any feeling that the desegregation that you have now in effect has hampered or lowered the standards that you are able to maintain for your white students? Has it had any harmful effect on the quality of the programs being offered?

__Dr. Bryan__: No; I would say that it has not; possibly for several reasons. We have a small integration. According to my figures we have 140 in a student population--well, we have 140 Negro students attending integrated schools. One hundred of those are in the high school, which leaves only 40 of them which are distributed over the junior high and 4 rather large elementary schools. The largest number in any elementary school is 12.

---

* The transcript reads "minority," which would seem to be a typographical error.

March 15, 1960

Dr. Wm. Henry Oliver
Superintendent of City Schools
Nashville 3, Tennessee

Dear Dr. Oliver:

We want to thank you for your letter of January 8 and hope that you will find satisfactory the use made of it in the enclosed report, L-17. I omitted the last sentence of your letter for the sole reason that I was afraid the hasty reader might think that it contradicted in part the second sentence of your letter--which is the first sentence of our excerpt.

I suppose this sort of letter is not the best occasion for saying so, but I do want to tell you that a few weeks ago I read the full report of Kelly v. N Nashville, and was uniquely impressed by the testimony that you and your predecessor gave. I think there is growing respect throughout the South, and in the North as well, for the methods you have followed in Nashville.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

LWD:a
Enclosures:
L-16, L-17, press release

Report No. L-18
June [illegible], 1960
~~22~~
29

Southern Regional Council, Inc
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Rm. 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

NEGRO BUYING POWER

Sit-ins, ~~boycotts,~~ picket lines, and threats of boycotts are making Southern merchants increasingly aware of their involvement in the continuing racial crisis. How formidable is Negro buying power? The Rounsaville Radio Stations, with stations in five Southern cities and in Cincinnati, ~~has~~ have recently compiled data on Negro purchasing from a number of sources. The evidence seems clearly to support the conclusion:

> Much has been written and published in economic reports and social studies and in such publications as Time, Wall Street Journal, Fortune, etc., on the dramatic economic progress of the 17,000,000 Negroes of the United States, whose total income today exceeds the total national income of Canada, the best foreign customer the United States has. That is too vague and nebulous. Let's pin it down. In the individual markets of the country where there are significantly large Negro populations, the importance of the Negro as a consumer of all manner of merchandise is so great in the aggregate that it could very well be the difference between profit and loss for an advertiser.*

Negroes spend up to 80% of their income for consumer items--food, drugs, personal care products, home furnishing, etc. Social restrictions still limit their spending on public entertainment, ~~away from home~~ eating, travel, vacations, and other leisure activities.

?, out

According to the latest estimates of the U. S. Bureau of the Census, personal income of Negro men in urban centers is 63% ~~of~~ that white men. Income of urban Negro families is 57% that of white families. The discrepancy between white and Negro income is greater in rural areas. But Negroes are rapidly becoming urban dwellers, and as they move to the cities their income not only increases, but inches closer to that of white persons. In 1950, about 60% of all Negroes in the United States and only 42% of Negro Southerners lived in cities. In 1958, about 70% of all Negroes were urban residents, and (although figures are not yet available) at least half of those in the South must by now be living in cities.

insert # (over)

In 1959, the U.S. Bureau of the Census estimated the country's non-white population (most of which is Negro) to be 19.8 million people. In 1958, Negroes had an income after taxes of approximately $15,050,000,000--almost the total value of all United States exports and more than the national income of Canada, the United States' best foreign customer.

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* Rounsaville Radio Stations, General and Specific Negro Market Data and Individual Station Information, p. 2.

Negro buying power is less than that of white persons. To say this, however, should not hide the fact that it is large, and that the gap between white and Negro income is gradually narrowing. The economic leverage of Negroes has already been applied against discrimination in the lunch counter situation. It can be used against other forms of discrimination as well.

The market report of the Rounsaville Radio Stations gives the following statistics for their five Southern cities:

Marketing Area	Negro Population	Total Negro Income
Louisville	174,251	$129,405,400.
Miami	368,130	187,220,940.
Nashville	157,532	82,400,000.
New Orleans	401,716	218,483,800.
Tampa and St. Petersburg	157,650	66,180,620.
	1,259,279	$683,690,760.

The report also shows white and Negro median incomes in 24 Southern cities. It is worth noting that Negro male median income~~s~~ in Houston is only $229 below the white median in Columbus, Georgia. The median incomes of Negro men in Chicago and Detroit are, it might be added, $2,361 and $2,717 respectively.

MEDIAN INCOME ~~($)~~

	MALE		FEMALE	
	Negro	**White**	**Negro**	**White**
~~Chicago~~	~~$2,361~~	~~$3,308~~	~~$1,234~~	~~$1,680~~
Birmingham	$1,676	$2,883	$467	$1,147
New Orleans	1,469	2,261	682	1,189
Memphis	1,401	2,892	516	1,331
Atlanta	1,457	2,801	674	1,572
Houston	1,803	3,255	747	1,377
Norfolk-Portsmouth	1,591	2,590	596	1,139
Richmond	1,585	2,996	780	1,654
Dallas	1,503	2,974	676	1,396
Jacksonville	1,480	2,771	623	1,224
Mobile	1,314	2,609	483	1,085
Charleston	991	2,535	404	1,176
Shreveport	1,121	3,166	567	1,187
Louisville	1,723	2,790	667	1,271
Miami	1,643	2,776	866	1,269
Nashville	1,353	2,490	646	1,219
Jackson	1,120	2,883	466	1,496
Montgomery	1,034	2,791	466	1,339
Savannah	1,291	2,759	504	1,086
Tampa-St. Petersburg	1,376	2,137	665	970
Augusta	1,148	2,154	473	1,241
Columbus (Ga.)	1,169	2,032	473	1,192
Baton Rouge	1,420	3,508	574	1,305
Columbia	1,152	2,528	535	1,382
Charlotte	1,493	2,860	707	1,470

July 6, 1960

Mr. Harold F. Walker
Vice President and
National Sales Manager
Rounsaville Radio Stations
3165 Mathieson Dr. N. E.
Atlanta 5, Georgia

Dear Mr. Walker:

My apologies for the delay in expressing our appreciation for your permission to condense your excellent report on Negro Market Data. You may have seen the news releases. Apparently the report is attracting some interest. I am enclosing two copies; if you would like more, please let us know. The report was mimeographed and mailed out while I was away on vacation.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

LWD:i

Revised & reissued
7-11-60

~~Report No. L-1~~ out
~~April 27, 1959~~

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL - ITS ORIGIN AND AIMS

out This is introductory to a series of occasional reports, issued by the Southern Regional Council as contributions to the intelligent discussion of the present school crisis.

The Southern Regional Council and its predecessor, the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, have been active since 1919. The Commission was founded in that year by a group of the South's leading church men and women. Through the ensuing years it built up a body of acquaintance and confidence that has been an increasing asset. It worked to encourage an interchange of ideas and mutual trust between the South's two peoples. The notion of cooperative action by persons of good will, both white and Negro, took firmer root and has continued to grow.

In time the Commission sought ways of expanding its activities to permit a broader approach to the problems of the South. This led to the formation of the Southern Regional Council, which was chartered early in 1944. The incorporators were Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University; Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University; Ralph McGill, editor of the Atlanta Constitution; Bishop Arthur J. Moore, of the Methodist Church; and Dr. Howard W. Odum, professor of sociology at the University of North Carolina. The Commission on Interracial Cooperation formally merged its program and assets with those of the Council.

The Southern Regional Council consists of a board of some 80 Southerners, drawn from the major religious faiths, both races, and the 13 states of the region. These people are the Southern Regional Council. The Council is nonprofit, nonpolitical, and nondenominational. ~~(old insert A)~~

In 1951, the Council formally committed itself to the aim of an unsegregated society. It did so because it believed segregation to conflict with moral values, with democratic principles, and with the best interests of the country and this region. The Council has, therefore, an announced point of view. It has, furthermore, a single-minded devotion to the method of fair, open, and well-informed discussion. It believes that Southern problems cannot be satisfactorily solved unless Southerners are willing to discuss them frankly, critically, and realistically. ~~These occasional reports are prepared to serve that end.~~ Its program is planned and its publications (old insert B)

sub. insert C Financial support for the Council has come from many different individuals and organizations. Some of the organizations are: The William C. Whitney Foundation; the Fund for the Republic; The Woman's Division of Christian Service of the Methodist Church; the National Council of Protestant Episcopal Church; the Field Foundation; the New World Foundation; the Board of Church Extension of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S.; the Board of National Missions of the Prebyterian Church in the U. S. A.; the New York Foundation; the Christopher Reynolds Foundation; the Phelps-Stokes Fund; the Rockefeller Brothers Fund; and various trade unions and business firms.

It is an educational organization.

Report No. L-1
Page 2.

The Council's present functions may be summarized as follows: 1) it provides consultative services to private and official agencies; 2) it carries on research and publishes frequent reports of findings; 3) it publishes a monthly magazine, New South, and works with the press, radio and television; 4) it is a clearinghouse and coordinator for other agencies concerned with Southern problems.

The Southern Regional Council seeks to be a practical organization, aiming at working solutions rather than spectacular pronouncements. It believes that each community in the South must find its own answers to social issues within the framework of law and conscience. It offers no blueprint, no panacea for the South's human problems. It does offer a method - that of representative citizens, white and Negro, coming together in equal dignity to find the best ways to move ahead.

* * *

Present officers of the Southern Regional Council:

President: James M. Dabbs,
Planter and Author
Rip Raps Plantation
Mayesville, South Carolina

Vice-presidents: Dr. Albert W. Dent
President
Dillard University
New Orleans, Louisiana

[redacted] Josephine Wilkins
Athens, Ga.
~~Mr. Paul D. Williams~~
~~Businessman and Past President, SRC~~
~~3320 Gloucester Road~~
~~Richmond, Virginia~~
Dr. Rufus E. Clement, President
Atlanta University

[redacted] Marion A. Wright
Attorney and Past President, SRC
"Top Knot"
Linville Falls, North Carolina

in this order:
Wilkins
Clement
Dent
Wright

Chairman, Executive Committee: Dr. Rufus E. Clement
President, Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Executive Director: [redacted] Harold C. Fleming
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Report No. L-19
October 14, 1960

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

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ST. PETERSBURG TIMES • JULY 24, 1960

INTEGRATION AND INDUSTRY-1

. . . By Frank Trippett

What Price Tag For 'Massive Resistance'?

Times Tallahassee correspondent Frank Trippett is touring several Southern states. This article is the first of two on the economic effects of Virginia's former policy of "massive resistance" to school integration. — THE EDITORS.

TRIPPETT

RICHMOND, Va. — What price tag can be pinned on the now concluded experiment called Massive Resistance?

At what cost to Virginia's economic growth did the state close schools in several localities to avoid integrating them?

A flat, statistical measure plainly is impossible.

Those who have watched developments here for years have found on-the-record judgments hard to obtain.

Industrial promoters appear ever cautious, like their kind everywhere, about openly admitting unpleasant facts. Some of them admit the years of furore over public schools had some "possible" effect on Virginia's industrial growth. But they minimize it to the point of rejecting the possibility.

To assert otherwise is, of course, to fix blame on prevailing political leaders who authored the massive resistance policy.

✓ ✓ ✓

STATE BUREAUS concerned with industrial growth issue reports which cite a variety of reasons, some of them valid, for a growth lag. But school closing isn't among them. Such bureaus exist only at the whim of the political leadership, and it is customary for them to word reports with a keen discretion born of the will to survive.

The Virginia Division of Industrial Development has held to a steadily rosy view in its reports on new manufacturing plants.

One such report on gains in 1958 — the critical year which brought closed schools and led to the collapse of massive resistance — was dissected by Benjamin Muse, then the Washington Post's writer on Virginia affairs.

BALANCING known losses with the claimed and sometimes indefinite gains, Muse concluded: ". . . 1958 was a year not of progress, not of standing still, but of retrogression in this field."

With neither comment nor interpretation, the Virginia State Employment Service supplied me with figures that appear to show 1958 as a year of a severe backward slip in manufacturing development.

The year's average number of persons in manufacturing employment was 8,000 less than the average for the previous year. This isn't to imply the instable school situation may be cited as the sole cause of that year's, or any single recent year's, slump. In 1958, particularly, a general national recession prevailed.

But a relationship between the school situation and industrial growth springs out at you from a chronology of the decade's manufacturing employment in Virginia.

✓ ✓ ✓

AND IN fact, however you choose to weigh the causes, Virginia in the years since it mounted the policy of massive resistance to the 1954 Brown desegregation decision has lagged far behind the capacity for industrial growth which it demonstrated in the early years of the decade.

● "Private schools" were set up when public schools were closed.

The measure here is elementary — jobs. And the figures came, on request, from the Virginia State Employment Service.

In 1950 an average of 228,100 persons worked in manufacturing. In 1951 the average climbed 15,600. In 1952 it was up 7,100 and in 1953 it rose by another 8,700.

In 1954, year of the decision, the average dropped 2,400, but that year was followed by increases of 8,400 in 1955 and 8,600 in 1956. In the three years that followed massive resistance came both to its fruition and its demise.

In 1957 the average employment in manufacturing was 1,700 higher than the previous year. In 1958 it declined 8,000, and in 1959 rose 11,400.

* * *

FOR THE first five months of this year, the average stood at 272,700 or 3,500 over last year's average.

In 1951-52-53, the first three years of the decade, before massive resistance and school closing had been thought of, Virginia increased the average number employed in manufacturing by 31,400.

In 1957-58-59, the last three years of the decade, during which massive resistance was legally formulated and tried, Virginia increased the average by a net 5,100, or roughly one sixth as well as it had done in the earlier three years.

Measured in terms of actual manufacturing jobs, the rate of growth has been sharply less in recent years than had been managed at the outset of the decade.

And those really big industrial plums have been rare of late.

* * *

A LIST of the big ones — employing 500 or more — was carried in the Virginia Economic Review of April, 1960, published by the Division of Industrial Development of the Virginia Department of Conservation and Economic Development. These were ones established in the 1950-59 period.

And these were the plants put up by bluechip national concerns — General Electric, Westinghouse, Allied Chemical and the like — and employing more than 500.

This list of 11 such plants, employing up to 1,650 today, shows none obtained for 1958 and 1959, one for 1957, one for 1956 and all the remainder in the first half of the decade.

How much should the state's general school crisis be blamed for a demonstrable slowdown in growth? Here's the puzzler nobody presumes to answer in arbitrary terms. It's as impossible to answer as mankind's timeless backward-looking teaser about what-might-have-been.

* * *

HOW, AFTER ALL, do you go about discovering what industries scratched Virginia from their list of potential sites because of the instable school situation?

"I know of no letters or documents in which an industry has stated that as a reason for not coming here," a leading Richmond banker told me.

I had been sent to him as one who had been concerned over the economic effects of the massive resistance period and as one who had participated in the dialogues which preceded Gov. J. Lindsay Almond's abandonment of that policy.

"I don't believe you have to be able to cite situation 'a' or 'b' or 'c' to prove the point," the banker went on. "I believe it's just common sense. You don't have to be shot by a bullet to know that a bullet will kill you if it hits you in the right place."

* * *

IN FACT, the concern of the Virginia business community that it might face a mortal blow if massive resistance wasn't abandoned is perhaps the best evidence of all of the serious impact the school situation was having on the state's economy.

Businessmen and industrialists, traditionally politically timid except where their own narrow governmental interests are concerned, played an important part in pressing for the abandonment of massive resistance.

Mostly they played this part in secret, conspiratorial circumstances. Few, then or now, wish their names publicly introduced into the controversy. The Richmond banker mentioned above would talk only with the understanding his name wouldn't be used.

Some business leaders candidly spoke out in the period of crisis. One top industrialist told the people he probably wouldn't have brought a plant to Virginia if he had known the schools would be placed in jeopardy — food for thought for those wondering about what-might-have-been.

Integration And Industry—II

. . . By Frank Trippett

Business Helped End 'Massive Resistance'

RICHMOND, Va. — Virginia business leaders remained generally silent in the years when the politicians framed the policy of massive resistance.

TRIPPETT

But when that policy resulted in closed schools — and a costly drain on the vitality of the state's economic growth — the business community began asserting leadership.

An almost conspiratorial air surrounded this development.

Talking with those who followed Virginia developments closely in the period of crisis, you learn of a mysterious meeting at Richmond's Rotunda Club between a group of industrial and business leaders and Gov. J. Lindsay Almond.

The meeting preceded by a short time Almond's abandonment of massive resistance in his address to the General Assembly in January of last year.

* * *

YOU CAN LEARN the names of some of those who attended — but always in confidence. The "guest list" included big names in Virginia business, notably big names affiliated with industries which promote industrial growth generally, such as railroads.

Further, the "guests" included close friends of U.S. Sen. Harry Byrd, who still hasn't repudiated massive resistance. "They would represent most of his campaign financing," said one student of the episode.

What is known about this meeting and other discussions which were the prelude to Almond's turnabout has led many observers to believe that it was the eternal pressure of the dollar which finally backed Virginia — Byrd to the contrary — away from a school-closing policy.

* * *

A POLICY framed by politicians was turning the screws on business, so business turned the screws on the politicians—that's the the idea.

It's hard to doubt that the economic powers furnished a significant, if not the critical, leverage in veering Virginia away from massive resistance.

A leading Richmond banker who participated in some of the pre-reversal conferences with Almond was inclined to give business a less important position in the picture.

"The participation of the business community in Almond's reversal has been exaggerated," he said. "It is amazing that Almond went to the extreme he did, not that he reached the conclusion he finally did.

* * *

"**THERE IS** no doubt that Almond knew businessmen were terribly concerned about this thing," the banker went on. "I don't mean there was any unanimity among them of what finally took place. But he knew there was a consequential segment of Virginia's civic structure, I would say, who could not possibly stomach a closed down system of schools. He knew this would involve us in havoc."

Almond, whatever the pressures upon him, chose an exceedingly curious way to preface his reversal. A few days before the January 1959 session he still sounded like the champion diehard of them all.

'Let me make it abundantly clear for the record now and hereafter, as governor of this state, I will not yield to that which I know to be wrong," he declared, after clearly indicating he regarded racial mixing in the "wrong" category.

Hardly more than a week later, in addressing the legislature, he jerked the rug from under massive resistance and in a plaintive plea to the lawmakers said:

"No fair minded person would be so unreasonable as to seek to hold me responsible for failure to exercise powers which the state is powerless to bestow."

In April of that year the General Assembly approved the present "Freedom of Choice" plan — which still allows a single county to close its schools on a local option basis — by a slim majority in the house and by only a single vote majority in the senate. Previously closed public schools in Norfolk, Charlottesville and Front Royal came back into operation.

What part did business play?

* * *

"**THE FULL STORY** in the reversal of Virginia policy will never be told," wrote Helen Hill Miller of Charlottesville in a recent issue of Harvard Business Review. "Too many private conferences with the Governor and members of the state legislature on the part of businessmen, bankers, attorneys, though known about off the record, will remain permanently private.

"The Committee for Public Schools, a statewide citizens organization formed with the single purpose of mustering support for keeping the public schools open, was visible like an iceberg — the main mass and weight were below the surface."

Some key industrial officials have asserted open leadership in behalf of public schools both before and following the crucial legislative reversal.

DR. LOUIS RADER, General Electric plant manager at Waynesboro, warned that school closure there would cost him up to a fourth of his key personnel, probably irreplaceably. Pointedly, he said the $5 million payroll of his GE plant probably wouldn't have been located there had there been advance knowledge the schools might be jeopardized by state action.

"I am convinced that industrial development of Virginia will not take place as rapidly as it might, unless we have an attitude that will build a strong, effective public schools system," Rader said in March last year. "There is no doubt that the education climate and the business climate are interdependent. To this I can attest by my own experience, for I was personally responsible for the selection of Virginia as the location of one of General Electric's new plants."

In this period, when the "Freedom of Choice" plan still leaves the way open for schools to be jeopardized on local initiative (there's still no official move to reinstitute public schools in rural Prince Edward County), there has been an increasing emphasis by the leadership on the economic effects of the public education system.

* * *

GOV. ALMOND, addressing what was billed as the largest economic development conference in Virginia history last year placed "adequate schools" at the top of his list of community cultural and economic factors in attracting industry.

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PUBLISHERS OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT & MANUFACTURERS RECORD   ANNUAL SITE SELECTION HANDBOOK   ANNUAL BLUE BOOK & DIRECTORY   ESTABLISHED 1882

PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

By H. McKinley Conway Jr.

T

Presented to some 1500 teachers and officials of the DeKalb County school system at the Gordon High School Auditorium, Saturday, October 22, 1960.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

I am delighted to have this opportunity to speak to what I believe to be one of the most impressive audiences assembled in DeKalb County. As a parent, I welcome this chance to say "thank you" to all of you for the unselfish and inspired work you are doing for my children, for my neighbor's children, and for the entire community.

As indicated by the chairman, my business is the study of communities, cities, counties, states, and larger areas, particularly from the viewpoint of economic development. I am one of the practitioners of the new art or science of area appraisal.

I think you will be interested to know that the appraisal and comparison of communities today is a matter of prime importance for the top men in industry and in government. It is a fact, for example, that selection of the proper community for a new business facility can very easily spell the difference between success and failure for the new venture.

The new art or science of area analysis has come into existence because, despite outward similarities, American communities are distinctly different — a fact which is often overlooked.

The casual highway traveler, noting the same Kiwanis and Rotary signs at the city limits, may in the course of an afternoon, see dozens of communities which on the surface seem almost identical. But the researcher who digs beneath the surface soon finds that there can be a world of difference between communities only a few miles apart.

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This close inter-relationship between education and community development is something all of us need to understand better. NOT enough citizens know what makes their community tick. For example, most home owners in DeKalb County -- as they view their mounting tax bill -- feel, I am sure, that they are definitely paying their own way. But this is not true. The typical residential taxpayer contributes only about ~~three-fourths~~ 3/4 of the cost of the ~~services~~ he receives from his local government. This is true in all urban areas similar to DeKalb.

The difference, of course, is made up by commercial and industrial properties which pay a greater share of the cost of local government services. Here in DeKalb, for example, the General Motors plant at Doraville pays, in total dollars, taxes that are equivalent to those paid by several thousand single-family homes each year. And the plant doesn't send any children to school.

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During the past 10 years my company has conducted a great many studies of the importance of industrial development in communities throughout this country. We have been especially active in the South, working very closely with local and state governments. We were in Little Rock before, during, and after the school closing there. We have been active in other areas in which schools have been threatened or closed.

Therefore, it is only natural that we have been asked a good many times what we thought would happen here in DeKalb County, Georgia, if schools should be closed. As a partial answer to this question~~s~~, we have offered the following analysis which we believe is based on sound information.

It has been found that the first effect of school closings, or even the threat of school closings, is a sharp reduction in the number of new industrial plants which will be located in an area. In fact, new industrial locations in Little Rock were reduced to zero for three years.

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indented

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Obviously, everyone who does business in DeKalb County would be affected. There would be substantial losses in potential revenue for building contractors, subcontractors, for distributors of building materials, and for countless service organizations.

Those who do not have children in the public schools may think that they are not involved in our present great debate. Certainly these figures indicate that nothing could be further from the truth. We are all involved.

And we might add that if schools should close anywhere in Georgia development programs will be crippled everywhere in Georgia. I believe, in fact, that school closings here would actually have a more disastrous effect on industrial development in the outlying areas of Georgia than here in the Atlanta metropolitan area.

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Five years ago, there was good reason to be confused in our thinking about this matter. However, we do not have any excuse today. We have seen the pattern in Little Rock; we have seen the pattern in Virginia and elsewhere throughout the South. The handwriting is on the wall.

The Sibley Committee* made an exhaustive study of past experience in handling the school crisis and produced an outstanding report. It is factual, realistic, and intelligent. I think it must be the basis for finding the solution to the problem in Georgia.

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I am an eternal optimist and, despite all of the storm warnings, I cannot help but hope that we are going to find a suitable answer to the school situation in Georgia during the coming year. I prefer to look upon the crisis which looms ahead not as a problem, but as an opportunity. Let me explain:

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But look what would happen to Georgia's prestige nationally and internationally if we surprised our critics and handled the school situation smoothly and without chaos. Our stock would rise everywhere and every citizen of Georgia would benefit. Thus, there is in the school situation a distinct opportunity for Governor Vandiver, for his administration and for all of us.

If the decision is made to refer the school problem to the local level, I am confident that we will not have a major problem here in DeKalb County. Our school authorities will find a way to handle the situation. They know that to do otherwise would be tragic, for we are on the threshold of the greatest progress in the history of this county.

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It is true that DeKalb has mushroomed during the past decade, but if we analyze the factors which contribute to growth we find that there are influences about to come into play that are bigger than anything we have experienced in the past.

For example, the Stone Mountain memorial project is at long-last coming into reality. This will probably have a greater impact on the county than any single project in our history.

Second, the metropolitan expressway system is rapidly taking shape and within the next few years the basic radials and the circumferential highway all will be in use. The circumferential highway will provide an entirely new orientation for development in the county and will lead to a great acceleration of construction of all types.

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Third, we now have a comprehensive planning program which will better regulate our growth and will thus attract a more desirable type of activity. Our new series of planned industrial parks should, in the years just ahead, attract new research centers and other high-level scientific and technological activities.

One thing that every citizen of DeKalb should realize is that this is a most unusual county. And this is not just civic pride speaking. I have had an opportunity to study counties in every section of this country and I am constantly reminded of DeKalb's unique qualities.

Statistically, one of the indices that is considered to be important by those who study areas is a figure called the per-family net disposable income. Briefly, this is the amount of money left over for discretionary spending by the family after meeting essential expenses.

single space

In this respect, year in and year out DeKalb ranks in the top 50 counties in the United States. Except for a few counties in the Washington, D. C. area and in Texas we have consistently been tops in the South in this respect.

This is due to the fact that DeKalb has practically no slum areas with low income families, and we do have a great many middle class families in which both the husband and wife have an income. We are, in terms of our purchasing power, therefore, an unusually wealthy county.

I am sure you also know that our educational level in DeKalb is one of the highest in this region. Putting these two facts together -- that we have income and that we have knowledge -- I think we have every reason to be optimistic about what we can accomplish.

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This means that we can build as fine a school system here as may be found anywhere. We can build community institutions that will be as fine as can be found anywhere. In short, we should not aspire to be best in Georgia, or best in the Southeast but simply to be best anywhere in whatever we undertake.

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Insofar as individual careers are concerned, I believe that in the coming generation we can provide here the ultimate opportunities for personal growth and development, morally and intellectually. In short, we can be whatever we decide to be. And not even the sky is the limit.

Opportunities are going to occur and action is going to take place more rapidly than most of our citizens think. Events are going to rush in upon us and we are going to be challenged to the utmost to keep pace with our opportunities.

To illustrate this important fact, Board Chairman Robert E. Wilson, of Standard Oil of Indiana,* has suggested that we adopt a condensed time scale for development analysis. If we compress the supposed 500,000 years of our evolution into 50 years, Mr. Wilson points out, we find that it took us some 49 years to get over being nomads and settle down into established communities. It took us a little longer to get our first pair of pants.

On this time scale, about six months ago we learned to write. Two weeks ago the first printing press was built. And only in the last three or four days have we understood how to use electricity!

Yesterday we had a very busy day. We developed radio, television, diesel power, rayon, nylon, motion pictures, and high-octane gasoline. Since breakfast this morning, we have released atomic energy, built jet planes, and produced two dozen new antibiotics and hormones!

Tomorrow, we will send our first manned rocket to the moon. I won't attempt to predict what will happen the day after tomorrow, but we can be sure that events will move swiftly. And if we do our duty today, the progress of DeKalb County and its school system will exceed our fondest expectations.

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Report L-20
October 25, 1960

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

PROBLEM SOLVING THROUGH RACE RELATIONS COMMITTEES

When sit-ins began at lunch counters in February, 1960 the South was quickly faced with its second great crisis since 1954. The Supreme Court's order to desegregate schools had been met by "massive resistance"; the South is only now, and painfully, raising itself from the resulting confusion. The lunch counter crisis, on the other hand, was met in many Southern cities by attempts to find an agreeable solution--fair and satisfactory to all.

The result in these cities has been a successful reform of social practices. And it is not amiss to stress the word "successful." For too long the South has had little success in its race relations policies; necessary changes have been imposed from outside the region. The South's morale needed a success. Now it has had one. Not, however, a success in maintaining the status quo, but a success in exercising the initiative, in planning its own change. From the cities which have led in solving the lunch counter problem, a new spirit of cooperation and bi-racial respect has been released.

The principal means used by these cities and towns to meet the sit-in problem has been the creation of bi-racial committees. By this action, municipalities have confined the sit-in problem on a local level, insulated from the storms of state politics. They have also given reality to the oft-expressed desire for better communication between the races. Official mediating committees have been appointed in at least 29 Southern cities.

Those Southern localities which do not have effective bi-racial committees might profitably examine the way other places have organized their's. Various cities have followed different approaches, and several types of committees have appeared and have been, in their local situations, effective.

The most common, and the most frequently successful in mediating differences, has been the relatively small (5-15 members) committee, appointed by the Mayor, bi-racial, and composed of respected civic figures. Its proceedings and organizational structure have been fairly informal, and it has held closed discussions, though it has kept the local press informed. Such have been the committees of, for example, Charlotte (N.C.), Knoxville (Tenn.), and Richmond (Va.). The membership has been recruited from the religious, professional, and business leadership of their cities.

Not all committees have followed this pattern. Greensboro (N.C.) had only one Negro representative, seven white. The very successful Winston-Salem (N.C.) committee had 20 members. The Galveston (Tex.) group was all-white and self-appointed. In San Antonio (Tex.), a self-appointed committee of white ministers served. In Nashville (Tenn.), the settlement was finally worked out, not through the Mayor's committee, but by negotiations between store managers and Negro spokesmen; they reached agreement, however, on ground cleared and prepared by the previous work of the Mayor's group. Something similar occurred in Miami.

Immediate success is not the only measure of a race relations committee's effectiveness, not even if the committee is by-passed in the final stages of a controversy. The committee may be the preventive of a future crisis, or the means of guiding the community in the acceptance of new practices; in any event, it will make its contribution to unsnarling the contradictions of Southern human relations.

There may be local situations in which the most effective committee would be one formed by the Chamber of Commerce or the Ministerial Association, rather than by the city government. Provided it obtained, through the stature of its members, recognition of a leadership role its effectiveness could be as great. In whatever manner the committee is appointed, there is one requirement which is unchanging. Probably in most if not all Southern localities, the decision to have or not have a committee rests with white persons; they cannot afford to forget that the Negro members must be persons who have the trust of the Negro community. Choosing Negro members on the basis of their acceptability to white people will not work in today's South.

Of course, committees are not a panacea. There can be, in fact, circumstances under which the appointment of one might be unnecessary. This would be the case in a locality where there is already established liaison between the races and effective methods of bringing about change in community practices.

In two states--Florida and Oklahoma--the governors have appointed state wide commissions, and a third state--Kentucky--has formed one by legislative act. The Florida commission (known as the Fowler Commission on Race Relations) deserves special attention from the rest of the South, for race relations in most of Florida conform to traditional Southern patterns. The Fowler Commission, with professional staff, has worked hard and fruitfully to encourage cities and towns of the state to set up bi-racial committees, whether or not they presently have a critical racial controversy; the Commission has also done much to promote a more tolerant, realistic, and calm climate of opinion throughout the state. The Commission has itself aided in mediating the lunch counter issue in some cities, and in ameliorating the tensions in the recent Jacksonville imbroglio (Jacksonville's administration had refused to appoint a local committee).

In some cities, committees appointed to deal specifically with the lunch counter problem have been kept in existence with broader responsibilities. This is a heartening development. It even suggests the possibility that Southern towns and cities might utilize the approach of bi-racial planning, through the give and take of committee discussion, to effect school desegregation, without the need for court rulings.

For Further Reading

(single copies available on request while supplies last from the Southern Regional Council)

Margaret Price, Toward a Solution of the Sit-in Controversy, May 31, 1960
Kenneth Morland, Lunch Counter Desegregation in Corpus Christi, Galveston, and San Antonio, Texas, May 10, 1960
Clarence H. Patrick, Lunch-Counter Desegregation in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, July 25, 1960
Wallace Westfeldt, Settling a Sit-in (Nashville, Tenn.), July, 1960

Cities Where Mediating Committees on Race Relations Have Been Created by the City Government*

FLORIDA
- Auburndale
- Coral Gables
- Daytona Beach (at last report, committee had not met because of strict quorum rule)
- Delray Beach**
- Eustis**
- Fort Lauderdale**
- Fort Pierce
- Miami (at last report, inactive)
- Orlando**
- St. Petersburg (in appointing committee, Mayor instructed it to avoid any "integration" questions)
- Tampa**
- West Palm Beach**
- Winter Park**

GEORGIA
- Savannah (inactive since April, 1960)

NORTH CAROLINA
- Charlotte
- Durham**
- Gastonia
- Greensboro
- High Point
- Raleigh
- Winston-Salem

SOUTH CAROLINA
- Florence

TENNESSEE
- Knoxville
- Nashville
- Oak Ridge

TEXAS
- Houston

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* This list may not be complete; it includes all locations which have come to SRC attention through press reports and other sources.

** Committee in existence prior to sit-in movement; in a few cases (e.g. Eustis and Fort Pierce, Fla.) committee has other governmental responsibilities.

VIRGINIA
  Arlington
  Lynchburg (created by City Council)
  Richmond (appointed by Mayor following city election in which Councilmanic candidates committed themselves to favor creation of a committee)

* * *

In Roanoke (Va.) the unofficial Citizens Bi-Racial Committee led in the desegregation of lunch counters and is now actively studying other problems.

Pine Bluff (Ark.) has had an unofficial committee created by the ministerial association and endorsed by Mayor and majority of City Councilmen.

Laurinburg (N.C.) has a committee sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce.

Informal but prestigious committees in Dallas and Galveston, and a ministerial committee in San Antonio, were active; the latter gave origin to a permanent human relations commission.

The white and Negro ministerial associations of Tallahassee (Fla.) have jointly established a committee with lay and ministerial membership.

Long standing, unofficial racial relations councils exist in a number of Southern cities and have recently been organized in places other than those mentioned above.

HF
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TELEPHONE CEDAR 3-7153

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"GUIDES TO INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS"

PUBLISHERS OF | INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT & MANUFACTURERS RECORD | ANNUAL SITE SELECTION HANDBOOK | ANNUAL BLUE BOOK & DIRECTORY | ESTABLISHED 1882

November 14, 1960

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Room 201
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

Thank you very much for your nice letter of November 10 to Mr. Conway regarding his recent speech.

He has asked me to tell you that we would be happy to have you reproduce the speech. We would very much appreciate receiving a copy for our files.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs) Suzanne Johnson
Suzanne Johnson
Executive Secretary

OFFICES AND REPRESENTATIVES:
Atlanta • New York • Chicago • Dallas • Los Angeles • San Francisco • Washington • Toronto
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Report L-21
November 30, 1960

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. N.W., Rm.201
Atlanta 3, Georgia

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PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

H. McKinley Conway, Jr.

(Mr. Conway is president of Conway Publications, Inc., publishers of Industrial Development, Manufacturers Record, the annual Site Selection Handbook, and other business guides. He is a resident of DeKalb County, Georgia. The following address was presented to some 1,500 county teachers and school officials on October 22, 1960.)

I am delighted to have this opportunity to speak to what I believe to be one of the most impressive audiences assembled in DeKalb County. As a parent, I welcome this chance to say "thank you" to all of you for the unselfish and inspired work you are doing for my children, for my neighbors' children, and for the entire community.

As indicated by the chairman, my business is the study of communities, cities, counties, states, and larger areas, particularly from the viewpoint of economic development. I am one of the practitioners of the new art or science of area appraisal.

I think you will be interested to know that the appraisal and comparison of communities today is a matter of prime importance for the top men in industry and in government. It is a fact, for example, that selection of the proper community for a new business facility can very easily spell the difference between success and failure for the new venture.

The new art or science of area analysis has come into existence because, despite outward similarities, American communities are distinctly different--a fact which is often overlooked.

The casual highway traveler, noting the same Kiwanis and Rotary signs at the city limits, may in the course of an afternoon, see dozens of communities which on the surface seem almost identical. But the researcher who digs beneath the surface soon finds that there can be a world of difference between communities only a few miles apart.

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It is true that DeKalb has mushroomed during the past decade, but if we analyse the factors which contribute to growth we find that there are influences about to come into play that are bigger than anything we have experienced in the past.

For example, the Stone Mountain memorial project is at long-last coming into reality. This will probably have a greater impact on the county than any single project in our history.

Second, the metropolitan expressway system is rapidly taking shape and within the next few years the basic radials and the circumferential highway all will be in use. The circumferential highway will provide an entirely new orientation for development in the county and will lead to a great acceleration of construction of all types.

Third, we now have a comprehensive planning program which will better regulate our growth and willthus attract a more desirable type of activity. Our new series of planned industrial parks should, in the years just ahead, attract new research centers and other high-level scientific and technological activities.

One thing that every citizen of DeKalb should realize is that this is a most unusual county. And this is not just civic pride speaking. I have had an opportunity to study counties in every section of this country and I am constantly reminded of DeKalb's unique qualities.

Statistically, one of the indices that is considered to be important by those who study areas is a figure called the per-family net disposable income. Briefly, this is the amount of money left over for discretionary spending by the family after meeting essential expenses.

In this respect, year in and year out DeKalb ranks in the top 50 counties in the United States. Except for a few counties in the Washington, D. C. area and in Texas we have consistently been tops in the South in this respect.

This is due to the fact that DeKalb has practically no slum areas with low income families, and we do have a great many middle class families in which both the husband and wife have an income. We are, in terms of our purchasing power, therefore, an usually wealthy county.

I am sure you also know that our educational level in DeKalb is one of the highest in this region. Putting these two facts together--that we have income and that we have knowledge--I think we have every reason to be optimistic about what we can accomplish.

This means that we can build as fine a school system here as may be found anywhere. We can build community institutions that will be as fine as can be found anywhere. In short, we should not aspire to be best in Georgia, or best in the Southeast but simply to be best anywhere in whatever we undertake.

Insofar as individual careers are concerned, I believe that in the coming generation we can provide here the ultimate opportunities for personal growth and development, morally and intellectually. In short, we can be whatever we decide to be. And not even the sky is the limit.

Opportunities are going to occur and action is going to take place more rapidly than most of our citizens think. Events are going to rush in upon us and we are going to be challenged to the utmost to keep pace with our opportunities.

To illustrate this important fact, Board Chairman Robert E. Wilson, of Standard Oil of Indiana, has suggested that we adopt a condensed time scale for development analysis. If we compress the supposed 500,000 years of our evolution into 50 years, Mr. Wilson points out, we find that it took us some 49 years to get over being nomads and settle down into established communities. It took us a little longer to get our first pair of pants.

On this time scale, about six months ago we learned to write. Two weeks ago the first printing press was built. And only in the last three or four days have we understood how to use electricity!

Yesterday we had a very busy day. We developed radio, television, diesel power, rayon, nylon, motion pictures, and high-octane gasoline. Since breakfast this morning, we have released atomic energy, built jet planes, and produced two dozen new antibiotics and hormones!

Tomorrow, we will send our first manned rocket to the moon. I won't attempt to predict what will happen the day after tomorrow, but we can be sure that events will move swiftly. And if we do our duty today, the progress of DeKalb County and its school system will exceed our fondest expectations.

Report L-22
December 9, 1960

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. N. W.
Atlanta, 3, Georgia

The Fowler Commission on Race Relations was appointed by Governor Collins of Florida to supply leadership for his state in issues of racial relations. On October 17, 1960 the Commission released a memorandum which dealt with the basic questions confronting Southern peoples. It is an analysis which has ~~xx~~ seldom been equalled for realism and for understanding of opportunities. With the consent of the Commission, we have reproduced the memorandum in full on the following pages. Although it is addressed to the leaders of one state, we believe that its reasoning is applicable to every Southern state.

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TO FLORIDA LEADERS IN CIVIC, RELIGIOUS, AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS

Enclosed please find a memorandum which we are mailing to outstanding leaders in Florida. It points out twelve principal factors of change. They include changing factors involving:

Economics
Law
The World Scene
Mass Communication
Personal Communication
Education
Religious Emphasis
Armed Services
Negro Leadership
Urbanization
Political Rights
Attitudes

The memo points out that bi-racial committees have a similar, but more difficult, role to worker-management grievance procedures; that human relations committees, or some similar procedures, have been successful in numerous communities; and, that racial tension can best be handled around a table.

It contains a list of nine reasons why we, and many others, are convinced that such an approach will not precipitate discontent but will be profoundly contributive to peaceful race relations.

Finally, it reiterates our belief and respect for the right and responsibility of each community to develop its own approach.

Respectfully yours,

Cody Fowler
Chairman
Commission on Race Relations

MEMORANDUM

October 17, 1960

TO FLORIDA LEADERS IN CIVIC, RELIGIOUS, AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS.

Since we wrote all Mayors in Florida in April, with regard to the establishment of a bi-racial committee, we have been busy studying the problem at length. We feel, as a result of our discussions with outstanding leaders in business, education, religion, law enforcement, the press, and local bi-racial committees, far more equipped to explain the reasons for this recommendation. Whatever doubt as to the soundness and logic of this approach we could possibly have had, was completely removed by recent events in Jacksonville.

There are strong indications that many factors and forces operating in the field of race relations in our State are increasing tensions between the races. They are operating to a greater or lesser extent in all Florida communities, and are particularly strong in metropolitan communities as well as communities with large concentrations of college-educated Negro youngsters. They are:

1. The change from an "agricultural economy" to an "agricultural and industrial economy," and more recently to a "service economy" as well.

   This service economy's major activity is not production, but selling and serving rather than producing. What has not been fully appreciated is that the Negro in the South represents three billion dollars of the market of these service enterprises. As such, he now, through "selective buying," can exert a kind of economic pressure that has never been available to him. Many chain services are beginning to recognize this fact. While some have dismissed the recent student demonstrations as small isolated instances, we are beginning to understand that these demonstrations are obtaining support in the Negro Masses, with the distinct possibility that race tensions can affect the pocketbook of the merchant on Main Street in an unparalleled way. This is particularly so in our large cities, both North and South, where an increasing percentage of downtown shoppers are non-white.

2. The change in the interpretation of the rights of U.S. citizens by the Supreme Court, regardless of the feelings of many.

   These new decisions widely accepted in all lower Federal Courts are making legal defenses to total segregation policies in public facilities increasingly expensive, and ineffective except for the purpose of delay. Unrealistic understanding of the law is widespread, and is creating unrealistic demands on people in leadership roles. In Florida, with its vast tourist trade and rapidly expanding industry, these decisions are contributing to a much more extensive problem than other Southern States. Tourists and new industry can be expected to be quite sensitive to the fear of unpleasant race tension.

3. The change in Africa from a continent of stable colonialism to a crucial part of the free world in the throes of new nationhood.

   The obvious need of America to maintain the effective leadership of the free world of which Africa is an essential part, plus the fact that two-thirds to three-fourths of the total world population is non-white, is increasing national pressure on many of the traditional practices of the South, and is clearly reflected in the platforms of both major political parties.

4. The change in the effects of mass communication.

   The increase in television and other mass means of communication has reduced the gap of aspiration between the two races. The same goals are held out to Negro and white alike, but job opportunities are far from equal. Whenever we increase wants, without increasing means, we are indirectly precipitating high levels of frustration.

5. The change in time, convenience and expense of personal communication.

   New York is now two hours away. When we add to this the fact of the increased number of Negroes of education and political strength outside the South, and their increased demands, it becomes very obvious that local and national Negro leaders are in closer contact, resulting in increased awareness of the relationship of local problems to the national and world scene.

6. The change in the number of Florida Negroes who are educated.

   This has resulted, to no ones real surprise, in a more persistant and articulate assertion of declared democratic rights.

7. The fact that so many major religious bodies or their leaders have seen fit to reassert the Judaic Christian understanding "that before God all men are created equal, and are entitled to equal opportunities."

   Our files reflect expressions from the following organizations to name only a few.

   Assemblies of God
   Southern Baptist Convention
   Church of the Brethren
   Churches of Christ
   Church of Christ of Latter Day Saints

Churches of Christ, Scientist
Church of God
Church of the Nazarene
Congregational Christian Churches
Disciples of Christ
Protestant Episcopal Church
Evangelical and Reformed Church
Evangelical United Brethren Church
Religious Society of Friends
Greek Archdiocese of North and South America
Jehovah's Witnesses
Central Conference of American Rabbis
Synagogue Council of America
Union of American Hebrew Congregations
Lutheran Church - Missouri Synod
United Lutheran Church in America
The Methodist Church
Cumberland Presbyterian Church
Presbyterian Church in the United States
Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.
United Presbyterian Church
Roman Catholic
Seventh-Day Adventist Church
Unitarian Church

8. Service in our Armed Forces.

Experience in our Armed Services, which have desegregated without difficulty, has made it more difficult for many Negroes to accept complete segregation. Included in this catagory are thousands of Negro veterans, many of whom are leaders in the Negro communities, and several of whom were officers in the Armed Services.

9. Changes in Negro Leadership Patterns.

The old "accomodating type" of leadership, which had power because of its acceptability to the white community, is being challenged and replaced by a younger and more aggressive type of leadership. Inability of responsible local leaders in the Negro community to bring about change means the diminution of their power and ascension of a more militant group of leaders.

10. The change from a rural to an urban society.

One of the major phenomenon of our time is the rapid shift of population from the country to the city. The pressure for change of customs based on a rural economic and social structure can be expected to become much greater in the city than on the farm.

11. Change in Political Rights.

Increased Federal legal protection of the Negro's right to vote obviously is increasing his political power. It is noteworthy that the last three presidents of the United States, as well as the two present presidential contenders have taken very strong positions with regard to civil rights.

12. Change in Attitudes.

Numerous researches have found significant correlations between the lack of educational opportunities and prejudice. With continued advances in education in our state and the nation, it can be expected that prejudice will continue to diminish.

These factors for change are extremely likely to increase in the 60's and are increasing rapidly as of this moment. New adjustments are going to have to be made regardless of the preferences of many. The difficulty is that these adjustments may be made on the street-corner under the leadership of extremists with disturbance of the peace, threats of violence, and angry passion as the guiding line, unless there is an institution in the community whose task is to deal with them.

No large industry would operate today without a well-functioning grievance procedure. This is vital to proper labor-management relations. A worker with a grievance who has no place to take it tends to build up resentment and increase the probability of irresponsible behavior. This is just a simple operating maxim of good management and public relations in general.

Our race problems are not basically different with the exception that they stem from such long held traditions and such strong emotions that they are even more difficult. They require much skillful treatment. Often they cannot be effectively handled in regular channels of government-citizen communications. We have discovered that many cities in the North and the South have found the most constructive approach to be the establishment and able functioning of a committee to deal with these and related problems of community relationship. Fourteen Communities in Florida have already established such committees. Thirty-three cities throughout the nation have hired professional staffs and have substantial budgets. The idea of a committee to deal with minority group problems is not in the least novel and has proved in numerous instances very effective, particularly in the areas of communication and understanding.

We have been so busy thinking in terms of names of "integrationist" and "segregationist" that we have lost sight of the fact that whether we like it or not we are facing real problems that cannot be avoided. Like all problems of change, they require a forum and safety valve.

Many of Florida's Leaders with whom we have talked have acknowledged the inevitability of change in race relations and share with us deep concern for such widespread lack of concern.

Simply put, which way is better for change to come?

1. By economic boycott, wade-ins, demonstrations, and race clashes?

OR

2. By responsible leaders who have studied the problem over a period of time; who have examined all points of view as well as the facts; who have the respect of the great majority of their community; and, who can arrive at the most satisfactory recommendations?

All these things are compelling reasons we feel for establishing bi-racial committees.

But more than this, abrupt change in racial policies can cause a community crisis. If the change is seen as involving the community's total situation, the possibility of hostility and anxiety are enormously multiplied. Such abrupt change is most likely to occur when prior communication has been poor. This means to us that the basic requirement for successful handling of a racial tension is the quality, extent, and depth, of prior communication between the races at the local level. Strategically this makes, we feel, an extraordinarily powerful argument for lengthy and thorough discussions prior to change.

Moreover, we have discovered that much racial tension can be greatly lessened by rational in time treatment of unmet needs of Negroes in housing, recreational, and occupational opportunities.

Progress Village in Tampa is only one of several outstanding examples of this kind of approach using the benefits of private enterprise and urban redevelopment programs. Research shows that contrary to the perceptions of many people of the white community the Negro is primarily concerned with job and housing opportunities.

Many communities have indicated that they have no racial problems and hence no need for a bi-racial committee. If this is so, we have only our congratulations and heartfelt thanks to give. In many instances this is true. In many others however, on the slightest prodding, it turns out to be unrealistic. Such unrealism may stem fr

1. Looking at racial incidents as being unique, with no attempt to see clearly developing patterns expressing major social forces.

2. Fear of criticism, causing discontent to be repressed and hidden which only increases the future pressure while giving a false impression of immediate satisfaction. Problems that are put off have a remarkably unhealthy tendency to worsen.

Many have indicated the fear that discussion will only encourage the expression of Negro discontent. The answer is that such discussion often has the immediate effect of puncturing dangerous illusions of racial content, but in the long run, if done by responsible leaders is profoundly settling because:

1. It encourages the leadership of both races to know how the other feels, and not just how they think they ought to feel. We have seen much too much evidence, some of it tragic, of people assuming that others felt the way they thought they ought to feel.

2. It tends to dissipate extremists pressure and influence. It is much harder to be irrational in the face of a fair hearing.

3. It tends to replace emotionalism and exparte speechmaking with firm understanding of reality, the community's growth, and the state's future in a dynamically changing world.

4. It encourages progress and advancement in community areas where resistance is least and need is greatest. It is apt to result in change with a minimum dislocation of the community's equilibrium, with improved community capacity to deal with future change, and greater harmony.

5. It encourages change to be seen in the light of understanding problems of resistance, and wide differences in feelings, rather than in terms of pressure, hate, indifference, or the special policy of a special interest group.

6. It is conducive to substantial economic savings to the community and the state. The present social costs of much of the Negro community, whether measured in judicial and penal records, police protection, social agency work, or malformed character structure, is exceedingly high and would be, in the long run, greatly reduced by such an approach of mutual understanding. Moreover, it would be a source of help and encouragement for Negro leaders to upgrade the standards of many of their people. Florida could lose millions in tourist trade and industrial expansion if a policy of racial repression, adapted for a rural economic society, is allowed to unwittingly build up the potential for racial tension and street-corner solutions.

7. It is likely to result in the accumulation of a much greater stock pile of knowledge than available to any individual. It provides for sharing responsibility in an area where responsibility must be shared. Moreover it makes it easier to recognize problems and to deal with them constructively.

8. We believe that deep down the discussion approach is in accord with the overwhelming majority of Florida's and the Nation's citizens. Its recommendation can be expected to be considered with a much more objective attitude than those made by an individual or group of limited representation. This is especially true where it is clearly indicated that such committees have no power to force anybody to do anything.

9. It will encourage economic and human realism as well as the harmonious existance and living together of the various people that make up a community.

These, then, are what we regard as some of the significant reasons for the appointment and effective functioning of a bi-racial committee, consisting of the community's top leadership selected with care and with fairness.

We have discovered that Ministerial Associations and Chambers of Commerce can be extremely helpful in the delicate task of ascertaining and obtaining the support of the community's respected leadership. They can be of real help in the very delicate job of minimizing premature statements until the problem has been thoroughly explored, as well as placing primary emphasis on conciliation and mediation, rather than arbitration.

We have also learned that such groups are most effective when they represent a variety of points of view.

We have been asked by many for specific suggestions as to how these groups might approach the problem once they are established. In response to this, we have drawn up an outline of approach which might be helpful as a starting point for a local committee's exploration as one of many ways to proceed. We would be happy to supply this upon request.

We are aware, of course, that every community is different, and that each must make its own decision and has its own responsibility. We firmly and deeply believe in this.

We ask your thoughtful consideration of these factors, as well as our sincere desire to be of help to you, your community, and the State as a whole. We would be happy to supply you with additional copies of this statement upon request.

Finally, we suggest, consider the alternatives to failure of taking the initiative.

Respectfully yours,

Cody Fowler
Chairman
Commission on Race Relations

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1-24-61

The report enclosed comes to you from the Southern Regional Council, an organization of Southerners devoted to interracial cooperation in the South. The Council is an outgrowth of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, established in 1919.

The Southern Regional Council itself was formed in 1944. The incorporators were Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University; Dr. Charles L. Johnson, president of Fisk University; Ralph McGill, then editor of the Atlanta Constitution; Bishop Arthur J. Moore, of the Methodist Church; and Dr. Howard W. Odum, professor of Sociology at the University of North Carolina.

Its president now is James McBride Dabbs, of Mayesville, S. C., author of The Southern Heritage and other works. Dr. Clement is chairman of the executive committee. Its executive director is Harold C. Fleming, of Atlanta. Its board, or the actual Council, consists of some 80 Southerners, drawn from the major religious faiths, both races, and the 13 states of the region. Its financial support has come from many individuals, foundations, and other organizations.

The Council's present functions may be summarized as follows: 1) providing consultative services to private and official agencies; 2) conducting research and publishing reports; 3) publishing a monthly magazine, New South, and cooperating with press, radio and television; and 4), serving as a clearing house and coordinator for other agencies concerned with Southern problems.

Further information regarding the Council's reports, publications, and services will be furnished on request.

* * *

Extra copies have been made of the following earlier reports, which are still in demand, and may be had on request:

Report No. L-6, July 3, 1959 - The "Davis Report" and the Truth about the Public School Situation in Washington, D. C.

Report No. L-8, August 10, 1959 - Race and Intelligence. (Authoritative opinion on the question of innate differences in intelligence between Negroes and whites.)

Report No. L-15, February 1, 1960 - Types of Desegregation Plans.

Report No. L-16, February 26, 1960 - Desegregation and Academic Achievement. (Discussion at a conference of educators before the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights in Nashville, March, 1959.)

Report No. L-20, October 25, 1960 - Problem-Solving through Race Relations Committees.

Report No. L-21, November 30, 1960 - Public Schools and Community Development.

Report No. L-22, December 9, 1960 - To Florida Leaders in Civic, Religious and Business Affairs. (Memorandum on basic questions of race relations, issued by the Fowler Commission on Race Relations, appointed by Governor LeRoy Collins.)

Report No. L-23, January 24, 1961 - Desegregation in Higher Education. (List of desegregated Southern and border state colleges and universities.)

Report L-23
January 24, 1961

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N. W. - Rm. 201
Atlanta 3, Georgia

DESEGREGATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Listed below are formerly all-white colleges and universities of 17 Southern and border states, and the District of Columbia, which have desegregated since 1935 (when the University of Maryland admitted a Negro to its Law School) plus a few opened integrated in recent years.* Most of these schools did not desegregate until after 1948. Some still restrict Negro students to graduate and professional schools while others accept them at all levels. A few of the institutions listed may not as yet have enrolled a Negro; however, their governing bodies have announced a non-racial admission policy.

	Legal Control
ALABAMA	
Spring Hill College, Mobile	Roman Catholic
ARKANSAS	
Arkansas A. & M. College, College Heights	State
Arkansas College, Batesville	Presbyterian
Arkansas Polytechnic College, Russellville	State
Arkansas State College, State College	State
Arkansas State Teachers College, Conway	State
College of the Ozarks, Clarksville	Presbyterian
Henderson State Teachers College, Arkadelphia	State
Southern State College, Magnolia	State
University of Arkansas, Fayetteville	State
DELAWARE	
University of Delaware, Newark	State
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	
American University	Methodist
Catholic University of America	Roman Catholic
District of Columbia Teachers College (a merger of Wilson Teachers College and Minor Teachers College)	Municipal
Dunbarton College of Holy Cross	Roman Catholic
George Washington University	Private
Georgetown University	Roman Catholic
Georgetown Visitation Junior College	Roman Catholic
Immaculata Junior College	Roman Catholic
Trinity College	Roman Catholic

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*The list is based on information in our files, and may not be complete. Periodic reports in Southern School News have been a principal source.

FLORIDA	Legal Control
Barry College, Miami	Roman Catholic
Dade County Junior College, Dade County	State
University of Florida, Gainesville	State
GEORGIA	
Columbia Theological Seminary, Decatur	Presbyterian
University of Georgia, Athens	State
KENTUCKY	
Asbury College, Wilmore	Private
Ashland Junior College, Ashland	Municipal
Bellarmine College, Louisville	Roman Catholic
Bethel College, Hopkinsville	Southern Baptist
Brescia College, Owensboro	Roman Catholic
Berea College, Berea	Private
Centre College of Kentucky, Danville	Presbyterian
The College of the Bible, Lexington	Disciples of
Eastern Kentucky State College, Richmond	State / Christ
Georgetown College, Georgetown	Southern Baptist
Lees Junior College, Jackson	Presbyterian
Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Louisville	Presbyterian
Midway Junior College, Midway	Private
Morehead State College, Morehead	State
Murray State College, Murray	State
Nazareth College, Louisville	Roman Catholic
Paducah Junior College, Paducah	Municipal
Pikesville Junior College, Pikesville	Presbyterian
Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville	Southern Baptist
Union College, Barbourville	Methodist
University of Louisville, Louisville	Municipal
University of Kentucky, Lexington	State
Ursuline College, Louisville	Roman Catholic
Villa Madonna College, Covington	Roman Catholic
Western Kentucky State College, Bowling Green	State
LOUISIANA	
John McNeese State College, Lake Charles	State
Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge	State
Louisiana State University at New Orleans	State
Loyola University, New Orleans	Roman Catholic
St. Mary's Dominican College, New Orleans	Roman Catholic
Southeastern Louisiana College, Hammond	State
University of Southwestern Louisiana, Lafayette	State
MARYLAND	
Baltimore College of Commerce, Baltimore	YMCA
Baltimore Junior College, Baltimore	City
College of Notre Dame of Maryland, Baltimore	Roman Catholic
Goucher College, Baltimore	Private

MARYLAND, CONTINUED

	Legal Contral
Hagerstown Junior College, Hagerstown	County
Hood College, Frederick	Private
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore	Private
Loyola College, Baltimore	Roman Catholic
The Maryland Institute, Baltimore	Private
Mt. St. Agnes College, Baltimore	Roman Catholic
Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg	Roman Catholic
Peabody Institute of the City of Baltimore, Baltimore	Private
St. Joseph College, Emmitsburg	Roman Catholic
St. John's College, Annapolis	Private
St. Mary's Seminary Junior College, St. Mary's City	State
State Teachers College, Frostburg	State
State Teachers College, Salisbury	State
State Teachers College, Towson	State
United States Naval Academy, Annapolis	National
University of Maryland, College Park & Baltimore Divisions	State
Washington College, Chestertown	Private
Western Maryland College, Westminister	Methodist

MISSOURI

Central Missouri State College, Warrensburg	State
Culver-Stockton College, Canton	Disciples of Christ
Harris Teachers College, St. Louis	Municipal
Joplin Junior College, Joplin	District
Junior College of Kansas City	Municipal
Northeast Missouri State Teachers College, Kirksville	State
Northwest Missouri State Teachers College, Maryville	State
St. Louis University, St. Louis	Roman Catholic
St. Joseph Junior College, St. Joseph	Municipal
Southeast Missouri State College, Cape Girardeau	State
Southwest Missouri State College, Springfield	State
University of Kansas City, Kansas City	Private
University of Missouri, Columbia and Rolla Divisions	State
Washington University, St. Louis	Private
Webster College, Webster Groves	Roman Catholic

NORTH CAROLINA

Belmont Abbey College, Belmont	Roman Catholic
Black Mountain College, Black Mountain	Private
North Carolina State College, Raleigh	State
Sacred Heart Junior College, Belmont	Roman Catholic
Pfeiffer College, Misenheimer	Methodist
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill	State
Warren Wilson Junior College, Swannanoa	Presbyterian
Woman's College of University of North Carolina, Greensboro	State
Southeastern Theological Seminary, Wake Forest	Southern Baptist

OKLAHOMA

Cameron State Agricultural College, Lawton	State
Central State College, Edmond	State
Conners State Agricultural College, Warner	State

OKLAHOMA, CONTINUED	Legal Control
East Central State College, Ada	State
Eastern Oklahoma A. & M. College, Wilburton	State
Murray State Agricultural College, Tishomingo	State
Muskogee Junior College, Muskogee	Municipal
Northeastern Oklahoma A. & M., Miami	State
Northeastern State College, Tahlequah	State
Northern Oklahoma Junior College, Tonkawa	State
Northwestern State College, Alva	State
Oklahoma Baptist University, Shawnee	Southern Baptist
Oklahoma City University, Oklahoma City	Methodist
Oklahoma College for Women, Chickasha	State
Oklahoma Military Academy, Claremore	State
Oklahoma State University of Agriculture & Applied Science, /Stillwater	State
Panhandle A. & M. College, Goodwell	State
Phillips University, Enid	Disciples of Christ
St. Gregory's College, Shawnee	Roman Catholic
Southeastern State College, Durant	State
Southwestern State College, Weatherford	State
University of Oklahoma, Norman	State
TENNESSEE	
Austin Peay State College, Clarksville	State
East Tennessee State College, Johnson City	State
Madison College, Madison College	Private
Maryville College, Maryville	Presbyterian
Middle Tennessee State College, Murfreesboro	State
Memphis State University, Memphis	State
Peabody College, Nashville	Private
Scarritt College for Christian Workers, Nashville	Methodist
Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, Cookeville	State
Tusculum College, Greeneville	Private
University of the South, Sewanee	Episcopal
University of Tennessee, Knoxville	State
Vanderbilt University, Nashville	Private
TEXAS	
Amarillo College, Amarillo	Municipal
Austin College, Sherman	Presbyterian
Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Austin	Presbyterian
Dallas Theological Seminary, Dallas	Private
Del Mar College, Corpus Christi	Municipal
DeMazenod Scholasticate, San Antonio	Roman Catholic
Episcopal Theological Seminary of the Southwest, Austin	Episcopal
Frank Phillips College, Borger	District
Gainesville Junior College, Gainesville	Municipal
Howard County Junior College, Big Spring	County
Incarnate Word College, San Antonio	Roman Catholic
Kilgore College, Kilgore,	District
Lamar State College of Technology, Beaumont	District
Laredo Junior College, Laredo	Municipal

TEXAS, CONTINUED,	Legal Control
Lutheran Concordia College, Austin	Lutheran
Midwestern University, Wichita Falls	Municipal
McMurry College, Abilene	Methodist
North Texas State College, Denton	State
Odessa College, Odessa	District
Our Lady of the Lake College, San Antonio	Roman Catholic
Pan American College, Edinburg	County
Paris Junior College, Paris	Municipal
St. Edwards University, Austin	Roman Catholic
St. Mary's University of San Antonio, San Antonio	Roman Catholic
San Angelo College, San Angelo	Municipal
San Antonio College, San Antonio	Municipal
Southern Methodist University, Dallas	Methodist
Southwest Texas Junior College, Uvalde	District
Southwestern Baptist Seminary, Fort Worth	Southern Baptist
Texas College of Arts and Industries, Kingsville	State
Temple Junior College, Temple	Municipal
Texas Christian University, Brite College of the Bible, /Fort Worth	Christian
Texas Lutheran College, Seguin	Lutheran
Texas Southmost College, Brownsville	Municipal
Texas Western College, El Paso	State
Texarkana College, Texarkana	Municipal
Trinity University, San Antonio	Presbyterian
University of Dallas, Dallas	Roman Catholic
University of Texas, Austin	State
Victoria College, Victoria	Municipal
Wayland Baptist College, Plainview	Southern Baptist
Wharton County Junior College, Wharton	County
VIRGINIA	
Bridgewater College, Bridgewater	Brethren
College of William & Mary, Williamsburg and Norfolk Divisions	State
Eastern Mennonite College, Harrisonburg	Mennonite
Medical College of Virginia, Richmond	State
Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary in Virginia, Alexandria	Episcopal
Richmond Professional Institute of the College of William & Mary, /Richmond	State
Union Theological Seminary, Richmond	Presbyterian
University of Virginia, Charlottesville	State
Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg	State
WEST VIRGINIA	
Bethany College, Bethany	Private
Concord College, Athens	State
Davis and Elkins College, Elkins	Private
Fairmont State College, Fairmont	State
Glenville State College, Glenville	State
Marshall College, Huntington	State
Potomac (Junior) State College of West Virginia University, Keyser	State
Salem College, Salem	Seventh Day Baptist
Shepherd College, Shepherdstown	State
West Liberty State College, West Liberty	State
West Virginia Institute of Technology, Montgomery	State
West Virginia University, Morgantown	State
West Virginia Wesleyan College, Buckhannon	Methodist

March 8, 1961

REVISION

DELETE

Barry College; Miami, Florida

Midway Junior College; Midway, Kentucky

ADD

University of Miami; Coral Gables, Florida	Private
Park College; Parkville, Missouri	Presbyterian
Westminster College; Fulton, Missouri	Presbyterian
Presbyterian School of Christian Education; Richmond, Virginia	Presbyterian

(From an address by Malcolm Bryan, President of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta. Mr. Bryan was speaking before the Rotary Club of Atlanta, January , 1961.)

Let me now turn to another subject of some delicacy on which I wish to be heard.

In the postwar world the South has made spirited, almost miraculous progress. We have come from a per capita income of less than half the nation to a per capita income of 69 percent of the national average. This is an accomplishment that comforts us all. It is particularly gratifying to me and to you. For I, as have most of you, have given almost my entire adult life to this state and region.

Our progress has been partly by our own effort. But we shall be ill informed and stupid if we do not realize that a considerable part of the accomplishment of which we are so proud has come from the importation of capital and skills and management from outside this state and outside this wonderful southern region. We shall also be ill informed and, I think, stupid if we do not realize that we are still a deficit area for capital and for skills and that, if we are to continue to outrace the nation, we shall need continuing aid and inspiration, so to speak, from abroad.

Now, I am concerned that this point be thoroughly understood. In this Sixth Federal Reserve District there is a state that has definitely begun to lag, and there is some evidence that other parts of the region have slowed down, relative to the nation, in their onward economic march. If that slowing down, which I now see as the faintest tendency, should continue and be augmented and, if we do anything to assist or increase the slowing down, or to diminish the importation of extra regional capital and skills, then we shall have struck ourselves a blow from which we will be generations in recovering. Remember, a plant that does not come here does not eliminate employment opportunities and the wealth we might have had for a day or a month or a year but for decades.

Let me simply add that in my judgment foreign nations or foreigners seeking plant locations or opportunities to invest their capital--and there is much offshore capital invested in the South--or other Americans from outside our area seeking the same opportunities are not much concerned with our social opinions. But they are concerned with our ability to govern ourselves and to maintain law and order. And any individual or corporate management contemplating the investment of capital or the location of a plant in this place knows one thing full well. If the government of our states are so ill advised and so oblivious to reality as to fail in their responsibilities to maintain law and order, the investment of that capital or the location of that plant with us is dangerous; for all rational men know that a mob turned loose on one man, or on one class of men, or on one property, or class of property can also be turned loose on another man, or other men, or other properties. I trust that no one here will be under the slightest illusion on this score. A failure in the South to maintain law and order can cost bitterly in the job opportunities and the wealth that we so much need to increase if our citizens are to be well served.

If we behave like a banana republic we shall get and deserve the economic rewards characteristic of a banana republic.

file

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK

OF ATLANTA

OFFICE OF
PRESIDENT

February 2, 1961

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

I have had your letter of February 1st about reproducing the latter part of my speech that I made to the Rotary Club. I have no objection to its being reproduced in the form that you suggest.

Sincerely,

Malcolm Bryan

Malcolm Bryan

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

February 1, 1961

Mr. Malcolm Bryan
President
Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta
104 Marietta Street N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Bryan:

Thank you so much for sending a copy of the latter part of your address to the Rotary Club. I wonder if you would permit us to reproduce it in a form similar to the reports enclosed? We have from time to time circulated such statements as these primarily among Southern school men and business leaders. The reports go out simply as they are without any covering letter or further publicity. We feel that they have helped to induce more responsible thinking and we believe that your remarks would be of especial interest to a large number of these persons.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

LWD:A
Enclosures
L-2, L-5, L-7, L-13, L-21, L-22

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK

OF ATLANTA

OFFICE OF
PRESIDENT

January 26, 1961

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

Most of the speech delivered to the Rotary Club on Monday was spoken from rough notes. However, I had an exact text of the latter part of the speech and delivered it word for word as written.

Enclosed is a copy of the portion of the speech that I believe you are interested in.

Sincerely,

Malcolm Bryan Malcolm Bryan

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201
5 Forsyth Street, NW
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Proofread by MM - ok

Report L-24
February 3, 1961
16

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N. W., Rm. 201
Atlanta 3, Georgia

(From an address by Councilman Fred J. Cassibry of the New Orleans City Council, December 29, 1960.)

"Our city has only begun to realize its potential. Our capacity for economic growth is limitless. We have the necessary leadership both in and out of government to take us on to new heights. We have heard lately of a new frontier proposed by President-elect (John F.) Kennedy. I suggest to you that all Louisiana is a new frontier.

"Our abundance of natural resources should be like a beacon toward which all the great industrial concerns of the nation should pilot their ships. We won't attain this goal however by being listed with Little Rock, Ark., as the most bigoted and hate filled community in the nation. We can hardly expect the industrial giants of the nation to risk capital in a state which handles its problem (regardless of our personal feelings) as ineptly and inexpertly as we have handled the school problem.

"But there is yet time. No lasting damage has been done. No charge of communism or integrator should deter those political, business, civic and labor heads of our community from leading us through this trying crisis. Demagogues have been the spokesmen of our people. It is high time their destructive and irresponsible mouthings are replaced by voices of responsibility and decency."

(From the year-end report of New Orleans's Mayor ~~de~~ deLesseps S. Morrison, December 29, 1960.)

A "...serious consequence of the federal court order and subsequent events has been the damage, irrespective of cause, which has been done to the reputation of our city both nationally and internationally. The citizens of New Orleans have devoted years of time, hard work and money to advertise our community and its business, industrial, convention and tourist attractions.

"And now there is a very real danger that much of the results of our dedicated effort could be swept away in the months to come through irresponsible actions. Because of this, it is more than ever necessary that we remember our individual and collective responsibility to protect and promote the welfare of our beloved city."

Report L-24
February 16, 1961

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

(From an address by Malcolm Bryan, President of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta; Mr. Bryan was speaking before the Rotary Club of Atlanta, January 23, 1961.)

"Let me now turn to another subject of some delicacy on which I wish to be heard.

"In the postwar world the South has made spirited, almost miraculous progress. We have come from a per capita income of less than half the nation to a per capita income of 69 percent of the national average. This is an accomplishment that comforts us all. It is particularly gratifying to me and to you. For I, as have most of you, have given almost my entire adult life to this state and region.

"Our progress has been partly by our own effort. But we shall be ill informed and stupid if we do not realize that a considerable part of the accomplishment of which we are so proud has come from the importation of capital and skills and management from outside this state and outside this wonderful Southern region. We shall also be ill informed and, I think, stupid if we do not realize that we are still a deficit area for capital and for skills and that, if we are to continue to outrace the nation, we shall need continuing aid and inspiration, so to speak, from abroad.

"Now, I am concerned that this point be thoroughly understood. In this Sixth Federal Reserve District there is a state that has definitely begun to lag, and there is some evidence that other parts of the region have slowed down, relative to the nation, in their onward economic march. If that slowing down, which I now see as the faintest tendency, should continue and be augmented and, if we do anything to assist or increase the slowing down, or to diminish the importation of extra-regional capital and skills, then we shall have struck ourselves a blow from which we will be generations in recovering. Remember, a plant that does not come here does not eliminate employment opportunities and the wealth we might have had for a day or a month or a year but for decades.

"Let me simply add that in my judgment foreign nations or foreigners seeking plant locations or opportunities to invest their capital--and there is much offshore capital invested in the South--or other Americans from outside our area seeking the same opportunities are not much concerned with our social opinions. But they are concerned with our ability to govern ourselves and to maintain law and order. And any individual or corporate management contemplating the investment of capital or the location of a plant in this place knows one thing full well. If the governments of our states are so ill advised and so oblivious to reality as to fail in their responsibilities to maintain law and order, the investment of that capital or the location of that plant with us is dangerous; for all rational men know that a mob turned loose on one man, or on one class of men, or on one property, or class of property can also be turned loose on another man, or other men, or other properties. I trust that no one here will be under the slightest illusion on this score. A failure in the South to maintain law and order can cost bitterly in the job opportunities and the wealth that we so much need to increase if our citizens are to be well served.

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"And now there is a very real danger that much of the results of our dedicated effort could be swept away in the months to come through irresponsible actions. Because of this, it is more than ever necessary that we remember our individual and collective responsibility to protect and promote the welfare of our beloved city."

Report L-24A
March 24, 1961

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N.W., #201
Atlanta 3, Georgia

NEW SCHOOL LAWS IN GEORGIA

By three laws passed at the 1961 session, the Georgia legislature has removed the prospect of conflict between federal and state power when the schools of Atlanta desegregate in September, 1961. Brief summaries of these laws, all enacted January 31, are set forth below, along with a fourth measure which proposes a constitutional amendment that will be voted on in 1962.

Following these summaries, Governor Vandiver's speech of January 18 before the legislature is reproduced.

* * *

Res. Act No. 1: Freedom from compulsory association; a proposed constitutional amendment

Proposes, for ratification by the voters, an amendment to Article VIII, Sec. 13 of the Georgia Constitution (which provides for tuition grants for private school attendance) a new paragraph to read:

> Paragraph II. Freedom from compulsory association at all levels of public education shall be preserved inviolate. The General Assembly shall by taxation provide funds for an adequate education for the citizens of Georgia.

Act. No. 13: Suspension of operation and reopening of school systems

Provides for local elections on the question of suspension of public schools. At any time a local school board may call such an election; an election must be called upon petition of 15% of the registered voters within a local system. If a majority favors suspending operation, the schools must be closed. Contracts of principals, teachers, and other personnel shall not, however, be affected and they shall continue to receive salaries until other suitable employment is found or until end of contract term. Obligations under any other indebtedness incurred prior to suspension will not be impaired. The system shall continue to receive its share of state educational funds.

At any time, a local school board may call for an election on the question of reopening public schools under its jurisdiction. It must call such an election upon petition of 15% of the registered voters.

If for the same school year there has already been an election on the question of suspending or reopening schools, the board may or may not, at its discretion, call a second election when petitioned to do so.

When schools have been suspended, the compulsory school attendance law becomes inoperative in that system and no child shall be entitled to attend a public school therein or elsewhere.

Act. No. 14: Grants for education; powers of county school boards.

Every child, age 6 to 19, who has not finished high school is entitled to receive state and local funds to attend a non-sectarian private school. The amount of each grant shall be determined by dividing the total state and local funds for each school year by the number of pupils in the local school system. The local board may set differentials between grants for elementary pupils and high school pupils. Capital outlay funds may be included if not obligated under bonded indebtedness or as rentals to the State School Building Authority. The Governor and the State Board of Education may also make additional state funds available to supplement the education grants. These grants shall be paid to the parent or legal guardian of the child.

The Georgia Code is amended to omit the requirements that separate schools be provided for colored and white children and that teachers may not be compensated for teaching racially mixed classes.

Act No. 15: Hearings by and appeals from local boards; duties of State Board of Education

Provides for appeal of decisions of local boards, regarding the school law, to the State Board of Education; also, makes a number of other technical revisions of law regarding school administration. The intent of this Act is to establish and clarify procedure for the appeal of pupil assignments from local boards to the State Board, and to make the responsibilities of the State Department of Education consistent with the situations possible under Acts 13 and 14.

* * *

TEXT OF GOVERNOR VANDIVER'S ADDRESS TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Lieutenant Governor Byrd, House Speaker Smith, gentlemen of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, fathers, mothers, children, teachers, and citizens of Georgia:

This evening, you and I meet together in this joint session on an occasion history will judge.

I am addressing you not only as your chief executive, but as a devoted father of one son and two daughters in the classrooms of our public schools.

I am speaking to them about their future, as much as I am speaking to you and your children about yours.

We meet together to proclaim to the whole world that:

PUBLIC EDUCATION WILL BE PRESERVED!

OUR GEORGIA CHILDREN WILL BE PROTECTED!

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION AND AUTONOMY WILL BE MAINTAINED!

GRANTS WILL BE AUTHORIZED!

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS, THE VERY CENTERS OF OUR COMMUNITY LIFE AND ACTIVITY, WILL BE STRENGTHENED!

THE RIGHT OF YOUR CHILD AND MINE TO AN ADEQUATE EDUCATION TO FIT THEM FOR AN INCREASINGLY COMPETITIVE WORLD WILL BE ENRICHED AND GUARDED AS ARE OTHER SACRED RIGHTS!

I have summoned the Assembly here in this unusual and emergency session in order that what I will have to say can go into the living rooms of as many Georgia homes and reach as many mothers and fathers as I can.

May I extend my warmest and heartfelt gratitude to the ownership, management,and staffs of Georgia radio and television stations for responding so quickly and generously to bring this message to the people.

The fate of public education in Georgia rests with me, as governor, with you, as members of the General Assembly,and with state and local educators.

Moreover, its ultimate fate rests with that great body of Georgians that go to make up our citizenry.

These past few days have been trying ones for all of us--days of shock, frayed tempers, anger, shouting, even violence, but, over in the distance, through it all shone a steady light--the light of Georgia character, the innate, inbred integrity of our people.

We hold fast to a common heritage and share a mutual destiny.

Our minds, our hearts, our roots grow deep in Georgia's sandy soil, in her rolling plains,and in her red clay hills.

On her landscape, we have felt the joys of youth, the experiences of growing,and on her ground we have shed our tears.

Ingrained in each of us, is the deep, personal, unchangeable conviction that separate public education--segregated facilities--not only are best but are mandatory, under the circumstances existing here, if peaceful relations are to continue between the two races as they have in the past.

From talking to the members of the Assembly and studying various bills already introduced, I believe that it is the sense of this body that its faith in separate education remains unshakeable:

--That it deplores in the strongest terms the raw exercise of federal might, applied by sweeping judicial decrees, seeking to bring the injunctive process to bear upon thousands of our people.

--That this hand of federal force moving into Georgia's hallowed halls is repugnant to practically every person in this chamber.

--That many of Georgia's existing laws, though valid when enacted and having served a good purpose, have been transformed by recent decisions and events from possible instruments of defense to instruments of doom at the outset.

--That these very laws have been so interpreted by the federal courts in such manner as to no longer support the principle for which they were enacted and, indeed, have been utilized to accomplish just the opposite and to justify federal intervention in purely local affairs.

This General Assembly recognized, as do I, unless some new laws, some new weapons, are sought now, our public schools in the future will be taken over and run by federal injunction and policed by federal troops.

This governor--this General Assembly--are not willing to sit by and let the federal courts take over the prerogatives of state and local governments.

We are determined to do everything we can--take every action we can--to prevent it!

The crisis is upon us.

I must tell you quite frankly that a failure to resolve it will blight our state.

Like a cancerous growth, it will devour progress--consuming all in its path--pitting friend against friend--demoralizing all that is good--stifling the economic growth of the state--and denying the youth of Georgia their proper educational opportunity.

We have seen the destructive forces which can be loosed upon us.

We have seen reason give way to emotion.

We have seen destructive violence--even mob rule.

That is too big a price to pay for inaction.

The time has come when we must act--act in Georgia's interest --act in the future interest of Georgia youth.

AND WE MUST ACT WITHOUT DELAY.

I say this, for in the past few days we have seen events move so swiftly that it was hard to keep them in their true perspective.

My friends, under Georgia's present statutes, it has been demonstrated that it is futile even to send a lawyer into the court room to defend them.

The question is--are we going to have safeguards or not?

The answer is obvious.

We have had a preview of what will happen.

We have seen the results of our attorneys being handicapped without new laws appropriate for the time and the occasion.

We have seen the results of being denied the right to defend a cause on its merits.

Yes, in a single stroke of the federal judge's pen we have seen the state stripped of any protection whatsoever.

That is why I have summoned you here in this unusual emergency session.

There have been many meetings, many conferences, many discussions about this problem. I have consulted with members of the General Assembly, with members of my administration and with the people of Georgia--the industrialist, the businessman, the druggist, the educator, the minister--and, yes, even with the youth most directly affected.

I have asked each of them what solution they had, and if they had a solution, to come forward with it now.

Regrettably, no one has come forward with the perfect solution.

There is no perfect solution.

I reject, as I know you and the people of Georgia do, any thought, suggestion, hint or encouragement of defiance of lawful processes or the subjecting of the children of Georgia to the bodily hazard of violence and mob rule.

Having seen what can happen in the university system, we must move to protect the public schools and Georgia school children within the legal framework left to us. Developments in the university case raise the real peril that under certain circumstances state-funds support for the Department of Education and for the 159 county and 139 independent school systems might not be constitutionally permissible and might have to be withheld by the state.

In such circumstances there could be only one result.

All of the public schools in the state could be forced to close.

That is a possibility which you, I, and the people of Georgia are unwilling to contemplate, much less permit!

After seven years of political debate--after the enactment of many laws which have been put to successive tests in other states and have fallen--Georgia at this hour is confronted squarely with the inexorable hand of federal force, for the first time.

Her decision--public education or no education--how most effectively to protect the welfare of her children in view of the lawsuits affecting the university at Athens and the public schools, and others which may follow.

There is no--NO--sentiment in this state for a blind destruction of public education without offering an effective alternative.

There never has been.

Every legal means and resource to circumvent the effects of the decision, yes.

Defiance, no.

Private schools offered as a last resort, yes.

Destruction of education, no.

That has been the policy.

THAT IS THE POLICY TODAY.

There is no real sentiment in Georgia for integrating the classrooms of her schools and colleges.

We are the target of destructive forces beyond our borders, the evil effects of which must be neutralized by Georgians acting in concert for their best interests.

The great body of our people--the masses--white and colored alike--wish, are proud of and are content with our system of separate education.

Its preservation is the fundamental objective of Georgia people.

It is the fundamental objective of the Vandiver administration.

Separate education--segregated facilities--are our objectives, first, last, and always.

Giving our people an effective and legal means to protect themselves in light of present conditions, public sentiment will see to it in practically every community that separate education is continued in Georgia, on a voluntary basis.

Therefore, it is incumbent upon me, as governor, and upon you, the members of the General Assembly, to act now to afford that protection.

It can be done.

We can preserve public education.

We can maintain separate facilities.

We can preserve the peace and good order of the State.

We can--we must--protect the children of Georgia.

We can do this, my friends, NOT by futile defiance of federal force and authority.

--not by allowing ourselves to come into irreconcilable conflict with superior federal armed forces, as a few would have us do, where abject defeat and a turn-over of education to the federal courts would be the ultimate catastrophe.

That is no strategy.

That is no plan.

Our course is to evolve a sensible plan; not to engage in emotional, futile moves which accomplish nothing but further aggravate an already bad situation.

Our course is lawful resistance--not defiance--not violence.

Our course is what is expected of a government of laws.

Our course is what is expected from responsible men.

Our course is the only effective remaining means and solution.

Georgians have maintained their position by acting with intelligence, with foresight, with initiative, and with courage.

We will continue to do so.

The decision of the federal Supreme Court, rendered Sept. 29, 1958, in the Little Rock case, and those which followed, have made it necessary that we revise our education plan as envisioned in 1956.

I am sure that those who opposed the grants-in-aid amendment in 1954 will join now with those of us who voted and worked actively for its adoption in proclaiming it a farsighted act of statesmanship and leadership.

Proposed by the then Gov. Herman Talmadge, it was the basis of our defense then.

It forms the basis of our defense now.

Implementation legislation for the 1954 grants amendment was adopted in 1956 and in 1959. Since that time decisions have rendered it ineffective, in that, conditions which these statutes envisaged cannot now legally come into operation. Therefore, for the state to make grants, new implementing legislation is necessary.

Also, in 1956 and in 1959 the Legislature enacted statutes providing for school closure when integrated. Recent decisions dealing with identical laws have resulted in their being stricken.

In order to authorize the suspension of public schools and their reopening, consistent with the wishes of their patrons, a new law covering this subject must be passed.

At its last session, the General Assembly created a commission --the General Assembly Committee on Schools--to make such a study.

The committee made a constructive contribution in setting forth our present legal position.

Though the report was not unanimous, while varying views were expressed, in those conclusions, where there was unanimity, the report is most enlightening and helpful.

In these areas the combined reports express the will of the people--the will of the people of Georgia.

After studying these reports, I find that there are striking similarities in their recommendations.

These are the points that every member of the committee agreed on:

1. The people of Georgia are overwhelmingly in favor of both segregation and public education.

2. An overwhelming majority of the people of Georgia hold a deep conviction that separate facilities for the white and colored races are in the best interests of both races.

3. Compulsory association of the races through enforced integration would be detrimental to the peace, good order,and tranquility of the state, and detrimental to progress, harmony,and good relations between the races.

4. The vast majority of the people prefer tax-supported, segregated public schools rather than private schools.

5. The right of freedom of choice of one's associates is in violation of no laws, state or federal, and is the foundation stone of all society and is the base upon which progress, happiness, good order,and good feeling among people are built,

6. Both majority and minority reports favor the adoption of an amendment to the State Constitution guaranteeing this same freedom of association under which no child would be compelled to attend a school wherein intolerable conditions exist.

7. That legally effective, implementation legislation be enacted authorizing tuition grants under the 1954 amendment.

8. That public education be preserved in Georgia.

Finally, most important of all--

9. That the best interests of the children of Georgia be held paramount and above all other considerations.

In the final analysis, the question--the issue--presented to me and to you, is whether we want to rest our defenses entirely upon existing statutes, many of which are identical to those which have fallen in other states; or whether we shall rebuild our defenses to withstand these onslaughts in the courts.

Gentlemen, in laying a breastworks, it is elementary tactics not to rely on a single, already vulnerable line, which when once pierced, the hordes would be upon us.

All of us remember the famed French Maginot Line vaunted as invincible prior to World War II. But we remember also how it melted before the onslaught of the Blitzkreig.

The time is at hand, therefore, to seek new and better defenses --to perfect alternative plans--to act with courage and resolve--to act decisively--to determine to carry on legal resistance with every means available to us.

We must discard rusty and defective safeguards.

We will follow the principle laid down by the General Assembly of Georgia and the people of Georgia in 1954 at the beginning of this struggle, that, in our common weal, we will utilize to the fullest--

EVERY LEGAL MEANS AND EVERY LEGAL RESOURCE AT OUR COMMAND TO MAINTAIN SEPARATE EDUCATION IN GEORGIA!

That is our policy.

Let us pursue it with everything we have.

Let us proceed now to examine our position and to act with immediacy to strengthen it absolutely and with purpose.

The administration will present to you a freedom of association child protection defense package at this session, composed of a proposed constitutional amendment and three bills.

The amendment would guarantee freedom of association.

One bill would provide for an effective system of grants-in-aid based upon valid premises rather than upon contingencies which are legally impossible under existing laws.

Another would provide adequate legal machinery, which does not now exist, for suspension and reopening of public schools.

Another bill relates to new and effective appellate procedures of the State Board of Education.

The amendment and bills are intended to be cumulative to all effective and subsisting school legislation for our constitutional provision authorizing grants-in-aid.

Their passage is an additional and necessary step in Georgia's efforts to avoid the harmful effects of the decision in the Brown case and those which have followed.

That is our task.

We live in times and face problems that appear almost unsolvable.

But we must take heart.

We have a great state here and the finest citizens on earth.

Praying for Divine Guidance in all that we do, rededicating our faith in education, young Georgia eyes will look deeper into the world of the future.

An educated youth will discover broad new horizons for the betterment of mankind.

And a people, armed with knowledge, will be easy to lead, difficult to drive and impossible to enslave.

Report No. L-25
April 20, 1961

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

(Reprinted from *The Washington Post,* March 26, 1961, with permission)

Sunday, March 26, 1961 THE WASHINGTON POST

New Census Look at Cities and Race

By Jack Eisen
Staff Reporter

A SEVERE CASE of "hardening of the boundaries" during a period of massive population growth has moved large American cities, Washington among them, into a sort of statistical limbo.

This was emphasized last night by the release of new Census Bureau data showing that the Nation's metropolitan communities are not as racially unbalanced as earlier figures indicated.

In contrast with the earlier statistics, which covered only areas within cities' political boundaries, the new figures are based on entire metropolitan areas—or, as the Government calls them, "standard metropolitan statistical areas."

FOR METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, the new census figures show that Negroes make up 487,183 of the 2,001,897 total population, or 24.3 per cent—a figure that has remained fairly stable for half a century. Before that, it was higher.

This new tabulation recognizes that virtually all cities have spilled large numbers of urban-oriented families—city-dwellers in every modern sense of the word—across their invisible boundaries into the adjacent suburbs. These families maintain strong social, economic and cultural ties with the central city.

In fact, Richard M. Scammon, director-designate of the Census Bureau, regards today's city as little more than an enlarged downtown for the metropolitan community.

"In fact, we must develop a new concept of a city to replace one that has ceased to have real statistical meaning," he says.

THE MAPS on this page provide a graphic demonstration. They depict, in identical scale, the Nation's 10 most populous metropolitan communities. Solid areas are the central cities — the enlarged downtowns Scammon referred to. The outer lines are the boundaries of the cities' standard metropolitan statistical areas. Shaded areas show the relative size of Washington and its suburbs.

Within the metropolitan boundaries, of course, land remains for development—just as there was space for Washington to grow within its political boundaries in 1910, when the census described the District as "essentially urban or suburban in character," with rural pockets.

In the Nation's earliest days, when most Negroes were slaves working as field hands or body servants, the nonwhite population of this area approached half of the total. It reached a peak of 48.6 per cent in 1810.

During the Civil War, many freed men fled to the protection of Washington, tilting the proportion of Negroes upward for two decades. It dwindled slowly until the World War II and postwar population surge ballooned the size and shape of the metropolitan community.

IN THE PAST 10 years, Metropolitan Washington gained 545,293 population, of which 145,440 were Negroes. Of the latter, 127,706 moved into the central city. The District's population now is 763,956, with Negroes accounting for 411,737, or 53.9 per cent.

But Scammon holds that there is "no essential difference" between such developments in American cities today and what occurred a century ago in urban centers along the Eastern Seaboard. Low-income Negroes have tended to cluster in the center of the metropolitan area, he observes, just as the poor immigrant found a place to live in the much smaller downtown of yesteryear.

Then as now, new development in most cities lapped outward. When a municipal boundary was reached, annexation was easy—something not true today.

Washington of a century ago provides an example. The District had been shrunk one-third in 1846 by returning its original Virginia portion, yet the northern city limits reached only to Florida ave. nw. Beyond lay the farms, villages and estates of Washington County, D. C., extending to the Maryland line drawn in 1801.

Philadelphia attained its present size in 1854, San Francisco in 1856, St. Louis in 1876, New York in 1898. Scammon notes that all 10 cities depicted by the maps on this page are similarly straitjacketed.

In all these cities, as in all other large metropolitan communities on the Census Bureau list, the proportion of Negroes in the central city thus is much higher than that for the total metropolitan area. Frequently it is double.

SCAMMON ALSO NOTES that there is little apparent relationship between the Nation-wide "flight to the suburbs" and a community's racial patterns. He cites Minneapolis, which has 2.4 per cent Negroes—the smallest proportion among the top 25 cities—which lost 38,846 population between 1950 and 1960. Its metropolitan area gained 323,096.

During the same period, Washington lost an almost identical 38,222 persons while the area-wide gain was 537,808.

The Census Bureau's new figures show that two cities among the top 25 have metropolitan populations with higher proportions of Negroes than Washington. Metropolitan Memphis has 36.3 per cent and metropolitan New Orleans has 30.8.

Closely following Greater Washington's 24.3 per cent are metropolitan Atlanta with 22.8 and metropolitan Baltimore with 21.9.

Population Division In 25 Metropolises

THE FOLLOWING table, prepared from 1960 Census Bureau data, shows the total population and Negro population of the metropolitan areas centering on the Nation's 25 largest cities. Heavy type indicates data for the entire metropolitan area; italic type for the central city or cities and the outside communities (suburbs).

	Pop. Rank	Total Population	Negro Population	Per Cent Negro
New York	**1**	**10,694,633**	**1,227,625**	**11.5**
New York	1	7,781,984	1,087,931	14.0
Outside		2,912,649	139,694	4.8
Chicago	**3**	**6,220,913**	**890,154**	**14.3**
Chicago	2	3,550,404	812,637	22.9
Outside		2,670,509	77,517	2.9
Los Angeles	**2**	**6,742,696**	**464,717**	**6.9**
Los Angeles	3	2,479,015	334,916	13.5
Long Beach	35	344,168	9,531	2.8
Outside		3,919,514	120,270	3.1
Philadelphia	**4**	**4,342,897**	**671,304**	**15.5**
Philadelphia	4	2,002,512	529,240	26.4
Outside		2,340,385	142,064	6.1
Detroit	**5**	**3,762,360**	**558,870**	**14.9**
Detroit	5	1,670,144	482,223	28.9
Outside		2,092,216	76,647	3.7
Baltimore	**12**	**1,727,023**	**378,575**	**21.9**
Baltimore	6	939,024	326,589	34.8
Outside		788,099	51,986	6.6
Houston	**16**	**1,243,158**	**246,351**	**19.8**
Houston	7	938,219	215,037	22.9
Outside		304,939	31,314	10.3
Cleveland	**11**	**1,796,595**	**257,273**	**14.3**
Cleveland	8	876,050	250,818	28.6
Outside		920,545	6,455	0.7
Washington	**10**	**2,001,897**	**487,183**	**24.3**
D. C.	9	763,956	411,737	53.9
Outside		1,237,941	75,446	6.1
St. Louis	**9**	**2,060,103**	**294,873**	**14.3**
St. Louis	10	750,026	214,377	28.6
Outside		1,310,077	80,496	6.1
Milwaukee	**17**	**1,194,290**	**63,170**	**5.3**
Milwaukee	11	741,324	62,458	8.4
Outside		452,966	712	0.2
San Francisco	**6**	**2,783,359**	**238,754**	**8.6**
San Francisco	12	740,316	74,383	10.0
Oakland	33	367,548	83,618	22.8
Outside		1,675,495	80,753	4.8
Boston	**7**	**2,589,301**	**77,781**	**3.0**
Boston	13	697,197	63,165	9.1
Outside		1,892,104	14,616	0.8
Dallas	**19**	**1,083,601**	**155,488**	**14.3**
Dallas	14	679,684	129,242	19.0
Outside		403,917	26,246	6.5
New Orleans	**27**	**868,480**	**267,478**	**30.8**
New Orleans	15	627,525	233,514	37.2
Outside		240,955	33,964	14.1
Pittsburgh	**8**	**2,405,435**	**161,499**	**6.7**
Pittsburgh	16	604,332	100,692	16.7
Outside		1,801,103	60,807	3.4
San Antonio	**35**	**687,151**	**45,314**	**6.6**
San Antonio	17	587,718	41,605	7.1
Outside		99,433	3,709	3.7
San Diego	**24**	**1,033,011**	**39,397**	**3.8**
San Diego	18	573,224	34,435	6.0
Outside		459,787	4,962	1.1
Seattle	**23**	**1,107,213**	**28,261**	**2.6**
Seattle	19	557,087	26,901	4.8
Outside		550,126	1,360	0.2
Buffalo	**15**	**1,306,957**	**82,910**	**6.3**
Buffalo	20	532,759	70,904	13.3
Outside		774,198	12,006	1.6
Cincinnati	**20**	**1,071,624**	**128,121**	**12.0**
Cincinnati	21	502,550	108,754	21.6
Outside		569,074	19,367	3.4
Memphis	**41**	**627,019**	**227,445**	**36.3**
Memphis	22	497,524	184,320	37.0
Outside		129,495	43,125	33.3
Denver	**25**	**929,383**	**31,548**	**3.4**
Denver	23	493,887	31,066	6.3
Outside		435,496	482	0.1
Atlanta	**22**	**1,017,188**	**231,474**	**22.8**
Atlanta	24	487,455	186,464	38.3
Outside		529,733	45,010	8.5
Minneapolis	**14**	**1,482,030**	**20,702**	**1.4**
Minneapolis	25	482,872	11,785	2.4
St. Paul	40	313,411	8,240	2.6
Outside		685,747	677	0.1

D. C. Population Changes

THE FOLLOWING table, prepared from original Census Bureau figures, shows the total population and Negro population of the communities that now make up Metropolitan Washington. Comparable figures are given for the area of the present District of Columbia.

	METROPOLITAN AREA			DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA		
Year	Total Pop.	Negro Pop.	Per Cent Negro	Total Pop.	Negro Pop.	Per Cent Negro
1790	51,667	22,343	43.2	No figures available.		
1800	63,653	29,698	46.7	8,144	2,116	26.0
1810	75,703	36,796	48.6	15,471	5,126	33.1
1820	81,059	34,358	42.4	23,336	7,599	32.6
1830	89,328	37,083	41.5	30,261	9,109	30.1
1840	88,077	35,329	40.1	33,745	9,819	29.1
1850	109,786	39,457	35.9	51,687	13,746	26.6
1860	141,215	41,545	29.4	75,080	14,316	19.1
1870	203,108	72,210	35.6	131,700	43,404	33.0
1880	262,405	94,070	35.8	177,624	59,596	33.6
1890	318,909	108,772	34.1	230,392	75,572	32.8
1900	378,615	120,744	31.9	278,718	86,702	31.1
1910	445,399	126,871	28.5	331,069	94,446	28.5
1920	571,882	141,545	24.8	437,571	109,966	25.1
1930	672,198	167,409	24.9	486,869	132,068	27.1
1940	967,985	229,225	23.7	663,091	187,266	28.2
1950	1,456,604	341,743	23.5	802,178	284,031	35.4
1960	2,001,897	487,183	24.3	763,956	411,737	53.9

The Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Room 201
Atlanta 3, Georgia

THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL - ITS ORIGIN AND AIMS

The Southern Regional Council and its predecessor, the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, have been active since 1919. The Commission was founded in that year by a group of the South's leading church men and women. Through the ensuing years it built up a body of acquaintance and confidence that has been an increasing asset. It worked to encourage an interchange of ideas and mutual trust between the South's two peoples. The notion of cooperative action by persons of good will, both white and Negro, took firmer root and has continued to grow.

In time the Commission sought ways of expanding its activities to permit a broader approach to the problems of the South. This led to the formation of the Southern Regional Council, which was chartered early in 1944. The incorporators were Dr. Rufus Clement, president of Atlanta University; Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University; Ralph McGill, editor of the Atlanta Constitution; Bishop Arthur J. Moore, of the Methodist Church; and Dr. Howard W. Odum, professor of sociology at the University of North Carolina. The Commission on Interracial Cooperation formally merged its program and assets with those of the Council.

The Southern Regional Council consists of a board of some 80 Southerners, drawn from the major religious faiths, both races, and the 13 states of the region. These people are the Southern Regional Council. The Council is non-profit, non-political, and non-denominational.

In 1951, the Council formally committed itself to the aim of an unsegregated society. It did so because it believed segregation to conflict with moral values, with democratic principles, and with the best interests of the country and this region. The Council has, therefore, an announced point of view. It has, furthermore, a single-minded devotion to the method of fair, open, and well-informed discussion. It believes that Southern problems cannot be satisfactorily solved unless Southerners are willing to discuss them frankly, critically, and realistically. The Council's program is planned and its publications are prepared to serve that end.

Financial support for the Council has come from many different individuals and organizations. The latter include national foundations, many church denominations, and various trade unions and business firms.

The Council's present functions may be summarized as follows: 1) it provides consultative services to private and official agencies; 2) it carries on research and publishes frequent reports of findings; 3) it publishes a monthly magazine, New South, and works with the press, radio, and television; 4) it is a clearinghouse and coordinator for other agencies concerned with Southern problems.

The Southern Regional Council seeks to be a practical organization, aiming at working solutions rather than spectacular pronouncements. It is an educational organization. It believes that each community in the South must find its own answers to social issues within the framework of law and conscience. It offers no blueprint, no panacea for the South's human problems. It does offer a method--that of representative citizens, white and Negro, coming together in equal dignity to find the best ways to move ahead.

* * *

Present officers of the Southern Regional Council:

President

James M. Dabbs
Planter and Author
Rip Raps Plantation
Mayesville, South Carolina

Vice-Presidents

Josephine Wilkins
Athens, Georgia

Dr. Albert W. Dent, President
Dillard University
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dr. Rufus E. Clement, President
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Marion A. Wright
Attorney and Past President, SRC
Linville Falls, North Carolina

Chairman, Executive Committee

John H. Wheeler, President
Mechanics and Farmers Bank
Durham, North Carolina

Executive Director

Leslie W. Dunbar
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

6/24/61

Report L-26
July 25, 1961

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

(From an address by General Lucius D. Clay, Chairman of the Board, Continental Can Company, Inc.; the General was speaking before the Governor's Conference on Trade and Commerce in Atlanta, Georgia, May 22, 1961. General Clay's background as a Southerner adds special significance to his remarks on the industrial climate in Georgia. With the exception of some remarks on problems of state and local taxes, his speech is reproduced here in full.)

"It is good to be home again and particularly to return to participate in the Governor's Conference on Trade and Commerce. I have been assigned my subject; to reply to the question, 'Does Georgia Have a Truly Favorable Industrial Climate'?

"In part answer to this question, I ask your indulgence to refer briefly to the industrial investment which my company, Continental Can, has in Georgia. In 1950, when I joined the company, we had only a sales office in Atlanta. Today, we have four manufacturing plants, two of which are large, modern paper making complexes, and more than 330,000 acres of land. We could not replace our plant and equipment for less than 100 million dollars. Moreover, we have designed and built our paper mills for further expansion. Our Georgian investment is larger than in any other state in the Union.

"Obviously, we would not be here if we did not believe the climate to be favorable to industrial development. However, climates are never static and we do see changes and trends which cause us concern and, therefore, are apt to disturb other companies contemplating the establishment of manufacturing facilities in Georgia.

"Before we examine these problems, it might not be amiss to tell you something of what our company brings to Georgia in purchasing expenditures and in payroll. I do this because these are important considerations for Georgia to weigh in determining its real attitude to industrial growth and the extent to which it desires to encourage such growth. Certainly industrial growth beyond the average can come about only because of 'better than average' climate, and this climate can be created only when the return from industry compensates for the advantages which it has received. A one-way street can only lead to a dead-end.

"This year, we expect to employ about 1400 people in our Goergia operations with a payroll of more than $9 million dollars. Further, we will purchase pulpwood from Georgia owners at a cost in excess of $9 million dollars, much of which is for labor. Our general operating expenses for our Georgia operations will exceed

$11 million dollars. This represents a total expenditure of about $30 million dollars annually in Georgia, a figure much in excess of what we sell in Georgia. In addition, almost every year we spend substantial capital funds for expansion which provides additional employment. In 1960, these expenditures exceeded $20 million dollars. Our direct taxes are in the hundreds of thousands of dollars and the indirect taxes as a result of our activities are certain to be even more. This is why we believe Georgia wants us and industry in general to invest in Georgia and why we believe Georgia stands to benefit from a favorable climate.

"During the decade in which we have expanded so rapidly, there has been an encouraging expansion throughout the State. In this decade, manufacturing employment in Georgia increased at double the national rate, and per capita income increased at a rate 20% in excess of the national average. Even with this latter increase, per capita income was still less than 3/4 of the average for the country as a whole. However, Georgia enjoyed a 67% increase in retail sales as compared with 54% for the United States; a better than average increase in capital expenditures, a growth in the number of manufacturing establishments which sums up impressively to prove that industry was attracted to Georgia in the 1950's. Although Georgia had long been regarded as primarily an agricultural state, it now has 8.2% of its population employed in manufacturing as compared to 8.9% for the nation.

"These are impressive figures and, indeed, Georgia has been on the march. However, the 1958 census indicated some slowing down in the rate of growth. Even in the 1950's as industry expanded, Georgia's population growth was only 2/3 that for the nation as a whole. In point of fact, since 1830, except for one census year, Georgia's population at each census has become a lesser percentage of the nation's population.

"These statistics are not alarming. In fact, the manufacturing statistics which show a decline in growth could have resulted from other causes, such as recession and automation. Still, they do suggest the advisability of a fresh look at the factors which create an industrial climate.

"There are many favorable factors. First, there is the real climate of the state. Georgia is one of the few states to offer the advantages of the changing seasons in transitions which are never harsh and which seldom, if ever, interfere with outdoor living. Nor do weather conditions offer a threat to the continuity of plant operations. Moreover, there is adequate water for industrial use and an adequate supply of energy at reasonable cost. Employees reluctant to move to Georgia in the first instance become even more difficult to transfer out of the state as they feel its charm. The soft beauty of the Georgia countryside, the gentle but continuing change in its topography as we move from sea to mountain, the unbelievable opportunities for outdoor activities quickly capture the newcomer. Spring in Georgia with the flowering shrubs on the hillside and in the stately forests with the scent of budding fruit trees in the air and Bob White calling everywhere; the play of color as the leaves turn in the fall, the long stretches of sandy beaches, the broad forests, the high mountains with their lakes and streams and waterfalls; all combine to make Georgia a lovely place in which to live and work.

"Secondly and perhaps of equal importance, Georgia has an adequate supply of labor, independent in thought, eager for self-improvement, and basically conservative in attitude. I grew up with these people and I know they can be led but not driven, and that within their very intense but never expressed pride there is the desire to move upward and forward. Our compnay did not come to Georgia to get cheap labor. We are not looking for cheap labor; we are looking for productive labor. Most of our labor in Georgia is unionized and our wage rates are industry-wide rates; no less nor no more in Georgia than elsewhere. In paying these rates, we must have full productivity to compete and this we get in Georgia. It is true that in the initial start-up of our plants, we have had to bring in specialists from other locations. However, we have found local labor intelligent and responsive to training and we shall soon be sending specialists trained here to start up other facilities. We would like to see more vocational training at the high school level and we have been impressed with the plan for a new Vocational High School in Augusta. We are very happy with the management-labor relations in our Georgia operations. Statistics show that time lost in work stoppages in Georgia is 1/4 the average rate and we have found this to be true. In general, the quality and quantity of this labor available in Georgia is a very favorable factor in its industrial climate with one exception which I shall discuss later.

"In our particular industry of forestry, pulp, and paper, we find Georgia progressive. We work closely with the Forestry Commission which we believe to be efficient and effective. We are satisfied with the fire protection system in which private companies work hand in hand with state and local systems.

"We believe existing taxes on forest products to be fair and equitable although we are often disturbed by annual local efforts to impose new burdens, ...

"If these favorable factors -- the physical climate, the character of the labor supply and the present tax structure -- exist, then why has industrial growth in Georgia not been even more rapid, why does its rate of growth appear to have declined? Are there other factors which perhaps in some degree offset these advantages? If so, what are they and what can be done about them?

"In speaking to you of these factors, I assure you I shall not try to tell the people of Georgia what to do about them. I recognize these factors to be solely their concern. But what they do about them is most certain to influence the industrial growth of the State.

"If I speak of controversial matters, I have no solution to offer. I was born and raised in Georgia in the then small town of Marietta and no one anywhere could have had a happier childhood. We had little industry and less concern for its problems. No one had money, at least in cash. Each spring, some friendly owner gave us his pasture in which to set stone bases for our baseball field; each spring we would rebuild the earthen dam on Glover's Creek or Brown's Creek for the summer swimming pool; always some neighbor would have a tennis court which was ours to use for the most part. Today, that kind of childhood is impossible. It was the friendly atmosphere which made Georgia a wonderful place to be born and raised.

"Today, there seems less assurance that the atmosphere is so friendly; there is apprehension that there is tension in Georgia which retards its progress. Part of this comes from the general understanding that the county unit system assures control of the State by agricultural interests to the dissatisfaction of the city and industry. Of course, there are some who say that this system has given Georgia a more conservative government, more favorable to industry than would have resulted with urban control. Away from Georgia, the Atlanta banker and industrialists are well known and highly respected. Atlanta is regarded as a modern, progressive business center. Thus, outside industry can not understand why it has such a relatively weak voice in the political life of the State. Specifically, no one would give this as a reason not to locate in Georgia; rather, it creates a feeling of uncertainty as to the future political atmosphere in the State, and industry is always apprehensive of political uncertainties.

"Then too, for those of us who depend on pulpwood and who believe that this industry can still expand in Georgia, there are some fears as to the extent of local taxation in those counties which continue as political sub-divisions although losing much of their population to urban areas. Perhaps there is a real need to consolidate local sub-divisions of government. In any case, any increase in population in these areas is dependent upon attracting decentralized industrial operations to the smaller cities and towns and,here again, there is need for a sound and reasonable local tax structure.

"Another problem which can not be ignored is the desegregation issue. Employees being transferred to Georgia worry about the school conditions for their children. Manufacturers worry about the conditions which could develop within their plants. Today, almost every major manufacturing company is engaged to some extent in contract operations for the government subject to the anti-discrimination laws. Most of us like to feel that we are a part of the community where we are located and that accordingly we must respect and accept local customs and traditions. None of us want to locate in areas where there is serious risk of conflict between local custom and Federal law. We need the good will of the community, and yet we must obey the law.

"One of the principal attractions to industry is the availability of labor, both skilled and unskilled. However, we have long learned that unskilled labor not capable of upgrading is not really good labor. Hence, our training programs are designed to upgrade our labor. These training programs and the resultant upgrading must not be discriminating in their selectivity.

"Moreover, the situation does not make economic sense to the national manufacturer who relies on national statistics to help form his judgments. I spoke earlier of Georgia's loss of relative position in population size. I am often told that this has resulted from the heavy migration of Negro workers to other areas as if this movement was of no economic significance. Likewise, I am told that the lower than average per capita income in Georgia results from the lesser earning power of the Negro worker. Statistically, both statements may be correct but that does not prove the economic conclusions. While much of the Negro labor force may be relatively unproductive now, it represents a potential important to industry which can be made increasingly productive with in-plant training. Moreover, as this labor becomes more productive, its earning power increases as does the capacity of the State as a whole to absorb more products and to attract more industries to manufacture these products. So far, the desegregation issue has not affected our operations. We find much understanding of the problem in our plants and an enlightened approach to the problem from our own employees. Nevertheless, we cannot dismiss it as non-existent. Whatever and whenever the solution, until it is solved, it does create some disquiet, some apprehension in the minds of those who otherwise look favorably on Georgia for industrial expansion.

"Finally, there are the problems which prevail in different forms and degrees everywhere, the problem of state and local taxes ... [Here follows in General Clay's address nearly three pages of discussion of state and local taxes in Georgia] ... .

"Obviously, I have not covered my subject fully or in detail. To sum up, I would say that the physical factors, the character and quantity of the labor supply, and the general stability of state government do provide a favorable industrial climate in Georgia. To some degree, these advantages are offset by lack of knowledge of Georgia; fear that its basic interest is agriculture, not industry; uncertainty as to the desegregation problem; and changes in the tax structure which threatens its stability.

"I would like to add that our own company has made its decision. We are in Georgia in a big way and we came to stay and to grow. We know that we can progress and grow only as Georgia progresses and grows. We have confidence that the good conscience and common sense of the majority of the people of Georgia will find solutions to the problems we see today which will assure continuing growth and progress."

Feb. 8, 1963

BC SDB

Categories for L-Reports B-40 and L-23b Respectively

L-40 Categories:

1. Chambers of Commerce
3. Interagency (both categories)
4. SRC Board Members
5. Labor
6. State Groups
7. Contact-Research
8. Contact-all purpose, both categories
9. Mass Media--No. #1 only
10. Government agencies & congressmen
13. Blue Ribbon
17. State Advisory Commissions

FCR

VIP

L-23b Revised Categories

1. Chambers of Commerce
2. School Superintendents
3. Interagency (both categories
4. SRC Board Members
6. State Groups

L-23b Categories (cont)

7. Contact--Research
8. Contact--all purpose, both categories
9. Mass Media, all categories
10. Government agencies and congressmen
11. Education Associations
12. Libraries
13. Blue Ribbon
14. Student Newspapers
15. Student Council Presidents
17. Members, State Advisory Commissions

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VIP

Report L-40
February 13, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

(From an address by the Honorable Terry Sanford, Governor of North Carolina; Governor Sanford was speaking before the North Carolina Press Association at the Carolina Inn in Chapel Hill last month.)

OBSERVATION FOR A SECOND CENTURY

"The American Negro was freed from slavery one hundred years ago. In this century he has made much progress, educating his children, building churches, entering into the community and civic life of the Nation.

"Now is a time not merely to look back to freedom, but forward to the fulfillment of its meaning. Despite great progress, the Negro's opportunity to obtain a good job has not been achieved in most places across the country. Reluctance to accept the Negro in employment is the greatest single block to his continued progress and to the full use of the human potential of the Nation and its States.

"The time has come for American citizens to give up this reluctance, to quit unfair discriminations, and to give the Negro a full chance to earn a decent living for his family and to contribute to higher standards for himself and all men.

"We cannot rely on law alone in this matter because much depends upon its administration and upon each individual's sense of fair play. North Carolina and its people have come to the point of recognizing the urgent need for opening new economic opportunities for Negro citizens. We also recognize that in doing so we shall be adding new economic growth for everybody.

"We can do this. We should do this. We will do it because we are concerned with the problems and the welfare of our neighbors. We will do it because our economy cannot afford to have so many people fully or partially unproductive. We will do it because it is honest and fair for us to give all men and women their best chance in life."

Report L-40
February 13, 1963

THE GOOD NEIGHBOR PROGRAM

"In North Carolina we will attempt to provide leadership for the kind of understanding America needs today.

"To carry out these hopes we will do five things right now:

"1. We have established the North Carolina Good Neighbor Council.

"It will consist of 24 outstanding citizens of the State. David S. Coltrane will be chairman; Dean James T. Taylor will be vice chairman. Coltrane is former Director of Administration and presently Special Consultant to the Governor. Taylor is former Dean of Men at North Carolina College.

"We will also name an additional advisory committee to reach more sections of the economy and the State.

"The Council will have a two-fold mission (1) to encourage employment of qualified people without regard to race, and (2) to urge youth to become better trained and qualified for employment.

"2. We are asking all Mayors and Chairmen of County Commissioners to establish local Good Neighbor Councils.

"3. We have issued a memorandum to heads of State agencies, departments, and institutions, asking them, if they have not already done so, to examine and formulate policies which do not exclude from employment qualified people because of race.

"4. Being aware that complete success cannot be achieved without wise and vigorous leadership from private business and industry, we will conduct a conference this spring, inviting leading industrialists and businessmen to participate.

"5. We call on church leaders, pastors, civic organizations, to support the objectives of the Good Neighbor Councils in their own effective ways.

"In addition to Coltrane and Taylor, the members of the North Carolina Good Neighbor Council are: J. Marse Grant of Raleigh, editor of the Biblical Recorder, official publication of the North Carolina Baptist Convention; John H. Wheeler, president of Farmers and Mechanics Bank at Durham; J. P. Strother, managing editor of the Kinston Daily Free Press; John W. Winters, Raleigh realtor and member of the

Raleigh City Council; Roy D. McLaurin, Laurinburg businessman; Dr. Reginald A. Hawkins, Charlotte dentist; Bruce F. Jones, Edenton automobile dealer; Clark S. Brown, Winston-Salem funeral director; J. S. Stewart, president of Mutual Savings and Loan Association and member of the Durham City Council; Edward Loewenstein, Greensboro architect; and Dr. John R. Larkins, State Department of Public Welfare.

"Other members of the Council will be announced later."

Report L-42
April 1, 1963

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Edward J. Meeman, editor emeritus of the Memphis Press-Scimitar, made the following speech in acceptance of the National Human Relations Award of the National Conference of Christians and Jews at the Conference's Memphis Round Table on February 25, 1963.

This award means much to me, because I see it not as an honor given to one individual, but as an honor given to principles in which a great many people believe, principles which have brought us together this evening in this assemblage.

What are those principles? That Jews, Catholics and Protestants each find in faiths which are not their own, so much more which they hold in common with the other faiths than they find differences. We all believe in one good God, the same God, and that it is His will that all His children should live together as brothers, sharing harmoniously on the good earth he gave us.

We may have different theological reasons for being good and doing good, but our differences as to what is good are minor. At least there is a vast area of common agreement on what good needs to be accomplished. When the men and women of three faiths join hands to accomplish this good, they find joyous fellowship, brotherhood, and unity of spirit. Each reflects credit on his own faith by the fruits he shows in his contribution to such community action.

Memphis has had many examples of fine accomplishment when men and women, each inspired by the teachings of his own faith, have joined hands with those of other faiths to make our community an ever better place of abode. Most recent have been the changes in race relations, for which the time had come, which were brought about in Memphis peaceably and without violence, by men and women of the Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish faiths, all working together to practice the principles of each of those faiths. This accomplishment has made our community a happier place for those who live here, and brought us the generous envy of other American cities, and the admiration of the world.

It is my faith, which has been proved to my satisfaction in both observation and experience, that what is good for one is good for all, and that what is good for all is good for each. Conflict is only in the erring human mind, not in reality. The solution of any problem, mathematical or human, always lies right alongside the problem. We can always find the solution if we will lay aside self-interest and prejudice, and discuss it in the spirit that our religious faith has taught us, whatever that faith is. We need to ask not "Who is right?" but "What is right?" and if we look for the answer in enlightened discussion, reinforced by meditation and prayer, we will find the answer. The answer will be found to be good for all concerned, and we will wonder why we did not see this solution in the first place, it will seem so obvious when it is found.

When we have that spirit, every problem will become an opportunity. I recall an illustration of this truth. When the New Deal, during the depression, issued a brochure saying that the South was the nation's No. 1 problem, the editors of the seven Scripps-Howard Newspapers which were published in the South met in Memphis to consider the brochure. Not in the spirit of criticizing the New Deal's pronouncement, but in order to strike a positive note, we editors issued our own pronouncement, declaring that the South was "the Nation's No. 1 Opportunity." And so it proved, when the success of the Tennessee Valley Authority created a vast new market for the goods of northern manufacturers.

We have come to the next phase in race relations in Memphis.

We have already accomplished more difficult tasks. We have desegregated buses, schools, libraries, and the art gallery, a university, parks and playgrounds, restaurants; what is now our task is less of a break with our traditions. Therefore it is easier. Our task now is to widen the opportunities for employment for our Negro citizens. It is to find more and better jobs for the men and women who constitute more than one-third of our population, jobs in both public and private employment. Everyone is now agreed that Negroes should have the opportunity to obtain an education as good as that which is available to whites. Having been prepared to hold good jobs by this training, they should not be shut out from the opportunity to get them.

The great pioneer of Negro opportunity, Booker T. Washington, told the story of sailors from a wrecked ship, marooned in open lifeboats, who were dying of thirst. They had failed to see that they had drifted from the open sea to the estuary of the great Amazon River, and that the water around their boat was now fresh water. All they had to do was to let down their buckets where they were. He told this story to show his fellow Negroes, just emerged from slavery into personal freedom, that there was opportunity for progress all around them, if they but had the gumption to see it and use it. "Let down your buckets where you are," he told them.

This story has a moral, not only for Negroes then and now, but it has a moral for white people now. Let us "let down our buckets where we are." All around us is a great supply of competent, educated, trained Negro labor. Let us dip into it and use it fully. If we use it, the South will have a great increase of prosperity. There should not be Negro jobs and white jobs but a job for the one best qualified to hold it. Many Negroes now dependent and a drag on the economy, will become self-supporting. Those just getting along will have increased income and become better customers.

Let white labor not make the mistake of thinking that a job gained by a Negro is a job lost by a white man. The good God has not given us the kind of Universe in which the good of one man is at the expense of another. When we open wider the doors of opportunity to Negroes we shall have such an improvement in our economy that more jobs will be available to white men also.

Why are so many nations clamoring to get into the European Common Market? Because it is a wide, free trade area with a high standard of living.

When we upgrade a large portion of our population, the South will raise its standard of living, improve the labor supply, become an area with greater attractions to industry and distributive commerce, and provide a greater prosperity for all of us who live here, and the peace of mind that comes from friendship and co-operation between the races.

* * * * * * * *

The estimate of 174,251 Negroes in the Louisville marketing area was taken, as our report indicated, from the Rouns~~e~~aville Radio Stations brochure. It is, of course, only an estimate, and subject to the qualifications accompanying any estimate. Rouns~~e~~aville had taken it from an estimate made by the Radio Advertising Bureau, which provides a service to radio stations for the calculation of rates. There are two things, I think, which ought to be said for it. First, it applies to the "marketing area," which includes not only Louisville metro, but also Bullitt, Meade, Nelson, Oldham, Shelby, Spencer, Trimble, one-fourth 1/4 of Anderson, one-half of Hardin, and one-third of Henry Counties (Kentucky); and Harrison, one-third of Crawford, one-half of Scott, one-half of Washington Counties (Indiana). Most of the Negro population, however, was estimated to be in the metro area (153,331), and so these outlying counties do not greatly affect the accuracy of the estimate. On the other hand, Rounsaville did apparently, we find on checking through their figures, count Clark and Floyd Counties (Indiana) in their non-metro total, whereas they are both in Louisville metro and presumably included there: thus, on their own estimates, their figure may be too high by 3,659. (No similar mistake was made in the case of Nashville and Tampa-St. Petersburg.) Second, the estimated total population of Louisville metro used by Rounsaville, and not shown in our report, was 711,300. This compares very well with the preliminary census returns of 718,028 for Louisville metro, and does at least suggest that the racial estimate is related to a conservative population estimate.

(H.F. - Rounsaville is mailing me a copy of the Radio Advertising Bureau brochure.)

A Last sentence, paragraph 3:

It is an educational organization.

Last sentence, 4th paragraph:

B The Council's program is planned and its publications are prepared ~~toward~~ to serve that end.

paragrph on financial support:

C Financial support for the Council has come from many different individuals and organizations. The latter include ~~Some of the organizations are the~~ national foundations, ~~national boards of~~ many church denominations, and various trade unions and business firms.

Master List

INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION DESEGREGATED as of (January, 1959)

Institution	Legal Control
ALABAMA	
Spring Hill College, Mobile	Roman Catholic
Talladega College, Talladega (formerly Negro)	American Missionary Association and Private
ARKANSAS	
Agricultural, Mechanical and Normal College, Pine Bluff	State
Arkansas A. and M. College, College Heights,	State
Arkansas Polytechnic College, Russelville	State
Arkansas State College, State College	State
Arkansas State Teachers College, Conway	State
Henderson State Teachers College, Arkadelphia	State
Philander Smith College, Little Rock (formerly Negro)	Methodist
Southern State College, Magnolia	State
University of Arkansas, Fayetteville	State
University of Arkansas Graduate Center, Little Rock	State
FLORIDA	
Barry College, Miami	Roman Catholic
University of Florida Law School, Gainesville	State
Georgia	
Atlanta University (formerly Negro)	Private
Clark College, Atlanta (formerly Negro)	Methodist
Columbia Theological Seminary, Decatur	Presbyterian
Morehouse College, Atlanta (formerly Negro)	Private
Spelman College, Atlanta (formerly Negro)	Private
KENTUCKY	
Asbury College, Wilmore	Private
Ashland Junior College, Ashland	Municipal
Bellarmine College, Louisville	Roman Catholic
Bethel College, Hopkinsville	Baptist
Brescia College, Owensboro	Roman Catholic
Berea College, Berea	Private
Centre College of Kentucky, Danville	Presbyterian
College of the Bible, Lexington	Disciples of Christ
Eastern Kentucky State College, Richmond	State
Georgetown College, Georgetown	Southern Baptist
Kentucky State College, Frankfort (formerly Negro)	State
Lees Junior College, Jackson	Presbyterian
Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary Louisville	Presbyterian

Institutions	Legal Control
KENTUCKY (Continued)	
Midway Junior College, Midway	Private
Morehead State College, Morehead	State
Murray State College, Murray	State
Nazareth College, Louisville	Roman Catholic
Paducah Junior College, Paducah	Municipal
Pikesville Junior College, Pikesville	Presbyterian
Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville	Southern Baptist
Ursuline College, Louisville	Roman Catholic
University of Louisville, Louisville	Municipal
University of Kentucky, Lexington	State
Union College, Barbourbille	Methodist
Villa Madonna College, Covington	Roman Catholic
West Kentucky State College, Bowling Green	State
LOUISIANA	
College of the Sacred Heart, Grand Coteau	Roman Catholic
John McNeese State College, Lake Charles	State
Louisiana State University Graduate School, Baton Rouge	State
Louisiana State University at New Orleans, New Orleans	State
Loyola University, New Orleans	Roman Catholic
New Orleans Baptist Theological Seminary, New Orleans	Southern Baptist
Notre Dame Seminary, New Orleans	Roman Catholic
Southeastern Louisiana Institute, Hammond	State
Southwestern Louisiana Institute, Lafayette	State
Xavier University, New Orleans (formerly Negro)	Roman Catholic
MARYLAND	
Baltimore College of Commerce, Baltimore	YMCA
Baltimore Junior College, Baltimore	City
College of Notre Dame of Maryland, Baltimore	Roman Catholic
Frostburg Teachers College, Frostburg	State
Goucher College, Baltimore	Private
Hagerstown Junior College, Hagerstown	State
Hood College, Frederick	Private
Johns Hopkins University, Maryland	Private
Loyola College, Baltimore	Roman Catholic
Maryland Institute, Baltimore	Private
Mt. St. Agnes College, Baltimore	Roman Catholic
Mt. St. Mary!s College, Emmitsburg	Roman Catholic
Peabody Conservatory of Music, Baltimore	Private
St. Joseph College, Emmitsburg	Roman Catholic
St. John's College, Annapolis	Private
St. Mary's Seminary Junior College, St. Mary's City	Roman Catholic

Institutions	Legal Control
MARYLAND (Continued)	
State Teachers College, Bowie	State
State Teachers College, Coppin	State
State Teachers College, Frostburg	State
State Teachers College, Salisbury	State
Towson Teachers College, Towson	State
University of Maryland, College Park and Baltimore Divisions	State
Washington College, Chestertown	Private
Westminster Theological Seminary, Westminster	Methodist
MISSOURI	
Central Missouri State College, Warrensburg	State
Culver-Stockton College, Canton	Disciples of Christ
Harris Teachers College, St. Louis	Municipal
Joplin Junior College, Joplin	District
Junior College of Kansas City	Municipal
Northeast Missouri State Teachers College, Kirksville	State
Northwest Missouri State Teachers College, Maryville	State
St. Louis University, St. Louis	Roman Catholic
St. Joseph Junior College, St. Joseph	Municipal
Southeast Missouri State College, Cape Giradeau	State
Southwest Missouri State College, Springfield	State
University of Kansas City	Private
University of Missouri, Columbia and Rolla Divisions	State
Washington University, St. Louis	Private
Webster College, Webster Groves	Roman Catholic
MISSISSIPPI	
NONE	
NORTH CAROLINA	
Agricultural and Technical College, Greensboro	State
Belmont Abbey College, Belmont	Roman Catholic
Bennett College, Greensboro (formerly Negro)	Methodist
Black Mountain College, Black Mountain	Private
Gaston Technical Institute, Gastonia	State
Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, (formerly Negro)	Presbyterian
Livingstone College, Salisbury (formerly Negro)	Methodist
North Carolina State College, Raleigh	State
Pfeiffer College, Misenheimer	Methodist
Sacred Heart Junior College, Belmont	Roman Catholic
Shaw University, Raleigh (formerly Negro)	Baptist
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill	State
University of North Carolina Woman's College, Greensboro	State
Warren Wilson Junior College, Swannanoa	Presbyterian
Western Carolina College, Cullowhee	State
SOUTH CAROLINA	
Allen University, Columbia (formerly Negro. One white student enrolled in 1957.)	American Methodist Episcopal

Educ. Deseg. Higher

Institutions	Legal Control
TENNESSEE	
American Baptist Theological Seminary, Nashville, (formerly Negro)	Baptist
American University of Memphis, Memphis	Private
Austin Peay State College, Clarksville	State
East Tennessee State College, Johnson City	State
Fisk University, Nashville (formerly Negro)	Private
LeMoyne College, Memphis (formerly Negro)	American Missionary Association, Congregational
Maryville College, Maryville	Presbyterian
Meharry Medical College, Nashville (formerly Negro)	Private
Middle Tennessee State College, Mufreesboro	State
Peabody College, Nashville	Private
Scarrit College for Christian Workers, Nashville	Methodist
Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, Cookeville	State
University of the South School of Theology, Sewanee	Protestant Episcopal
University of Tennessee, Knoxville	State
Vanderbilt School of Law, Nashville	Private
Vanderbilt School of Religion, Nashville	Private
Memphis State U., Memphis	State
TEXAS	
Amarillo (Junior) College, Amarillo	Municipal
Austin College, Sherman	Private
Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Austin	Presbyterian
— Big Spring (Junior) College, Big Spring	*
Bishop College, Marshall (formerly Negro)	Baptist
Borger (Junior) College, Borger	*
Brite College of the Bible, Fort Worth	Disciples of Christ
— Brownsville (Junior) College, Brownsville	*
Cisco Junior College, Cisco	Public
— Corpus Christi (Junior) College, Corpus Christi	*
Dallas Theological Seminary, Dallas	Private
★ Del Mar (Junior) College, Corpus Christi	Municipal
De Mazenod Scholasticate, San Antonio	Roman Catholic
— Edinburg (Junior) College, Edinburg	*
Episcopal Theological Seminary of the Southwest, Austin	Episcopal
Frank Phillips (Junior) College, Borger,	District
Gainesville Junior College, Gainesville	Public
Hardin County Junior College, Wichita Falls	County
★ Howard County Junior College, Big Spring	County
Incarnate Word College, San Antonio	Roman Catholic
Kilgore Junior College, Kilgore	District
Lamar State College of Technology, Beaumont	Public
Laredo Junior College, Laredo	Municipal
Lutheran Concordia College, Austin	Lutheran
Mary Allen College, Crockett (formerly Negro)	Baptist
Midwestern University, Wichita Falls	Private
McMurry College, Abilene	Methodist

TEXAS (Continued)

Institutions	Legal Control
North Texas State College, Denton	State
Odessa (Junior) College, Odessa	District
Our Lady of the Lake College, San Antonio	Roman Catholic
★ Pan American College, Edinburg	County
Paris Junior College, Paris	Municipal
St. Anthony's Junior Seminary, San Antonio	Roman Catholic
St. Edwards University, Austin	Roman Catholic
St. Mary's University of San Antonio	Roman Catholic
St. Phillip's College, San Antonio	Public
San Angelo (Junior) College, San Angelo	Municipal
San Antonio College, San Antonio	Municipal
Southern Methodist University, Dallas	Methodist
Southwestern Baptist Seminary, Fort Worth	Baptist
Southwestern Medical School of University of Texas, Dallas	Public
Temple Junior College, Temple	Municipal
Texarkana College, Texarkana	Municipal
Texas Christian University (Graduate School), Fort Worth	Disciples of Christ
Texas College of Arts and Industries, Kingsville	State
Texas Lutheran College, Seguin	Lutheran
Texas Southern University, Houston (formerly Negro)	State
★ Texas Southmost College, Brownsville	Municipal
Texas Western, El Paso	State
Trinity University, San Antonio	Presbyterian
University of Dallas, Dallas	Roman Catholic
University of St. Thomas, Houston	Roman Catholic
University of Texas, Austin	State
University of Texas Dental Branch, Houston	Public
University of Texas Medical Branch, Galveston	Public
South-west Texas ~~Uvalde (~~Junior~~)~~ College, Uvalde,	*
Victoria (Junior) College, Victoria	Municipal
Wayland Baptist College, Plainview	Southern Baptist
Wharton County Junior College, Wharton	County
Wichita Falls Junior College, Wichita Falls	State

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* Indicates tax-supported institutions, whether state, district, county, or city is unknown.

– indicates named college may be duplication of college listed elsewhere, in same city, and marked with asterisk.

VIRGINIA

Bridgewater College, Bridgewater	Brethren
College of William & Mary, Williamsburg and Norfolk Divisions	State
Hampton Institute, Hampton (formerly Negro)	Private
Medical College of Virginia, Richmond	State

Institutions	Legal Control
VIRGINIA (Continued)	
Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary in Virginia, Alexandria	Protestant Episcopal
Richmond Professional Institute of the College of William & Mary, Richmond	State
St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute, Lawrenceville (formerly Negro)	Protestant Episcopal
Union Theological Seminary, Richmond	Presbyterian
University of Virginia, Charlottesville	State
Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg	State
Virginia Union University, Richmond (formerly Negro)	Baptist
WEST VIRGINIA	
Bethany College, Bethany	Private
Concord College, Athens	State
Davis and Elkins College, Elkins	Private
Fairmont State College, Fairmont	State
Glenville State College, Glenville	State
Marshall College, Huntington	State
Potomac (Junior) State College of West Virginia, Keyser	State
Salem College, Salem	Seventh Day Baptist
Shepherd State College, Shepherdstown	State
West Liberty State College, West Liberty	State
West Virginia Institute of Technology, Montgomery	State
West Virginia State College, Institute	State
West Virginia University, Morgantown	State
West Virginia Wesleyan College, Buckhannon	Methodist

updated from clippings as of 5/4/62 BP

Report L-23A, Revised
September ~~22~~, 1961

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N.W., Rm.201
Atlanta 3, Georgia

DESEGREGATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION*

Listed below are formerly all-white colleges and universities of 17 southern and border states and the District of Columbia which have desegregated since 1935 (when the University of Maryland admitted a Negro to its Law School). Most of these institutions did not desegregate until after 1948, and the majority of them have been added to this list within the past ~~two~~ three years. A few of them still restrict Negro enrollment to the graduate and professional schools. At some of the schools no Negro student has yet been enrolled, but statements of their governing boards indicate an official policy of admission without regard to race.

ALABAMA	**Legal Control**
Spring Hill College, Mobile	Roman Catholic

ARKANSAS

4 ~~Arkansas A. & M. College, College Heights~~	State
2 ~~Arkansas College, Batesville~~	Presbyterian
8 ~~Arkansas Polytechnic College, Russellville~~	State
9 Arkansas State College, State College	State
5 ~~Arkansas State Teachers College, Conway~~	State
3 ~~College of the Ozarks, Clarksville~~	Presbyterian
1 ~~Henderson State Teachers College, Arkadelphia~~	State
7 ~~Southern State College, Magnolia~~	State
6 ~~University of Arkansas, Fayetteville~~	State

DELAWARE

University of Delaware, Newark	State

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

American University	Methodist
Catholic University of America	Roman Catholic
District of Columbia Teachers College (merger of Wilson Teachers College and Minor Teachers College)	Municipal

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* The list is based on information in our files, and may not be complete. Periodic reports in Southern School News have been a principal source.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, CONTINUED	Legal Control
Dunbarton College of Holy Cross	Roman Catholic
George Washington University	Private
Georgetown University	Roman Catholic
Georgetown Visitation Junior College	Roman Catholic
Immaculata Junior College	Roman Catholic
Trinity College	Roman Catholic
Dade Junior College, Miami	County
Manatee Jr. College - Bradenton	County
FSU **FLORIDA** — Tallahassee	State
Barry College, Miami	Roman Catholic
Dade County Junior College, Dade County	State
St. Petersburg Junior College, St. Petersburg	County
University of Florida, Gainesville	State
University of Miami, Coral Gables	Private
University of South Florida, Tampa	State
STETSON Univ. ~~Deland~~ De LAND	~~Private~~ Southern Baptist
Palm Beach Jr. College, Lake Worth	County
GEORGIA	
Emory (grad. school nursing)	Meth.
Columbia Theological Seminary, Decatur	Presbyterian
Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta	State
University of Georgia, Athens	State
AGNES SCOTT COLLEGE, DECATUR (plans announced to desegregate 1963-4 - voluntarily)	private
GA. State Coll.	State
KENTUCKY	
Asbury College, Wilmore	Private
Ashland Junior College, Ashland	Municipal
Bellarmine College, Louisville	Roman Catholic
Bethel College, Hopkinsville	Southern Baptist
Brescia College, Owensboro	Roman Catholic
Berea College, Berea	Private
Centre College of Kentucky, Danville	Presbyterian
The College of the Bible, Lexington	Disciples of/ Christ
Eastern Kentucky State College, Richmond	State
Georgetown College, Georgetown	Southern Baptist
Lees Junior College, Jackson	Presbyterian
Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary	Presbyterian
Morehead State College, Morehead	State
Murray State College, Murray	State
Nazareth College, Louisville	Roman Catholic
Paducah Junior College, Paducah	Municipal
Pikesville Junior College, Pikesville	Presbyterian
Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville	Southern Baptist
TRANSYLVANIA Univ., LEXINGTON (has no Negro students, but no regulations barring them)	Private
Union College, Barbourville	Methodist
University of Louisville, Louisville	Municipal
University of Kentucky, Lexington	State
Ursuline College, Louisville	Roman Catholic
Villa Madonna College, Covington	Roman Catholic
Western Kentucky State College, Bowling Green	State
LOUISIANA	
~~John~~ McNeese State College, Lake Charles	State

7 Jane
~~Wash Post~~ ~~[illegible]~~

LOUISIANA, CONTINUED

	Legal Control
Immaculata Minor Seminary, Lafayette	Roman Catholic
Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge	State
Louisiana State University at New Orleans	State
Loyola University, New Orleans	Roman Catholic
New Orleans Baptist Theological Seminary	Southern Baptist
Notre Dame Seminary, New Orleans	Roman Catholic
St. Mary's Dominican College, New Orleans	Roman Catholic
Southeastern Louisiana College, Hammond	State
University of Southwestern Louisiana, Lafayette	State
~~TULANE - NEW ORLEANS~~ (Fed. Judge J. SKELLY WRIGHT has held ~~it is a "public institution" & must admit Negroes~~ - TULANE is appealing)	~~STATE~~

MARYLAND

where?

Allegany Community College	~~Public~~ County, Cumberland
Anne Arundel College, AA	
Baltimore College of Commerce, Baltimore	YMCA
Baltimore Junior College, Baltimore	City
College of Notre Dame of Maryland, Baltimore	Roman Catholic
Goucher College, Baltimore	Private
Charles County Junior College, La Plata	County
Catonsville Community College, Catonsville	County
Essex Community College, Essex	County
Frederick Community College, Frederick	County
Harford Junior College, Bel Air	County
Montgomery Junior College, Takoma Park	County
Prince George's Community College, Suitland	County
Hagerstown Junior College, Hagerstown	County
Hood College, Frederick	Private
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore	Private
Loyola College, Baltimore	Roman Catholic
The Maryland Institute, Baltimore	Private
Mt. St. Agnes College, Baltimore	Roman Catholic
Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg	Roman Catholic
Peabody Institute of the City of Baltimore, Baltimore	Private
St. Joseph College, Emmitsburg	Roman Catholic
St. John's College, Annapolis	Private
St. Mary's Seminary Junior College, St. Mary's City	State
State Teachers College, Frostburg	State
State Teachers College, Salisbury	State
State Teachers College, Towson	State
United States Naval Academy, Annapolis	National
University of Maryland, College Park & Baltimore Divisions	State
Wasnington College, Chestertown	Private
Western Maryland College, Westminster	Methodist

Put in order

Univ. of Miss. Oxford State

→ MISSISSIPPI - ~~CATHOLIC~~ St. Augustine SEMINARY, BAY ST. LOUIS R.C.

Tougaloo (Negro) - private (has white students - non-faculty related)

MISSOURI

Central Missouri State College, Warrensburg	State
Culver-Stockton College, Canton	Disciples of Christ
Harris Teachers College, St. Louis	Municipal
Joplin Junior College, Joplin	District
Junior College of Kansas City	Municipal
Junior College of Flat River	Municipal
Moberly Junior College, Moberly	Municipal
Northeast Missouri State Teachers College, Kirksville	State

MISSOURI, CONTINUED	Legal Control
Northwest Missouri State ~~Teachers~~ College, Maryville	State
Park College, Parkville	Presbyterian
St. Louis University, St. Louis	Roman Catholic
St. Joseph Junior College, St. Joseph	Municipal
Southeast Missouri State College, Cape Girardeau	State
Southwest Missouri State College, Springfield	State
Trenton Junior College, Trenton	Municipal
University of Kansas City	Private
University of Missouri, Columbia and Rolla Divisions	State
Washington University, St. Louis	Private
Webster College, Webster Groves	Roman Catholic
Westminster College, Fulton	Presbyterian
ST. ANDREWS Presby. College LAURINBURG	Presby.
NORTH CAROLINA ~~St. Andrews College, Laurinburg~~	~~Presbyterian~~
Asheville-Biltmore College, Asheville ✓	Municipal-County
Belmont Abbey College, Belmont	Roman Catholic
Black Mountain College, Black Mountain	Private
Charlotte Community College, Charlotte ✓	Municipal
Duke University, Durham ✓	Private
Catawba College, Salisbury	United Church of Christ
Mars Hill College, Mars Hill	Southern Baptist
North Carolina State College, Raleigh ✓	State
Pfeiffer College, Misenheimer	Methodist
Sacred Heart Junior College, Belmont	Roman Catholic
Southeastern Theological Seminary, Wake Forest	Southern Baptist
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill	State
Wake Forest, Winston-Salem (~~graduate school only~~) now complete	Southern Baptist
Warren Wilson Junior College, Swannanoa	Presbyterian
Western Carolina College, Cullowhee	State
Woman's College of University of North Carolina, Greensboro	State
~~Davidson — Private~~	
East ~~Carolina~~ College, Greenville - State	
~~Livingstone College - Salisbury~~	
GARDNER-WEBB JR. College, Boiling Springs	So. Baptist
GUILFORD COLLEGE (Soc. of Friends) Guilford, N.C.	
Meredith College - Raleigh Baptist (women) (AP cir. Jour., 9/26/62)	Southern Baptist
OKLAHOMA	
Altus Junior College, Altus	District
Cameron State Agricultural College, Lawton	State
Central State College, Edmond	State
Conners State Agricultural College, Warner	State
East Central State College, Ada	State
Eastern Oklahoma A. & M. College, Wilburton	State
El Reno Junior College, El Reno	District
Murray State Agricultural College, Tishomingo	State
Muskogee Junior College, Muskogee	Municipal
Northeastern Oklahoma A. & M., Miami	State
Northeastern State College, Tahlequah	State
Northern Oklahoma Junior College, Tonkawa	State
Northwestern State College, Alva	State
Oklahoma Baptist University, Shawnee	Southern Baptist
Oklahoma Christian College, Oklahoma City	Private
Oklahoma City University, Oklahoma City	Methodist
Oklahoma College for Women, Chickasha	State
Oklahoma Military Academy, Claremore	State
Oklahoma State University, Okmulgee	State
Oklahoma State University of Agriculture and Applied Science, Stillwater	State

OKLAHOMA, CONTINUED	Legal Control
Panhandle A. & M. College, Goodwell	State
Phillips University, Enid	Disciples of Christ
Poteau Community College, Poteau	Private
St. Gregory's College, Shawnee	Roman Catholic
Sayre Junior College, Sayre	District
Seminole Junior College, Seminole	District
Southeastern State College, Durant	State
Southwestern State College, Weatherford	State
University of Oklahoma, Norman	State

TENNESSEE

Christian Brothers College, Memphis	R.C
Bethel College, McKenzie	Presby.
Austin Peay State College, Clarksville	State
East Tennessee State College, Johnson City	State
Madison College, Madison College	Private
Maryville College, Maryville	Presbyterian
Middle Tennessee State College, Murfreesboro	State
Memphis State University, Memphis	State
Peabody College, Nashville	Private
Scarritt College for Christian Workers, Nashville	Methodist
Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, Cookeville	State
Tusculum College, Greeneville	Private
University of the South, Sewanee	Episcopal
University of Tennessee, Knoxville	State
University of Tennessee, Nashville, Memphis, & Martin Branches	State
Vanderbilt University, Nashville (DIVINITY & LAW SCHOOLS ONLY)	Private

TEXAS

Abilene Christian College, Abilene	Priv.
Amarillo College, Amarillo (Junior College)	Municipal
Austin College, Sherman	Presbyterian
Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Austin	Presbyterian
Cisco Junior College, Cisco	District
Clarendon Junior College, Clarendon	District
Dallas Theological Seminary, Dallas ✓	Private
Del Mar College, Corpus Christi (Junior College)	Municipal
DeMazenod Scholasticate, San Antonio	Roman Catholic
Episcopal Theological Seminary of the Southwest, Austin	Episcopal
Frank Phillips College, Borger (Junior College)	District
Gainesville Junior College, Gainesville	Municipal
Howard County Junior College, Big Spring	County
Houston ~~Junior [illegible]~~) Houston State	
Incarnate Word College, San Antonio ✓	Roman Catholic
Kilgore College, Kilgore	District
Lamar State College of Technology, Beaumont	District
Laredo Junior College, Laredo	Municipal
Lutheran Concordia College, Austin	Lutheran
Midwestern University, Wichita Falls	Municipal
McMurry College, Abilene	Methodist
North Texas State College, Denton	State
Odessa College, Odessa (Junior College)	District
Arlington State, (College of Tx A & M) Arlington	State

Rice Univ. Houston - Private

Navarro Jr. College, Corsicana   County

TEXAS, CONTINUED	Legal Control
Our Lady of the Lake College, San Antonio ✓	Roman Catholic
Pan American College, Edinburg	County
Paris Junior College, Paris	Municipal
St. Edwards University, Austin	Roman Catholic
St. Mary's University of San Antonio ✓	Roman Catholic
San Angelo College, San Angelo (Junior College)	Municipal
San Antonio College, San Antonio (Junior College) ✓	Municipal
South Plains College, Levelland (Junior College)	County
Southern Methodist University, Dallas ✓	Methodist
Southwest Texas Junior College, Uvalde	District
Southwestern Baptist Seminary, Fort Worth	Southern Baptist
Texas Christian University, Brite College of the Bible, Fort Worth	Christian
Texas College of Arts and Industries, Kingsville	State
Temple Junior College, Temple	Municipal
Texas Lutheran College, Seguin	Lutheran
Texas Southmost College, Brownsville (Jr. College)	Municipal
Texas Technological College, Lubbock	State
Texas Western College, El Paso	State
Trinity University, San Antonio ✓	Presbyterian
University of Dallas, Dallas ✓	Roman Catholic
University of Texas, Austin	State
Victoria College, Victoria (Junior College)	Municipal
Wayland Baptist College, Plainview	Southern Baptist
West Texas State, Canyon	State
Wharton County Junior College, Wharton	County
Texas Woman's University, Denton	State
St. Phillips College, San Antonio ✓ (Jr. College)	District
Texarkana College, Texarkana	Municipal

VIRGINIA	
Bridgewater College, Bridgewater	Brethren
College of William & Mary, Williamsburg and Norfolk Divisions	State
Eastern Mennonite College, Harrisonburg	Mennonite
Medical College of Virginia, Richmond	State
Presbyterian School of Christian Education, Richmond	Presbyterian
Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary in Virginia Alexandria	Episcopal
Patrick Henry College Martinsville - State	
Richmond Professional Institute of the College of William and Mary, Richmond	State
Union Theological Seminary, Richmond	Presbyterian
University of Virginia, Charlottesville	State
Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg	State

Mary Washington, Fredericksburg - State College of the Univ. of Va.

WEST VIRGINIA	
Alderson Broaddus	
Bethany College, Bethany	Private
Concord College, Athens	State
Davis and Elkins College, Elkins	Presbyterian
Fairmont State College, Fairmont	State
Glenville State College, Glenville	State
Marshall College, Huntington	State

WEST VIRGINIA	Legal Control
Potomac (Junior) State College of West Virginia University, Keyser	State
Salem College, Salem	Seventh Day Baptist
Shepherd College, Shepherdstown	State
West Liberty State College, West Liberty	State
West Virginia Institute of Technology, Montgomery	State
West Virginia University, Morgantown	State
West Virginia Wesleyan College, Buckhannon	Methodist
Alderson-Broaddus College Philippi	Baptist
West Virginia State College, Institute	State

Report L-23B Revised
January 1963

Southern Regional Council

	LEGAL CONTROL
ALABAMA	
Public	
University of Alabama, University (under court order)	State
|| Nonpublic	
Spring Hill College, Mobile	Roman Catholic
ARKANSAS	
PUBLIC	
Arkansas A. & M. College, College Heights	State
Arkansas Polytechnic College, Russellville	State
Arkansas State College, State College	State
Arkansas State Teachers College, Conway	State
Henderson State Teachers College, Arkadelphia	State
Southern State College, Magnolia	State
University of Arkansas, Fayetteville	State
NONPUBLIC	
Arkansas College, Batesville	Presbyterian
College of the Ozarks, Clarksville	United Presbyterian
DELAWARE	
PUBLIC	
University of Delaware, Newark	State
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	
PUBLIC	
District of Columbia Teachers College	Municipal
NONPUBLIC	
American University	Methodist
Catholic University of America	Roman Catholic
Dunbarton College of Holy Cross	Roman Catholic
George Washington University	Private
Georgetown University	Roman Catholic

D.C. continued	LEGAL CONTROL
Georgetown Visitation Junior College	Roman Catholic
Immaculata Junior College	Roman Catholic
Trinity College	Roman Catholic
FLORIDA	
PUBLIC	
Dade County Junior College, Miami	County
Daytona Beach Junior College, Daytona Beach	County
~~Florida Presbyterian College, Petersburg~~	~~Presbyterian~~
Florida State University, Tallahassee	State
~~Lake Worth County Junior College, Lake Worth~~	~~County~~
Manatee Junior College, Bradenton	County
Palm Beach ~~County~~ Junior College, ~~Palm Beach~~ Lake Worth	County
St. Petersburg Junior College, St. Petersburg	County
University of Florida, Gainesville	State
University of South Florida, Tampa	State
NONPUBLIC	
Barry College, Miami	Roman Catholic
Florida Presbyterian College; St Petersburg	Presbyterian
Stetson University, De Land	Southern Baptist
University of Miami, Miami	Private
GEORGIA	
PUBLIC	
Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta	State
Georgia State College, Atlanta	State
University of Georgia, Athens	State
NONPUBLIC	
Agnes Scott College, Decatur	Private
Columbia Theological Seminary, Decatur	Presbyterian
Emory University, Atlanta	Methodist
Oglethorpe University, Atlanta	Private
KENTUCKY	
PUBLIC	
Eastern Kentucky State College, Richmond	State

	LEGAL CONTROL
KENTUCKY, cont.	
Morehead State College, Morehead	State
Murray State College, Murray	State
Paducah Junior College, Paducah	Municipal
University of Kentucky, Lexington	State
University of Louisville, Louisville	Municapal
Western Kentucky State College, Bowling Green	State
NON PUBLIC	
Asbury College, Wilmore	Private
Ashland Junior Coll~~g~~ege, Ashland	Private ?
Bellarmine College, Louisville	Roman Catholic
Berea College, Berea	Private
Bethel College, Hopkinsville,	Southern Baptist
Brescia College, Owensboro	Roman Catholic
Cent~~er~~ College of Kentucky, Danville	~~Presbyterian~~ Private
The College of the Bible, Lexington	Disciples of Christ
Georgetown College, Georgetown	Southern Baptist
Lees Junior College, Jackson	Presbyterian
Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary	Presbyterian
Nazareth College, Louisville	Roman Catholic
Pike~~s~~ville Junior College, Pike~~s~~ville	Presbyterian
Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville	Southern Baptist
Transylvania College, Lexington	Private
Union College, Barbourville	Methodist
Ursuline College, Louasville	Roman Catholic
Villa Madonna College, Covington	Roman Catholic
LOUISIANA	
PUBLIC	
Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge	State
Louisiana State University at New Orleans	State

LOUISIANA CONT	LEGAL CONTROL
McNeese State College, Lake Charles	State
Southeastern Louisiana College, Hammond	State
University of Southwestern Louisiana, Lafayette	State
NONPUBLIC	
Immaculata Minor Seminary, Lafayette	Roman Catholic
Loyola University, New Orleans	Roman Catholic
New Orleans Baptist Theological Seminary	Southern Baptist
Notre Dame Seminary, New Orleans	Roman Catholic
St. Mary's Dominican College, New Orleans	Roman Catholic
Tulane University, New Orleans (under court order)	Private

MARYLAND

PUBLIC	
Allegany Community Junior College, Cumberland	County
Anne Arundel Junior College, Anne Arundel	County
Baltimore Junior College, Baltimore	City
Catonsville Community College, Catonsville	County
Charles County Junior College, La Plata	County
|| ~~Cat~~Essex Community College, Essex	County
Frederick Community College, Frederick	County
Hagerstown Junior College, Hagerstown	County
Hartford Junior College, Bel Air	County
Montgomery Junior College, Takoma Park	County
Prince George's Community College, Suitland	County
St. Mary's Seminary Junior College, St. Mary's City	State
State Teachers College, Frostburg	State
State Teachers College, Salisbury	State
State Teachers College, Towson	State
United States Naval Academy, Annapolis	National
University of Maryland, College Park and Baltimore	State
NONPUBLIC	
Baltimore College of Commerce, Baltimore	YMCA
College of Notre Dame of Maryland, Baltimore	Roman Catholic

MARYLAND cont.	LEGAL CONTROL
Goucher College, Towson	Private
Hood College, Frederick	Private
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore	Private
Loyola College, Baltimore	Roman Catholic
The Maryland Institute, Baltimore	Private
Mount St. Agnes College, Baltimore	Roman Catholic
Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg	Roman Catholic
Peabody Institute of the City of Baltimore, Baltimore	Private
St. Joseph College, Emmitsburg	Roman Catholic
St. John's College, Annapolis	Private
Washington College, Chestertown	Private
Western Maryland College, Westminster	Methodist
MISSISSIPPI	
PUBLIC	
University of mississippi, Oxford (under court order)	State
MISSOURI	
PUBLIC	
Central Missouri State College, Warrensburg	State
Harris Teachers College, St. Louis	Municipal
Joplin Junior College, Joplin	District
Junior College of Kansas City	~~Municipal~~ District
Junior College of Flat River , Flat River	Municipal
Moberly Junior College, Moberly	Municipal
Northeast Missouri State Teachers College, Kirksville	State
North west Missouri State ~~Teachers~~ College, Maryville	State
St. Joseph Junior College, St. Joseph	Municipal
Southeast Missouri State College, Cape Girardeau	State
Southwest Missouri State College, Springfield	State
Trenton Junior College, Trenton	Municipal
University of Missouri, Columbia and Rolla Divisions	State

MISSOURI , cont	LEGAL CONTROL
NONPUBLIC	
Culver-Stockton College, Canton	Disciples of Christ
Park College, Parkville	Presbyterian
St. Louis University, St. Louis	Roman Catholic
University of Kansas City	Private
Washington University, St. Louis	Private
Webster College, Webster Groves	Roman Catholic
Westminster College, Fulton	Presbyterian

NORTH CAROLINA

PUBLIC	
Appalachian State Teachers College, Boone	State
Asheville-Biltmore College, Asheville	Municipal-County
Charlotte ~~Community~~ College, Charlotte	Municipal
East Carolina College, Greenville	State
North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering, Raleigh	State
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill	State
Western Carolina College, Cullowhee	State
Wilmington College, Wilmington	State and County
Woman's College of University of North Carolina, Greensboro	State
NONPUBLIC	
Belmont Abbey College, Belmont	Roman Catholic
Black Mountain College, Black Mountain	Private
Catawba College, Salisbury	Evangelical Reform
College of the Albemarle, Elizabeth City	Private
Davidson College, Davidson	Presbyterian
Duke University, Durham	Private
Gardner-Webb Junior College, Inc. Boiling Springs	Southern Baptist
Guilford College, Guilford	Society of Friends
Mars Hill College, Mars Hill	Southern Baptist
Meredith College, Raleigh	Southern Baptist
Pfeiffer College, Misenheimer	Methodist
Queens College, Charlotte - Presbyterian	
Sacred Heart Junior College, Belmont	Roman Catholic
Saint Andrews College, Laurinburg	Presbyterian
Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary, Wake Forest	Southern Baptist

NORTH CAROLINA CONT.	LEGAL CONTROL
Wake Forest College, Winston-Salem	~~Southern~~ Baptist
Warren Wilson Junior College, Swannanoa	Presbyterian

OKLAHOMA

PUBLIC	
Altus Junior College, Altus	District
Cameron State Agricultural College, Lawton	State
Central State college, Edmond	State
Conn~~e~~ors State Agricultural College, Warner	State
East Central State College, Ada	State
Eastern Oklahoma A.&M. College, Wilburton	State
El Reno Junior College, El Reno	District
Murray State Agricultural College, Tishomingo	State
Muskogee Junior College, Muskogee	Municipal
Northeastern Oklahoma A. & M., Miami	State
Northeastern State College, Tahlequah	State
Northern Oklahoma Junior College, Tonkawa	State
Northwestern State College, Alva	State
Oklahoma College for Women, Chickasha	State
Oklahoma Military Academy, C~~h~~laremore	State
Ok~~lahoma State University, Okmulgee~~	~~State~~
Oklahoma State University of Agriculture and Applied Science, Stillwater	State
Panhandle A. & M. College, Goodwell	State
Poteau Community College, Poteau	Municipal
Sayre Junior College, Sayre	District
Seminole Junior College, Seminole	District
Southeastern State College, Durant	State
Southwestern State College, We~~s~~atherford	State
University of Oklahmma, Norman	State
NONPUBLIC	
Benedictine Heights College, Tulsa	Roman Catholic
Oklahoma Baptist University, Shawn~~ww~~ee	Southern Baptist
Oklahoma Christian College, Oklahoma City	Private

OKLAHOMA CONT	LEGAL CONTROL
Oklahoma City University, Oklahoma City	Methodist
Phillips University, Enid	Disciples of Christ
St. Gregory's College, Shawnee	Roman Catholic
University of Tulsa, Tulsa	Private

SOUTH CAROLINA

PUBLIC	
Clemson Agricultural College, Clemson (under court order)	State
NONPUBLIC	
Our Lady of Mercy Junior College, Charleston	Roman Catholic

TENNESSEE

PUBLIC	
Austin Peay State College, Clarksville	State
East Tennessee State College, Johnson City	State
Middle Tennessee State College, Murfreesboro	State
Memphis State University, Memphis	State
Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, Cookeville	State
University of Tennessee, Knoxville	State
University of Tennessee, Nashville, Memphis and Martin Branches	State
NONPUBLIC	
Bethel College, McKenzie	Presbyterian
Christian Brothers College, Memphis	Roman Catholic
Maryville College, Maryville	Presbyterian
Peabody College, Nashville	Private
Scarritt College for Christian Workers, Nashville	Methodist
Tusculum College, Greeneville	Private
University of the South, Sewanee	Protestant Episcopal
Vanderbilt University, Nashville	Private

TEXAS

PUBLIC	
Amarillo College, Amarillo ~~(Junior)~~	Municipal
Arlington State College, Arlington (branch of Texas A.&M.)	State

TEXAS CONT.	LEGAL CONTROL
Brownsville Junior College, Brownsville	Municipal
Cisco Junior College, Cisco	District
Clarendon Junior College, Clarendon	District
Cooke County Junior College, Gain e sville	Municipal
Del Mar College, Corpus Christi, ~~(Junior)~~ e	Municipal
East Texas State ~~State Teachers~~ e College, East Texas Station	State
Frank ~~Phillips~~ Phillips Junior College, Borger	District
Hill Junior College, Hillsboro	District
Houston University, Houston	Municipal
Howard County Junior College, Big Spring	County
Kilgore College, Kilgore	District
Lamar State College of Technology, Beaumont	District
|| Laredo Junior College, Laredo	Municipal
Lee Junior College, Baytown	Municipal
Midwestern University, Wichita Falls	Municipal
Navarro Junior College, Corsicana	County ~~Municipal~~
North Texas State ~~College~~ University, Denton	State
Odessa College, Odessa ~~(junior)~~ e	District
Pan American College, Edinburg	County
Paris Junior College, Paris ~~(Junior)~~ e	Municipal
San Angelo College, San Angelo ~~(Junior)~~ e	Municipal
San Antonio College, San Antonio ~~(Junior)~~ e	Municipal
San Jacinto College, Pasadena ~~(Junior)~~ e	District
South Plains College, Levelland ~~(Junior)~~ e	County
Southwest Texas Junior College, Uvalde	District
Temple Junior College, Temple	Municipal
Texarkana College, Texarkana	Municipal
Texas College of Arts and Industry, Kingsville	State
Texas Southmost Junior College, Brownsville	Municipal
Texas Technological College, Lubbock	State

TEXAS CONT.	LEGAL CONTROL
Texas Western College, El Paso (branch of University of Texas)	State
Texas Woman's University, Denton	State
University of Texas, Austin	State
Victoria College, Victoria ~~(Junior)~~	Municipal
Weatherford College, ~~EX~~Weatherford, ~~(junior)~~	District
West Texas State College, Canyon	State
Wharton County Junior College, Wharton	County
NONPUBLIC	
Abilene Christian College, Abilene	Private
Austin College, Sherman	Southern Presbyterian
Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Austin	Presbyterian
Dallas Theological Seminary, Dallas	Private
De Mazenod Scholasticate, San Antonio	Roman Catholic
Episcopal Theological Seminary of the Southwest, Austin	(Protestant Episcopal
Hardin-Simmons University, Abilene	Southern Baptist
Incarnate Word College, San Antonio	Roaman Catholic
Lutheran Concordia College, Austin	Lutheran
McMurry College, Abilene	Methodist
Our Lady of the Lake College, Abilene	Roman Catholic
Rice University, Houston	Private
St. Edwards University, Austin	Roman Catholic
St. Mary's University of San Antonio	Roman Catholic
Southern Methodist University, Dallas	Methodist
Southwestern Baptist Seminary, Fort Worth	Baptist
Texas Christian University, Fort Worth	Christian
Texas Lutheran College, Sequin	Lutheran
Trinity University, San Antonio	Presbyterian
University of Dallas, Dallas	Roman Catholic
Wayland Baptist College, Plainview	Southern Baptist

VIRGINIA

	LEGAL CONTROL
PUBLIC	
Colleges of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Norfolk and Richmond	State
Mary Washington College of the University of Virginia, Fredericksburg	State
Medical College of Virginia, Richmond	State
Patrick Henry College, Martinsville	State
University of Virginia, Charlottesville	State
Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg	State
NONPUBLIC	
Bridgewater College, Bridgewater	Brethren
Eastern Mennonite College, Harrisonburg	Mennonite
Presbyterian School of Christian Education, Richmond	Presbyterian
Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary in Virginia, Alexandria	Episcopal
Union Theological Seminary, Richmond	Presbyterian

WEST VIRGINIA

PUBLIC	
Concord College, Athens	State
Fairmont State College, Fairmont	State
Glenville State College, Glenville	State
Marshall ~~College~~ University, Huntington	State
Potomac State College of West Virginia University, ~~Junior~~ Keyser	State
Shepherd College, Shepherdstown	State
West Liberty State College, West Liberty	State
West Virginia State College, Institute	State
West Virginia Institute of Technology, Montgomery	State
West Virginia University, Morgantown	State
NONPUBLIC	
Alderson-Broaddus College, Philippi	Baptist
Beckley College, Beckley	Private
Bethany College, Bethany	Private
Davis and Elkins College, Elkins	Presbyterian
Salem College, Salem	Seventh Day Baptist
West Virginia Wesleyan College, Buckhannon	Methodist

Send
L-41 ✓ file

March 12, 1963

Mr. Frank L. Stanley, Sr.
The Louisville Defender
P. O. Box 1558
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Stanley:

It was most kind of you to send us a copy of Governor Combs's recent address in Chicago. We agree with you in feeling that the speech should receive a wide distribution. As you may or may not know, a speech on very much the same theme was delivered in Memphis by Secretary of Commerce Luther T. Hodges just one day after Governor Combs spoke.

We have, therefore, decided to take pertinent excerpts from each of these speeches and combine them into one of our L-Reports. This report is now in the process of preparation, and we will see that you as well as Governor Combs receive a copy when it is completed.

Again, many thanks for bringing the speech to our attention.

Sincerely yours,

Staige D. Blackford
Director of Research

SDB/mmj

The Louisville Defender
KENTUCKY'S GREATEST WEEKLY
KENTUCKY'S INDEPENDENT WEEKLY
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

EXECUTIVE OFFICES
P. O. BOX 1558
JUNIPER 7-6061
LOUISVILLE 1, KENTUCKY

SB ✓

SB

ref. LWD do you think?
It's a good speech, on
the whole, but I
am rather dubious
about SRC's
distributing
it. - SB

February 26, 1963

RECEIVED
FEB 28 1963

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

Enclosed is a copy of the significant address made by Kentucky Governor Bert T. Combs, February 24, 1963.

It is our feeling that you will want to give the full text broad distribution through your various means.

Sincerely yours,

Frank

Frank L. Stanley, Sr.

FLS:jhk

cc: Ed Easterly
Governor's Office

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165 Church Street – New York

DETROIT, MICH.
TOWNSHIP NEWS
[illegible] 8,557
JAN 25 1962

BURRELLE'S PAGE ONE CERTIFIED

92 Questions On Segregation Answered

New Book Hits Integrationists

"Race and Reason — A Yankee View," the book that answers the integrationists and their half-baked theories in favor of mixing people whether they want to be "integrated" or not, will be available in Detroit soon to any and all who do not want to be bamboozled by the propaganda of the "equalitarians."

At a time when home ownership rights in Northwest Detroit are threatened in a Federal Court suit and when attempts are being made to juggle school boundaries, "Race and Reason" presents the heretofore "hush-hush" side of a controversy that has long been based on emotionalism, hypocrisy and plain contradiction of scientific investigation.

Carleton Putnam, Author

"The greatest of all human rights is the right of a race to protect itself against destruction, and its culture against deterioration."

An invisible censorship has opposed the sale of "Race and Reason" in many bookstores. Through uncontrolled sources, however, circulation to date has passed 50,000, and "Race and Reason" is becoming a best seller among those who want to know the other side of the great social question of our time.

AUTHOR FORMER EXECUTIVE

The author is Carleton Putnam, a former chairman of the Board of Delta Airlines and for 15 years president of Chicago Southern Air Lines. He earned a science degree at Princeton, where he graduated with honors in history and political science. He has a law degree from Columbia. Born and raised in New England, Putnam traces his family to both Israel Putnam, one of

(Continued on Page 3)

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92 Questions On Segregation Answered

New Book Hits Integrationists

(Continued from Page 1)

George Washington's generals, and Rufus Putnam, a founder of the Ohio Colony.

Putnam had not planned to write a book when he first became aroused over the Supreme Court's decision on integration in 1954, or even in 1953 when he sent a letter of protest to the magazine, Life, about an editorial which he said was shot through with false conclusions about integration of schools.

After Life "acknowledged" his letter, but did not answer his questions, Putnam put down his thoughts on the Supreme Court decision in a letter to President Eisenhower, which was also merely "acknowledged," and later in another letter to Attorney General Rogers, which wasn't.

POINTER FROM PILGRIM BLOOD

One of Putnam's questions to Rogers was why only one side of the "environmentalist" doctrine (that Negroes have been held back by their environment, not by their heredity) had been presented to the Court.

The letters to the President and to the Attorney Genenral (both included in Putnam's book) subsequently were published in a few newspapers. The result was a deluge of mail on Putnam's doorstep, much of it critical, some of it asking for facts and authority for his statements in his now-famous "Putnam Letters."

From the hundreds of questions he received, Putnam has reduced the inquiries to 92 fundamental questions on the Negro problem and answers each one in his book without pulling any punches.

MISGUIDED ANTHROPOLOGISTS

Hardest hit by Putnam in "Race and Reason" are the "social anthropologists" who are currently teaching "the facts of race" in our colleges and universities. For 30 years, Putnam maintains, the "Columbia school" of social anthropologists and the successors of Prof. Franz Boas (among them Ashley Montagu, long a popular speaker at Wayne State University) have been teaching theories wholly unsupported by sound research.

Some physical anthropologists and anatomists have had the courage to revolt against what they call the "insidious propaganda" of the so-called social anthropologists. Four scientists who support Putnam's findings wrote the introduction to "Race and Reason." They are Dr. R. Ruggles Gates, one of the world's leading investigators of human genetics and author of "Pedigrees of Negro Families"; Dr. Henry E. Garrett, of Columbia University; Robert Gayre, director of education in the Allied Control Commission in Italy after World War II, and Dr. Wesley C. George, professor of anatomy, University of North Carolina.

CAN REVERSE SUPREME COURT

Putnam reminds those who say that the struggle against the integrationists is a lost cause that, unlike the Constitution, a decision of the Supreme Court is NOT the law of the land. The Court's decision can be reversed at will by the present or future members of the court. He cites figures to show that the propagandists are wrong in claiming that they are winning in the South. Five states on the date the book was published still had not mixed a single school.

"Race and Reason" is written for the unorganized majority in their battle against the social concepts of our minority groups. It should be widely read and distributed. "Melting pot" fallacies and other arguments for integration have been begging for a reasoned, scientific reply for many years. This is it

February 27, 1962

Dr. William P. Sullivan
Assistant Professor of English
McNeese State College
Lake Charles, Louisiana

Dear Dr. Sullivan:

Thank you for your courtesy to me in our telephone conversation yesterday and for giving the Southern Regional Council your permission to reproduce your recent letter to the Southwest Louisiana Register.

Because of the recent popularity of Putnam's book (as reflected in the sales figures) we feel that well thought out, reasoned analyses of the unscientific aspects of Race and Reason should receive as broad a distribution as possible. Your was certainly one of these.

As I promised you, Dr. Sullivan, I am forwarding under separate cover a statement of the origins and aims of the Southern Regional Council, as well as a few L-reports and pamphlets recently published by us. We will also see that you get a copy of the L-report which duplicates your letter.

Thank you again.

Sincerely yours,

Jean Levine
Administrative Secretary
Research Department

February 28, 1962

The Very Reverend Msgr. Alexander O. Sigur
P. O. Box 532
S. L. I. Station
Lafayette, Louisiana

Very Reverend and
dear Monsignor Sigur:

Thank you so much for your courtesy to me during our telephone conversation yesterday. We appreciate your giving us permission to reproduce and distribute Dr. Sullivan's letter to the Southwest Louisiana Register in L-Report form.

I have passed along your greetings to Les and Paul. They, too, were sorry you were unable to attend the meeting of the Executive Committee last week but are happy that you plan to attend the next one.

They thank you, Monsignor, for your greetings and I, for your blessing.

Respectfully yours,

Jean Levine
Administrative Secretary
Research Department

March 7, 1962

Mr. Robert Anderson
112 S. Bayard Street
East Point, Georgia

Dear Bob:

I'm still working on something you may help us with on the Putnam book. I appreciate your sending me the clip of the review in the Detroit Township News. If you run across anything else let me know.

Meantime, we are getting out an L-report that will provide some more clarity, we hope, on the question of racists and racist theories.

Sincerely,

James A. Moss
Director of Research

JAM:jl

From the desk of . . . JG - BOB ANDERSON

2/22

Dear Jim:

I don't know if you are on the mailing list of the Detroit Township News – but I bet you're not.

So I thought I'd send this along for the nonsense file.

Evidently, though, the damn thing is being swallowed as the gospel by a lot of people eager to rationalize their prejudices.

Regards –

Bob

Report L-32
March 9, 1962

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Carleton Putnam's book, Race and Reason: A Yankee View, has been widely circulated in the South. The following commentary by Dr. William P. Sullivan, Assistant Professor of English, McNeese State College, Lake Charles, Louisiana, is reproduced without change from the Southwest Louisiana Register, published in Lafayette, Louisiana.*

Dear Editor:

Carleton Putnam's Race and Reason: A Yankee View (Washington, D.C.: Public Affairs Press, 1961) deserves some comment because the State Board of Education has purchased 5000 copies for distribution to Louisiana schools. The wisdom of this action is questionable, for the book is fundamentally evasive.

Putnam's overt purpose is to embolden the anthropologists of the South to combat the "pseudo-scientific hoax" of "modern equalitarian anthropology." His vision of timid southern anthropologists, fearful of revealing the truth, cowering in their studies, are too much for Putnam. He knows that the Negro is inferior to the White Anglo-Saxon Protestant (WASP) and to anyone else, too. He knows because the "character-intelligence index" - a wobbly term he may have invented - "forms the only possible index of the capacity for civilization as Western Europeans know it," and the Negro has never had a decent civilization.

Putnam's qualifications for revising a science to conform to a political platform (better known as Lysenkoism) appear to be a degree in "science" from Princeton, the ability to round up four men with science degrees more formidable than his own who disapprove of the trend of modern social science, and an unusual confidence in the authority of his own opinion. He is, for example, able to write, with the trump of finality, "I say it with sadness, for every argument he advanced I was obliged to refute." To give either the argument or the attempted refutation does not seem to him necessary.

---

*Other reports on this subject are: Report L-8 (August, 1959); a reproduction of a statement on the subject of race and intelligence by 18 of the country's leading psychologists and anthropologists; and Report L-29 (December, 1961); a reproduction of a resolution passed by the American Anthropological Association reaffirming its position on race.

Putnam attacks prominent anthropologists because they have, he feels, conspired to conceal the inferiority of the Negro. Not being WASPs, men from central and southern European races like Boas and Herskovits are bent on proving their equality with the majority group, thus elevating themselves and the Negro in theory. Putnam proves how irrational, emotional, or arrogant these anthropologists and other conspirators are by saying they are and he has letters from them (not quoted) which show this. He gives the impression of a wide-ranging, daring scholarship:

"Either from their silences or their comments, I had or sensed the thinking of Kluckhohn and Handlin of Harvard, Murdock of Yale, Herskovits of Northwestern, and Fosdick of Union Theological Seminary. There were dozens of others, from Richard Nixon to Eleanor Roosevelt, from Nelson Rockefeller to Billy Graham, from Allan Nevins to Ralph McGill."

He attacks northern newspapers for not printing his letters and some (he names eight on one occasion) for not accepting a full-page ad; this he deems a conspiracy against the truth. He writes to the Attorney-General, the President, the Supreme Court, and so forth (during the Eisenhower administration). Failure to reply is taken as proof of their silence before his rational superiority. Everywhere he looks, like a peacock in a room full of mirrors, Putnam finds confirmation of his superior posture.

He answers any question, his tone and the make-up of the book suggest; he takes on all comers. Here is how he handles one question:

"But would Christ have discriminated according to race? Was it not always with him a matter of individual worth? Of course, I have never maintained anything to the contrary. In all matters involving dealings between individuals, where the question of intermarrying is not involved, I think individual worth alone should be the criterion. But there is nothing un-Christian in facing the fact that, as individuals differ in merit, so averages differ among races in those attributes involving specific cultures. Judgments as to the average have to be made accordingly. I must repeat that there are few perfect systems in this world, we have to deal with practical realities, and when we are confronted with a situation where a race must be considered as a race, there is no alternative to building the system around the average. The minor handicap to the exceptional individual, if such there be, is negligible compared to the damage that would result to a society as a whole."

His answer to this question goes on and on, to the treating of Negroes as a group. From this excerpt, however, anyone can see the contradiction between, "Of course, I have never maintained anything to the contrary," and his contrary willingness to sacrifice the individual. He answers another question by obviously ignoring the commandment to love your neighbor; perhaps the story of the Good Samaritan (of that despised race of men) has been revised in his Bible. First thing you know, those Samaritans will be wanting to marry our daughters.

Apart from the queasiness of his response to the Christian questions, the essential contradiction within this book lies in the pretended openness and thoroughness of debate and the actual suppression of opposing facts and opinions, even when immediately relevant. A striking instance of this suppression turned up during a check of Putnam's references to articles by Frank McGurk, a Villanova University psychologist who has a Ph.D. from Catholic University. In "A Scientist's Report on Race Differences" (U.S. News and World Report, Sept. 21, 1956), Dr. McGurk explained how his tests showed the Negro to be inferior to the white. This professional article was answered in kind in the Harvard Educational Review (Spring, 1958) by William McCord and Nicholas J. Demerath, III, who concluded:

"In our sample of 612 northern urban boys, we found no significant differences in intelligence between Negroes and Whites. Not surprisingly, however, we found that intelligence is significantly related to socio-economic status, parental education and general home atmosphere... Even if most Negroes were not as intelligent as most Whites, this fact would not deprive them of the rights granted by the American Constitution."

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William P. Sullivan
McNeese State College
Lake Charles, La.

Register
Lafayette, La.
Msgr. Sigur (
318 - Center 4-2331

February 21, 1962

Mr. Henry Cabirac, Jr.
Executive Director
Catholic Council on Human Relations
1046 Baronne St., Suite 2
New Orleans 13, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Cabirac:

Recently Colonel Muse called our attention to a letter from you relative to Putnam's Race and Reason: A Yankee View. You had attached to your letter a copy of an article in the Southwest Louisiana Register which was a refutation of some of Putnam's statements.

We duplicated this letter and article for possible use as an L-report at Colonel Muse's suggestion; however, we now find that in the duplicating process the author's name was picked up but not the line immediately under it. It would seem to affiliate him with a college. We wonder if you can give us some of this man's background and if you can also tell us where to write him.

We would appreciate whatever help you can give us. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Jean Levine
Administrative Secretary
Research Department

Possible [illegible]

Research

CATHOLIC COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
OF THE ARCHDIOCESE OF NEW ORLEANS

1046 BARONNE ST., SUITE 2 NEW ORLEANS 13, LA. PHONE 523-2901

Race + Race Relations

File on [illegible] [illegible] for research

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR—
HENRY A. CABIRAC, JR.

November 27, 1961

Dear Member:

You may have read an article in the paper regarding the lecture by Putnam, author of the book, Race and Reason: A Yankee View. Perhaps you might have wondered at some of the statements that he made, and therefore, we would like to enclose an article from the Southwest Louisiana Register commenting on some of the statements by Putnam. If you have any additional questions, please contact us and we will answer them or obtain the information for you.

Yours sincerely,

Henry Cabirac, Jr.
Executive Director

HC:ild

Race + Race Relations, 1961

SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA REGISTER

November 9, 1961

More Reason on Race

relevant Putnam's.

Dear Editor:

Carleton Putnam's Race and Reason: A Yankee View (Washington, D.C. : Public Affairs Press, 1961) deserves some comment because the State Board of Education has purchased ~~five thousand~~ 5000 copies for distribution to Louisiana schools. The wisdom of this action is questionable, for the book is fundamentally evasive.

Putnam's overt purpose is to embolden the anthropologists of the South to combat the "pseudo-scientific hoax" of "modern equalitatian anthropology." His vision of timid Southern anthropologists, fearful of revealing the truth, cowering in their studies, are too much for Putnam. He knows that the Negro is inferior to the White Anglo-Saxon Protestant (WASP) and to anyone else, too. He knows because ~~their~~ the "character - intelligence index"-a wobbly term he may have invented- "forms the only possible index of the capacity for civilization as Western Europeans know it," and the Negro has never had a decent civilization.

Putnam's qualifications for revising a science to conform to a political platform (better known as Lysenkoism) appear to be a degree in "science" from Princeton, the ability to round up four men with science degrees more formidable than his own who disapprove of the trend of modern social science, and an unusual confidence in the authority of his own opinion. He is, for example, able to write, with the trump of finality, "I say it with sadness, for every argument he advanced I was obliged to refute." To give either the argument or the attempted refutation does not seem to him necessary.

Putnam attacks prominent anthropologists because they have, he feels, conspired to conceal the inferiority of the Negro. Not being WASP's men from Central and Southern European races like Boas and Herskovits are bent on proving their equality with the majority group, thus elevating themselves and the Negro in theory. Putnam proves how irrational, emotional, or arrogant these anthropologists and other conspirators are by saying they are and he has letters from them (not quoted) which show this. He gives the impression of a wide-ranging, daring scholarship:

sp?

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sp

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"But would Christ have discriminated according to race? Was it not always with him a matter of individual worth? Of course, I have never maintained anything to the contrary. In all matters involving dealings between individuals, where the question of intermarrying is not involved, I think individual worth alone should be the criterion.

SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA REGISTER
November 10, 1961

More Reason on Race

#7

"But there is nothing un-Christian in facing the fact that, as individuals differ in merit, so averages differ among races in those atributes involving specific cultures. Judgments as to the average have to be made accordingly. I must repeat that there are few perfect systems in this world, we have to deal with practical realities, and when we are confronted with a situation where a race must be considered as a race, there is no alternative to building the system around the average. The minor handicap to the exceptional individual, if such there be, is negligible compared to the damage that would result to a society as a whole."

His answer to this question goes on and on, to the treating of Negroes as a group. From this excerpt, however, anyone can see the contradiction between, "Of course, I have never maintained anything to the contrary," and his contrary willingness to sacrifice the individual. He answers another question by obviously ignoring the commandment to love your neighbor; perhaps the story of the Good Samaritan (of that despised race of men) has been revised in his Bible. First thing you know, those Samaritans will be wanting to marry our daughters.

Apart from the queasiness of his response to the Christian questions, the essential contradiction within this book lies in the pretended openness and thoroughness of debate and the actual suppression of opposing facts and opinions, even when immediately revelant. A striking instance of this suppression turned up during a check of Putnam's references to articles by Frank McGurk, a Villanova University psychologist who has a Ph.D. from Catholic University. In "A Scientist's Report on Race Differences" (U.S. News and World Report, Sept. 21, 1956), Dr. McGurk explained how his tests showed the Negro to be inferior to the White. This professional article was answered in kind in the Harvard Educational Review (Spring, 1958) by William McCord and Nicholas J. Demerath III, who concluded:

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William P. Sullivan
McNeese State College
Lake Charles, La.

Carleton Putnam's book, Race and Reason: A Yankee View, has been widely circulated in the South. The following commentary by Dr. William P. Sullivan, Assistant Professor of English, McNeese State College, Lake Charles, Louisiana, is reproduced without change from the Southwest Louisiana Register, published in Lafayette, Louisiana.*

* [illegible] L-reports on [illegible]

2 L-8 + antro assoc.

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28 [illegible] scientists

Other reports on this subject are: Report L-8 (August, 1959); a reproduction of a statement on the subject of race and intelligence by 18 of the country's leading psychologists and anthropologists; and Report L-29 (December, 1961); a reproduction of a resolution passed by the Amer. Anthrop. Assoc., re-affirming its position on race.

Carleton Putnam's book, "*Race and Reason: A Yankee View*," has ~~stimulated such controversy~~ been widely circulated in the South, ~~that~~ opposing and supporting views are appearing in increasing numbers in the press and other published sources.

Some of the more important statements on race are being reproduced by us so that they might be made available to a wide audience. Our most recent reproduction in this series was a resolution on race unanimously passed by the American Anthropological Association. (Report L-29, December 4, 1961.)

~~We feel that~~ The following commentary ~~on Putnam's book~~ by Dr. William L. Sullivan, Assistant Professor of English, McNeese State College, Lake Charles, Louisiana, is a notable addition to previous statements we have issued on the subject of race.

~~This statement~~ is reproduced without change from the *Southwest Louisiana Register,* published in Lafayette, Louisiana.

March 15, 1962

The Very Rev. Msgr. Alexander O. Sigur
P. O. Box 532
S. L. I. Station
Lafayette, Louisiana

Very Reverend and
dear Monsignor Sigur:

Here is a copy of the L-report reproducing Dr. Sullivan's letter on Race and Reason: A Yankee View.

Thank you again for your courtesy and for your permission to reproduce the letter.

Respectfully yours,

Jean Levine
Administrative Secretary
Research Department

enc.

March 15, 1962

Dr. William P. Sullivan
Assistant Professor of English
McNeese State College
Lake Charles, Louisiana

Dear Dr. Sullivan:

Here is a copy of our Report L-32 which reproduces your letter on Carleton Putnam's book.

Thank you again for your permission to duplicate this letter to the Southwest Louisiana Register. If we may be of any assistance to you in the future, please do not hesitate to let us know.

Very truly yours,

Jean Levine
Administrative Secretary
Research Department

enc.1

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
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A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

March 15, 1962

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Jean Levine
Jean Levine
Administrative Secretary
Research Department

enc.

3/21/62

+ Jean -
Thanks for the copy + credit.
Best wishes to the staff (I forwarded
another study of same book - couldn't
find your letter or ~~another~~ same -
Best wishes A. Sigur

COTTON FIBER CONTENT

207 Concord Street,
West Gloucester, Mass.,
July 19, 1962.

Miss Jean T. Levine,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
5 Forsyth Street,
Atlanta, 3, Georgia.

Dear Miss Levine:

Owing to forwarding problems your letter only reached me yesterday.

Thank you for sending me this material. It does not surprise me very much. Quite a lot of it has been coming in lately.

Sincerely yours,

Carleton S. Coon

Carleton S. Coon

EATON'S
CORRASABLE
BOND
USA

July 6, 1962

Dr. Carleton S. Coon
University Museum
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Dear Dr. Coon:

Dr. James A. Moss, who left the Southern Regional Council last week to lecture in Africa and Europe for the State Department, was Director of Research for the Council for the past year.

One of his last requests to me was that I pass along the enclosed photocopies of correspondence between him and Carleton Putnam, author of Race and Reason: A Yankee View.

He felt that you might be interested in this exchange.

Very truly yours,

Jean T. Levine
Administrative Secretary
Research Department

enc.

CARLETON PUTNAM

4415 Kirby Road
McLean, Virginia

June 21, 1962

Mr. James A. Moss
Director of Research
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Moss:

Thank you for your letter of June 13th. I am sure you will forgive me if I make a few frank comments about it.

Columbia University has been well-known as the nest of left-wing politically motivated anthropological pseudo-science since the days of Franz Boas. The enclosed material which is to be a part of the forthcoming report of Dr. W. C. George to the government of Alabama, goes into some detail on the nature of this school. After you have read it you will perhaps understand why I would feel reluctant, if I were you, to advance my Columbia training as a qualification in the field which you discuss.

Secondly, when a person in your position and with your background presumes to contradict the findings of the president of the American Association of Physical Anthropologists, a magna cum laude graduate of Harvard, a Viking Medal winner, and one of the most distinguished scientists in the world, I must reluctantly say that I consider your remarks an impertinence.

I must also call your attention to the fact that in speaking of the birthplace of "man" as being either Africa or Asia, you avoid the main point of the Coon quotations. "Man" has developed in two evolutionary steps---the first, Homo erectus; the next, Homo sapiens. Where Homo erectus first appeared is of less importance than where and when Homo sapiens first appeared. Since the step from Homo erectus to Homo sapiens was taken by the White race 200,000 years earlier than by the Black, your general reference to "man" misses the point completely.

Next, when you say that intelligence in man bears little or no relation to the size of his brain, you are guilty of a flat scientific falsehood. True, brain size is not the only measure of intelligence. The relative size of parts of the brain and the relative sulcification of the cortex are also involved. A brain with highly sulcified frontal lobes may be more intelligent than the larger brain whose frontal lobes are small or smoother. However, the essential point is that, other things being equal, and considering living beings in a general perspective, the larger the brain, relative to body size, the greater the intelligence.

As to your final point about the individual contributions of the members of each generation, you ignore the principles of overlap and frequency. When the groups considered are large, certain Negroes will equal or outstrip (overlap) some Whites, but the frequency with which intelligent Whites will occur will greatly exceed the frequency with which intelligent Negroes will occur. Integration is evil for the reason that when you throw masses together and intermarry, you lower the average of the superior race by lowering the relative frequency with which intelligent individuals arise.

One swallow does not make a summer, and a few intelligent Negroes, with or without substantial admixtures of White blood, do not make a race. School and other social integration involve masses, masses involve averages, and these have nothing to do with Bunche or Lincoln.

I regret the necessity of these blunt statements and trust that you will realize they are entirely impersonal in their tenor.

Very truly yours,

Carleton Putnam

Carleton Putnam

CP/dh

June 13, 1962

Mr. Carleton Putnam
4415 Kirby Road
McLean, Virginia

Dear Mr. Putnam:

Thank you for indicating where we may secure a copy of your book, Race and Reason. One is currently on order.

Thank you also for the enclosure which represented some excerpted quotations from Carleton Coon's, The Story of Man. I do not propose to go into great detail in a discussion of this paper, but I feel compelled to make just a few observations. It is perhaps only fair to tell you that I am a Columbia-trained anthropologist and sociologist, catholic enough in my professional reading tastes to be more than familiar with the anthropological writings of men other than Franz Boas. So let me just emphasize some of the things that those of us trained as sociologists and anthropologists now know to be validated information on the cultural development of man:

1. There is no certain knowledge as to when man separated from the primates or whether man, in fact, separated from any existing member of the primate family. But what we do know is that all men separated at the same time.

2. We know that the birthplace of man is either Africa or Asia, with increasing knowledge and evidence pointing to Africa as the originating point of the present species of man.

3. We know also that the most complete fossil remains are to be found, as one might expect, in those areas in which man has most recently moved; namely, Europe. Therefore, the most incomplete fossil remains are to be found in the areas where the cradle of civilization is supposed to have been.

cono

4. We have convincing evidence that the intelligence of man bears little or no relation to the dize of his brain. Reputable physical anthropologists, therefore, do not use this attribute as a reliable index to man's mental abilities.

5. With respect to culture and civilization - culture is not measured in terms of the length of time of its existence but rather in terms of the degree to which it most effectively meets the requirements of the individuals who live within that culture. Therefore, a sub-Sahara African culture, such as the Gikuyu's, to the extent that it has been efficient in maintaining and preserving the unity and cohesiveness of these people over thousands of years, is equal to that same accomplishment which you identify with the New England culture which has operated over a period of 300 years. Its individuals are born, explain their birth and death through religion, give birth to children, maintain family continuity, build their houses, participate in recreation and play, and govern themselves in the interest of maintaining maximum law and order.

6. Those of us who consider ourselves trained anthropologists draw a distinction between culture and divilization. The latter refers to man's abilities to manipulate the technical aspects of his culture (machines, his land, etc.). These things all men, given an equal opportunity, are capable of learning and assimilating. Thus, preparatory to our ability to make steel, we had first to learn how man in Africa had fashioned bronze.

7. My final point is that while groups of people add a little bit each generation to their culture and pass this accumulation on to succeeding generations, the techniques for manipulating the technical aspects of civilization have to be learned individually by each person in his own generation. I would, therefore, like to conclude that even if it were true (and it is not) that Caucasoids have a 200,000 year start over the Negroid group, the intellectual contribution of each individual Negro for his lifetime has to be measured against the lifetime intellectual contribution of each individual member of the Caucasoid group.

Simply stated, a Ralph Bunche and a Dag Hammarskjold have each to stand for measurement on his own two feet.

Very truly yours,

James A. Moss
Director of Research

JAM:jl

CARLETON PUTNAM

4415 Kirby Road
McLean, Va.

June 4, 1962

Mr. James A. Moss
Director of Research
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Moss:

Acknowledging your letter of May 23rd, a copy of Race and Reason may be ordered through any bookstore, or, if you prefer, directly from the publisher, Public Affairs Press, 419 New Jersey Avenue, Washington 3, D. C.

You may also be interested in the enclosure. When the president of the American Association of Physical Anthropologists, a magna cum laude graduate of Harvard and a native of New England, states that recent discoveries indicate the Negro is 200,000 years behind the White race on the ladder of evolution, this ends the integration argument.

Sincerely,

Carleton Putnam
per dh

Carleton Putnam

CP/dh

Quotations from

THE STORY OF MAN
by
Carleton S. Coon
Second Edition, Substantially Revised in
the Light of Significant Recent Discoveries.
Published May 15, 1962.

Professor Coon, since 1948 curator of ethnology and professor of anthropology at the University Museum in Philadelphia, was born in Wakefield, Massachusetts, and received his A.B., magna cum laude, A.M., and PhD. from Harvard University. Since then he has divided his time between teaching, first at Harvard, then at the University of Pennsylvania, and field expeditions to every corner of the globe. He was awarded the Viking Medal in Physical Anthropology in 1952. In 1954 he published The Story of Man which has been translated into eight languages. He became president of the American Association of Physical Anthropologists in 1961. Entirely non-political in outlook, he is undoubtedly one of the world's most universally respected physical anthropologists.

In his Preface to the Second Edition of The Story of Man, Professor Coon says: "Since 1954 great advances have been made in our knowledge of human evolution and man's differentiation into races, and new discoveries in archaeology have changed some of our concepts of prehistory. To bring The Story of Man up to date, and to make it consistent with my forthcoming book, The Origin of Races, I have rewritten a considerable part of the text."

The quotations which follow are taken from pages 28-38 and 60-62 of the Second Edition:

"Returning...to actual specimens of fossil men, we find no agreement of minds as to how the latter shall be classified. . . .In general, however, there are two schools of thought. One would split all known specimens into four or more genera...and six or more species....According to this concept Homo sapiens is but one of many species. He appeared about thirty-five thousand years ago and spread rapidly to the corners of the earth, while the other genera and species conveniently disappeared.

"The other school calls all fossil men Homo, and divides this genus into two successive species, Homo erectus, the earlier one, and Homo sapiens, who evolved out of local groups of Homo erectus at various times and in different places. According to this interpretation, Homo erectus became extinct, not by extermination, but by evolving into someone else---in this case, modern man. In this book I shall follow the second school.[5]. . .

"[5] Full documentation of this point of view, and of the details of human evolution mentioned in the next few sections, may be found in my The Origin of Races, Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 1962. [Publication of the first volume of this book is scheduled for the autumn of 1962.]

"These fossil men occupied the same regions as the living races of man, who is probably descended from all of them. In other words, each of the major living races---the African Negro, Bushman, Caucasoid, Mongoloid, and Australoid---has had its own evolutionary history, but not one of them has become a separate, local species....

"Homo erectus forms an anatomical link between a still unidentified Australopithecine ancestor and Homo sapiens. As his name implies, he stood and walked erect, but he was not as clever as the wise man, Homo sapiens. . . .

"How can we tell Homo erectus from Homo sapiens? Not by the bones of his body, from the neck down. We have few such bones of Homo erectus, and most of their peculiarities are racial, not evolutionary. . . .We have the shell of his brain, the skull. In it differences between the two species are found.

"A Homo erectus skull looks like a shallow, narrow dishpan turned upside down. . . .A Homo sapiens skull looks like an inverted, rimless bowl. . . .

"Inside an erectus skull the brain space is relatively small, ranging from 775 cubic centimeters to 1225 cubic centimeters. The bottom of this range exceeds that of the Australopithecines and the top of it overlaps the span of Homo sapiens, which varies widely from below 1100 cc. to over 1800 cc.

"In general, the teeth of Homo erectus are larger than those of Homo sapiens, but not in all cases. What is more critical than tooth size is the ratio between brain size and palate size. This ratio forms a steady progression from the Australopithecines to Homo erectus to Homo sapiens...."

* * *

"Although all erectus skulls look more or less alike, this is because they all belong to the same general evolutionary grade. Nevertheless certain racial features appear as early as the time of Sinanthropus, about three hundred and sixty thousand years ago. [110,000 years before the first appearance of Homo sapiens]. . . .The high cheekbones of the modern Mongoloid were already present in Sinanthropus. Like theirs, his face was flattish.

"From China we turn to Africa for our next Middle Pleistocene specimen, a Homo erectus skullcap discovered in Olduvai Gorge by Lewis Leakey in 1960. . . .It is provisionally dated at four hundred thousand years ago. . . . In the shape of his brow ridges the Olduvai erectus resembles both Caucasoids and Negroes. . . .No skull of Homo erectus has yet been found in Europe or in western Asia.

"Homo erectus vanished from the earth during the latter part of the Upper Pleistocene. In some places he simply evolved into Homo sapiens. In others he may have been killed off by advancing waves of sapiens hunters. . . . As might be expected, he survived longest in the out-of-the-way refuge areas, and the most sheltered refuges of our planet lie in the southern hemisphere. . . .

"[One] great refuge area is Africa south of the equator. In 1921 a very late specimen of Homo erectus was brought to light in an open-air mine at Broken Hill, Northern Rhodesia. . . .

"Homo rhodesiensis, or Rhodesian man, as the specimen was named, was a large, heavy-boned man. . . .The skull housed a brain of 1280 cc., in the lower half of the modern male size range, and a little large for Homo erectus. . . .His facial configuration is an oversized caricature of the features of living Negroes. While the age of the Rhodesian skull is uncertain, mineral analysis and the accompanying implements indicate that it was probably no more than thirty thousand years old, or even a little younger. . . .

"Broken Hill [Rhodesian] man...shows no substantial advance over the Olduvai man of the Early Middle Pleistocene...Central and South Africa were regions of evolutionary lag during most of the latter half of the Pleistocene. The survival of Homo erectus in these antipodal Edens was not disturbed until no earlier than about thirty thousand years ago, almost a quarter of a million years after the first appearance of Homo sapiens in regions nearer the center of evolutionary activity."

* * *

". . .During the Pleistocene, evolution proceeded more rapidly in Europe, west Asia, and China than it did in Java and South Africa, and man was no exception. . . .

"Dated at two hundred and fifty thousand years ago are two skulls which are complete enough to be allocated to a species, and both are primitive examples of Homo sapiens. One is the Swanscombe skull from England, the other the Steinheim skull from Germany. . . .

"The Swanscombe specimen is the rear and central portion of the skullcap of a woman. . . .Her cranial capacity was about 1325 cc., near the average for modern European women. . . .

"The Steinheim skull...is complete except for the lower jaw. . . . The brain size, low for Homo sapiens, is between 1150 and 1175 cc., but it is not too low; many living women have smaller brains. . . .

"These two skulls establish the existence of Homo sapiens in Europe a quarter of a million years ago. No sapiens skulls of equal antiquity have been found elsewhere.

"Between the date of these skulls and the beginning of the final or Würm glaciation, Europeans changed little from the Steinheim-Swanscombe model. . . .A primitive form of Homo sapiens, one that was European in race, inhabited Europe continuously until the beginning of the first advance of the last ice sheet, about seventy-five thousand years ago. Then the mysterious Neanderthals took their place...in my opinion the bulk of the evidence suggests that the western Neanderthals evolved out of their sapiens predecessors [p. 41]...but before we discuss them, let us plot the first appearance of Homo sapiens in other parts of the world.

"In China the turning point came at about one hundred and fifty thousand years ago. A late Middle Pleistocene skull from Mapa, South China, was still essentially erectus, while an early Middle Pleistocene one from Tze Yang was essentially sapiens. . . .

"In Java two skulls from a place called Wadjak, also dated near the end of the Pleistocene, are primitively sapiens and resemble modern Australian aborigines. In North Borneo a fully sapiens Australoid skull... has been dated by radiocarbon at nearly forty thousand years ago. . . .

"The oldest sapiens skulls from Africa were probably a set of four which Lewis Leakey excavated at Kanjera, Kenya, in 1932. . . .Racially they seem to be Negro. . . .They are probably Upper Pleistocene and may be contemporary with Saldanha Bay man [40,000 years old], although this is not sure."

* * *

"Until he found fire, man was little more than an animal with tools instead of fangs and claws. When he first had it, he was able to frighten off beasts of prey with it, beasts that stalked him by night. He could now keep warm. . . .

"But wholly apart from warmth, fire is vital to the social life of human beings. After the sun has set, when shadows have faded and darkness is gathering, the air is still. The earth-smells rise, and the cries of night-prowlers burst out of the forest. Then there is nothing like a bright, crackling fire to dispel anxiety and fear. This is the time when the whole band comes together. Teeth and the whites of eyeballs gleam. Old hunts are acted out and new ones planned. In good weather men and women will dance in the firelight, sometimes until dawn. It is hard to imagine an intimate group of human beings living without the social cohesion that firelight gives. . . .

"The first sure evidence of fire is the presence of hearths in the Choukoutien caves /near Peking/...three hundred and sixty thousand years ago. Our next evidence of fire comes from Europe, about two hundred and fifty thousand years ago, at Swanscombe /England/ and in Spain.

"Yet in Africa there is no sign of it earlier than forty thousand years ago....It is not for want of searching that fire has not been found there earlier. One large open-air camp in which human beings lived time and again for long periods has no trace of charcoal or ash. This is the East African site of Olorgesailie excavated by Lewis Leakey. He was looking for traces of fire and could not find them.

"None of the surviving Stone Age hunters of the world camp without fire if they can help it, because even when it is not needed for warmth it protects them during the night from predatory animals. If the hunters of Olorgesailie, a region abounding with lions and other ferocious carnivores, had had fire, they would have used it. The other early sites of the African hand-ax tradition tell the same story."

End of Quotations

The above material may be summarized as follows: It is known that in Europe Caucasoid man evolved from Homo erectus to Homo sapiens 250,000 years ago. There is no evidence that such a transition occurred in Negro man until about 40,000 years ago.

This lag in evolution is confirmed by evidence of a similar lag in the use of fire.

It is a generally accepted fact that man has continued to evolve since becoming Homo sapiens. The lead of the Caucasoid (white) over the Negro in this respect would thus appear to be approximately 200,000 years.

THE INFLUENCE OF FRANZ BOAS

By W. C. George

The evidence from science presented in the preceding section of this book does not support the current dogmas asserting the absence of important and innate individual and racial differences. How then did it come to pass that apparent error has come to prevail so widely? The current situation has been the result of two facts: 1) The biological evidence has failed to reach the public mind. 2) Error, presented as scientific truth and intermingled with scientific truth, has flooded the public mind.

The story of the origin of the prevailing situation illustrates the influence that flows from a clever and forceful man when supported by other men trained by him. If we disregard the question of motives, which were probably complex, the facts make a fairly straight-forward story.

The principal character in this story is Franz Boas, born in Minden, Germany, in 1858. Boas was educated as a physicist-geographer at the universities of Heidelberg, Bonn, and Kiel, receiving a Ph.D. from Kiel in 1881. He came to the United States in 1886 and held various posts before becoming lecturer in psychology (1896) and then professor of anthropology (1899) at Columbia University, a post he held until his retirement in 1936. In 1942 Boas died suddenly during a luncheon, just after stressing the need to combat "racism" whenever and wherever possible. An outline of his life and a sympathetic presentation of his points of view and his accomplishments are presented in a memorial volume by one of his students and followers, Melville Herskovits[1].

Boas seems to have been a man passionately devoted to certain social and political beliefs which he upheld with whatever resources were at his command. He was said to have been a pacifist at the time of the First World War. This need not concern us here. Later he had various communist-front affiliations and was reputed to be a communist. This might concern us somewhat more but, since it is difficult to verify this, I do not wish to go into the matter further than to quote Herskovits (p. 118): "In his political sympathies he leaned towards a variety of socialism common among Nineteenth Century liberals."

Although untrained in the fields of anatomy and general biology, he must have acquired a rather wide superficial knowledge of both of these branches of science, for he made use, not always correctly, of their data and concepts in supporting his sociological ideas. Prior to Boas, there was little work in anthropology in this country and few if any critical experts. He largely developed and determined the course of anthropology in America and endowed it with his sociological slant. Herskovits (p. 121) says, "To the thinking of his time he gave a firm scientific support for tolerance towards racial differences in terms so well reasoned and documented that much of what he stood for moved into common thought, its source unsuspected by most of those who follow it."

It seems proper to comment that there have always been those who favor tolerance towards racial differences but question the wisdom of some programs presented in the name of tolerance. Some of these skeptics could see, too, that the scientific support claimed for these revolutionary programs was in fact illusory and not factual. In general these have been isolated voices drowned out in the din for equalitarianism.

Herskovits (p. 106) states that "Boas was one of the first to apply anthropological findings to problems of the day," and again (p. 72), "We must do our share in the task of weaning the people from a complacent yielding to prejudice, and help them to the power of clear thought, that they may be able to understand the problems that confront all of us. "Clear thought" in Boas' judgement seems to have been thought in accord with his own.

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[1] Melville Herskovits, Franz Boas. 1953, Scribner's Sons. 131 pages.

Boas' concept of social justice rested on the thesis of racial equalitarianism. According to Herskovits, Boas' credo is revealed in four sentences in the 1938 revision of his book, *The Mind of Primitive Man*. Those sentences are: "There is no fundamental difference in the ways of thinking of primitive man and civilized man. A close connection between races and personality has never been established. The concept of racial type as commonly used even in scientific literature is misleading and requires a logical as well as a biological definition. ...The suppression of intellectual freedom rings the death knell of science." The first of these four sentences is untrue unless the word *fundamental* is used as a sort of escape-hatch for whatever differences investigation reveals. The second sentence likewise appears to be untrue, as shown elsewhere in this volume. The third and fourth sentences have nothing to contribute directly to the merits or demerits of equalitarianism.

Herskovits states (p. 49) that "... while Boas devoted a great deal of energy to combatting racial determinism, especially in the later years of his life, this meant in essence no more than utilizing the results of scientific research in arguing political and social controversy." One is led to wonder whether in so doing, Boas selected and excluded facts in accordance with their usefulness for his purpose. Consider the following: In the 1911 edition of his *The Mind of Primitive Man*, Boas wrote, "Differences of structure must be accompanied by differences of function, physiological as well as psychological; and, as we found clear evidence of differences in structure between the races, so we must anticipate that differences in mental characteristics will be found." He excluded this statement, however, from the 1938 edition. With regard to this exclusion, Otto Klineberg[2], another of Boas' students and followers, stated that "... it seems highly probable that Boas changed his mind on this point ..." Possibly so; but I know of nothing in the development of anatomy or physiology between 1911 and 1938, or since, to justify a change of mind on that point; quite the contrary. If other authority is wanted, it seems worth while to recall that shortly after the new edition of Boas' book, Ales Hrdlicka[3] defined physical anthropology as "that branch of the study of man which deals in a comparative way with his physique as well as his functions, *for basically the two are inseparable*" (italics mine). Consideration of the course of events suggests that a very likely explanation of the deletion is that between 1911 and 1938 Boas' interest in promoting racial equalitarianism and amalgamation became more intense and he was led to exclude contrary evidence.

In another book, *Anthropology and Modern Life*, published in 1928, Boas says, "In writing this present book ... I desired to show that some of the most firmly rooted opinions of our times appear from a wider point of view as prejudices, and that a knowledge of anthropology enables us to look with greater freedom at the problems confronting our civilization." What is meant by "wider point of view" and "look with greater freedom"? Do these phrases mean anything, or were they formulated to condition the readers' minds for acceptance of unestablished ideas? Boas and some of his followers became quite adept at formulating vague phrases and sleesy arguments to support theories that they could not support with fact. Their writings have led people to have tolerance for scientific and social concepts that are seen to be untrue when all the evidence is carefully considered; and this tolerance has often changed to fanaticism when all the drums of propaganda have been brought into play.

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[2] Otto Klineberg, Race and Psychology. 1951 UNESCO, Paris.

[3] Ales Hrdlicka 1943 Contributions to the History of Anthropology. Proc. Am. Philosoph. Soc., v. 87(1), pp. 61-64.

Boas and his followers have been activists as well as theorists. In 1921 he wrote, "It would seem that, man being what he is, the Negro problem will not disappear in American until the Negro blood has been so diluted that it will no longer be recognized. ..." Therefore, the program of mixing children of all races in schools and playgrounds was devised as a means of bringing about inter-racial mixing of blood.

Boas' influence extended beyond his own efforts. He trained others to promote his ideas. Herskovits says (ibid. p. 65), "The four decades of the tenure of his professorship at Columbia gave a continuity to his teaching that permitted him to develop students who eventually made up the greater part of the significant professional core of American anthropologists, and who came to man and direct most of the major departments of anthropology in the United States. In their turn, they trained the students who, with the increase in general interest in the subject and the recognition of the contribution it can make to human knowledge and human welfare, have continued in the tradition in which their teachers were trained, especially the tradition of basing theory on empirical data, and of employing firsthand study in the field to obtain those data." The last two clauses sound fine, but they hardly seem in harmony with the unanimous action of the American Anthropological Association last November in attempting to maintain their dogmas by assertions and resolutions rather than by data, when confronted with the prospect of challenge.

Let us see who were some of the first-generation people to come under Boas' influence, either as students or colleagues, and who in their turn became active, sometimes impassioned advocates of Boas' ideas. Most of the names will be familiar to those who have followed race propaganda for the past two or three decades.

Ruth Benedict, born New York 1887, died 1948; educated at Vassar and Columbia; lecturer in anthropology at Columbia, advancing to professor.

Isidor Chein, born New York 1912; M.A. Columbia 1933, Ph.D. Columbia 1939. One of the Supreme Court authorities in the segregation decision.

K. B. Clark, born Panama 1914; Ph.D. Columbia 1940; one of the Supreme Court authorities in the segregation decision.

Theodosius Dobzhansky, born in Russia 1900; graduate University of Kiev; professor of zoology Columbia University since 1940.

L. C. Dunn, Born Buffalo, New York 1893; professor of zoology Columbia University since 1928.

Melville Herskovits, born Ohio 1895; Ph.D. Columbia 1928; assistant professor (1927) advancing to professor of anthropology Northwestern University.

Otto Klineberg, born Quebec 1899; Ph.D. Columbia 1927; research associate in anthropology Columbia 1929-31; psychology since 1931, professor 1949.

Margaret Mead, born Philadelphia 1901; Ph.D. Columbia. 1929; associate curator American Museum of Natural History.

Ashley Montagu, born England 1905; came to United States 1930; Ph.D. Columbia 1937; professor of anthropology Rutgers University.

Howard Odum, born Georgia 1884; died 1954; Ph.D. Columbia 1910; Kenan Professor of Sociology, University of North Carolina 1920-1954; developed department of sociology and anthropology.

Gene Weltfish, born New York 1902; Ph.D. Columbia 1929; lecturer in anthropology Columbia University.

Gordon R. Willey, born Iowa 1913; Ph.D. Columbia 1942; instructor Columbia 1942-43; chairman department of anthropology Harvard.

The people on the above list have been authors of most of the propaganda tracts on race distributed by UNESCO and other organizations. They have written many of the doctrinaire books and articles that have found their way into circulation, and their ideas and phrases have been distributed over the world by newspapers and journals, by radio and television. Although this is a very incomplete list of the first generation of students and followers of Boas, it is sufficient to give a general picture of the origin and work of a cohesive propaganda group.

People taught by Boas or who came under Columbia University influence have headed most of the developing departments of anthropology in American colleges and universities, and their students or students' students now staff the expanded and more numerous departments that have come into being as college enrollments have increased and as sociology and anthropology have become popular subjects.

In some institutions the propaganda enthusiasts have not been content to leave the spread of their preachments to elective courses. Required courses have been devised for wholesale indoctrination. Some years ago Columbia University instituted a course called Contemporary Civilization. For use in that course, a book was prepared called Columbia University Readings in Race, Personality, and Culture. The first article in that book is a race tract by Otto Klineberg, for many years recognized as one of the principal producers of shoddy integration propaganda, meanwhile posing as a reliable scholar. The last article is a selection from Gunnar Myrdal.

Examination of Columbia college catalog reveals that the Contemporary Civilization course is a requirement for a degree since it is prerequisite to other courses in Economics, History, Philosophy, and Sociology.

At the University of North Carolina there is a course called Modern Civilization. According to U.N.C. catalogs this course is required of all freshmen and is prerequisite to other courses in History. Upon investigation, I found that one of the first required readings in the course is the integration tract by Otto Klineberg in Columbia University Readings in Race, Personality, and Culture. The library had on reserve three shelves full of the book to meet the calls of freshmen for this required reading.

I carefully read the article by Klineberg and judged it to be without scholarly merit and without literary charm or virtue. The only obvious reason for requiring it is that it has considerable indoctrination value when put in the hands of naive youths at the beginning of their college careers.

Further investigation revealed that both at Columbia University and at the University of North Carolina, additional readings suggested are by people who have demonstrated a strong integration slant. A number of these are in the list of Franz Boas' students on a preceding page.

It seems proper to ask, Why was no opposing point of view presented in these courses on so vital and controversial a subject? Among the faculty members who planned the courses were a number of specialists on race. It is hard to believe that none of these knew that there is another side to the coin and that it has been written about intelligently and clearly. Was education or brain-washing the objective?

There are many people devoted to the usefulness, welfare, and honor of the universities here considered. Those who would restore greatness to them must somehow find a way to restore intellectual and educational integrity to be a counterpart to freedom of speech.

Columbia and the University of North Carolina are not the only institutions at fault. There is evidence that in some other colleges and universities, instruction in matters of race and other social problems is slanted, but since I have not investigated every situation elsewhere, I shall not specify.

Indoctrination has been going on in our educational institutions for 30 or more years--long enough for the educated (?) young people graduated to have made their ways not only into other schools but into the clergy, into business, journalism, radio, television, and politics, into every phase of American life. Here they propagate the concepts of Boas, in many cases sincerely thinking that these concepts are proven scientific truths. The story here recorded, supplemented by the expenditure of vast amounts of money by partisan foundations and other organizations, provides an answer to the question, Why is it that integration sentiment has become so widespread throughout the country, including parts of the South.

I can do little more than present the facts. Action by the American people is necessary to correct the condition.

february 4 - 9, 1962

The Challenge of Desegregation For The American Police Executive

A CONFERENCE CALLED BY THE GRADUATE SCHOOL OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION OF NEW YORK UNIVERSITY UNDER A GRANT BY THE ROBERT MARSHALL CIVIL LIBERTIES TRUST

DR. RAY F. HARVEY - DEAN
DR. WILLIAM P. BROWN - CONFERENCE DIRECTOR
DR. LEWIS YABLONSKY - ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

PROGRAM

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 4

5:00 P.M. RECEPTION

6:00 P.M. DINNER MEETING

Presiding - DR. WILLIAM P. BROWN, *Inspector, New York City Police Department*

Welcome - DR. RAY F. HARVEY, *Dean Graduate School of Public Administration, New York University*

Address - The Police and the Modern Community
MICHAEL J. MURPHY,
Police Commissioner
New York City Police Department

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5

9:15 A.M. THE POLICE CHIEF'S JOB - 1962 OVERTONES

HERBERT T. JENKINS, *Chief Atlanta Police Department.*

The Atlanta Police Department, in the heart of an area severely afflicted with desegregation problems, has won an excellent reputation for the manner in which it has met the new police-community problems. Chief Jenkins will discuss some of the major issues and his Department's approaches to them.

11:00 A.M. THE "MOVEMENT"

DR. ROBERT B. JOHNSON, *Assistant Professor of Social Work New York University.*

The desegregation struggle is carried out in education, housing, transportation, in fact wherever its leaders feel their cause can be advanced. It is difficult to follow, but the police executive must be aware of the general lines of the current picture with particular emphasis on those aspects which may affect the public peace and order. Professor Johnson has been and is intimately associated with many of these developments.

All Conference Functions Will Be Held At The:

Fifth Avenue Hotel
24 Fifth Avenue
New York City

2:00 P.M. "OUR SIDE OF THE STORY" - THE SOUTHERN CONSERVATIVES

JAMES J. KILPATRICK, *Editor, The Richmond News Leader.*

There are men of prominence and good intention who disapprove of the objectives of the desegregationists. Their position is discredited, indeed the very welfare of their communities is jeopardized, by violence and illegality. The speaker has been an eloquent spokesman for the Southern Conservative position.

3:30 P.M. "OUR SIDE OF THE STORY" - THE PROTEST GROUPS

CHARLES McDEW, *Chairman, Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee.*

JAMES FARMER, *National Director, Congress of Racial Equality*

DR. JOHN A. MORSELL, *Assistant to the Executive Secretary National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.*

A panel of representatives of the outstanding protest groups concerned with the segregation issue will discuss the goals and policies of their organizations.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6

9:15 A.M. REACTIONS TO DESEGREGATION

HAROLD FLEMING, *Executive Vice President, The Potomac Institute.*

The police executive must strive constantly for better understanding of individuals and groups other than those with which he is personally associated. Mr. Fleming is in an unusual position to assist the conferees in gaining this insight. He is a Southerner, and a particularly objective and sophisticated viewer of the South. He will discuss some of the major reaction patterns of the numerically important groups involved.

11:00 A.M. DESEGREGATION AND THE CONSTITUTION

REV. ROBERT F. DRINAN, S.J., *Dean, Boston College School of Law.*

Police action is judged against the yardstick of judicial interpretation of the Federal Constitution. Those who would plan for the police in any controversial area must have an awareness of some of the pertinent decisions and of the possibilities for future decisions affecting their work.

NO PROGRAM IS SCHEDULED FOR TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7

9:15 A.M. THE MORAL ISSUES

REV. DR. RAY GIBBONS, *Director, Council for Christian Social Action, United Church of Christ.*

The administrative decisions of the police executive must have ethical validity. Dr. Gibbons' widely acclaimed work on the application of theological principles to problems in the social order qualifies him uniquely to assist in clarifying the moral guidelines for police decision making on desegregation problems.

11:00 A.M. THE CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION REPORT AND THE AMERICAN POLICE

BERL I. BERNHARD, *Staff Director, United States Commission on Civil Rights.*

In the much publicized recent report a distinguished group of American citizens found that police lawlessness and brutality remained a "serious problem throughout the United States." The Staff Director of the Commission will discuss the desegregation issue in the light of its findings.

2:00 P.M. RIOT

PROFESSOR JOSEPH D. LOHMAN, *Dean, School of Criminology, University of California.*

The possibilities for violent inter-racial outbursts are frequently involved when desegregation pressures build up. There have been studies of police action in time of riot crisis and most departments have established definite orders governing procedures to be taken in such emergency. Dean Lohman, a leading authority on major disorder policing, will consider these action directives in the general frame of reference of the conference.

3:30 P.M. PREJUDICE AND GANG VIOLENCE

DR. LEWIS YABLONSKY, *Associate Professor of Sociology University of California. (Associate Conference Director)*

Based on his work with violent gangs in New York City, Dr. Yablonsky has developed principles and methods useful for the police control of youth gang violence as it erupts in mob action.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8

WORKING WITH THE COMMUNITY ON THE DESEGREGATION PROBLEM - A DISCUSSION OF TECHNIQUES

Increasingly the police executive is called upon to approach community problems from the community planning level. With professional guidelines for his participation and some knowledge of the techniques for effective participation, the possibility of arriving at workable and satisfactory solutions is greatly increased. St. Louis and Philadelphia are outstanding examples of cities in which excellent community work has been done by the police.

9:15 A.M. WORKING WITH THE ST. LOUIS COMMUNITY

COLONEL CURTIS BROSTRON, *Chief, St. Louis Police Department.*

11:00 A.M. WORKING WITH THE PHILADELPHIA COMMUNITY

ALLEN B. BALLARD, *Chief Inspector, Philadelphia Police Department.*

2:00 P.M. DEVELOPING AND USING AN INTER-GROUP MANUAL

CHARLES BATCHELOR, *Assistant Chief, Dallas Police Department.*

The Dallas Police Department has issued a manual on police-minority relations which has received high praise from competent observers of the inter-racial picture.

3:30 P.M. CIVILIAN COMPLAINT REVIEW

PIERCE GLYNN, *Deputy Chief Inspector, New York City Police Department.*

A most important consideration in developing an effective program of equal police treatment for all citizens is the creation of a workable system for recording and acting upon civilian complaints, including those of minority group members. Chief Glynn has supervised this problemful task in the New York City Department for years in which the Department has been commended for its handling of civilian complaints.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9

9:15 A.M. TRAINING FOR INTER-GROUP POLICING

DR. LOUIS RADALET, *Director, National Program Development National Conference of Christians and Jews.*

Policemen throughout the country have shown a particular interest in the problems of training personnel to deal equally with all members of the community. Dr. Radalet has conducted the National Conference of Christians and Jews Police-community relations program for almost a decade.

11:00 A.M. THE UNIVERSITY'S ROLE IN MEETING COMMUNITY ISSUES

DR. RAY F. HARVEY, *Dean, Graduate School of Public Administration New York University.*

American universities have long and seriously held to the commitment that they offer their stores of knowledge for the betterment of practical affairs. With the intensified complexity and urgency of community problems such as those involving inter-group tension, there is an increasing need to define and effectuate this role.

12:00 NOON RECOMMENDATIONS BY CONFERENCE PARTICIPANTS

DR. WILLIAM P. BROWN, *Inspector, New York City Police Department.*
(Conference Director)

Recommendations by the conference participants as to desirable police conduct in the face of desegregation problems will be presented at this time.

1:00 P.M. LUNCHEON MEETING

ADDRESS - TOWARDS A COMMUNITY BILL OF RIGHTS

DR. GEORGE D. STODDARD, *Chancellor, New York University.*

PRESENTATION OF CERTIFICATES

DR. RAY F. HARVEY, *Dean, Graduate School of Public Administration, New York University.*

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Cities Represented

ALBANY, GEORGIA
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
CINCINNATI, OHIO
DALLAS, TEXAS
DETROIT, MICHIGAN
HOUSTON, TEXAS
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE
MIAMI, FLORIDA
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
NEW YORK, NEW YORK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI
WASHINGTON, D.C.
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

Conference Roster

BALLARD, ALLEN B. - Chief Inspector, Police Community Relations Unit, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Police Department: Discussion leader, "Working with the Philadelphia Community"

BATCHELOR, CHARLES - Assistant Chief, Dallas, Texas, Police Department: Participant and discussion leader, "Developing and Using an Inter-Group Manual"

BATES, W.R. - Secretary-Attorney to the Board of Police Commissioners, Kansas City, Missouri: Participant

BERNHARD, BERL I. - Staff Director, United States Commission on Civil Rights: Discussion leader, "The Civil Rights Commission Report and the American Police"

BINDNER, COL. WILLIAM E. - Chief, Louisville, Kentucky, Police Department: Participant

BRIANS, ROBERT E. - Captain, Service Division, Little Rock, Arkansas, Police Department: Participant

BROSTRON, COL. CURTIS - Chief, St. Louis, Missouri, Police Department: Participant and discussion leader, "Working with the St. Louis Community"

BROWN, DR. WILLIAM P. - Inspector, New York City Police Department: Conference Director

DRINAN, REV. ROBERT F., S.J. - Dean, Boston College School of Law: Discussion leader, "Desegregation and the Constitution"

FARMER, JAMES - National Director, Congress of Racial Equality: Discussion leader, "'Our Side of the Story' - The Protest Groups"

FLEMING, HAROLD C. - Executive Vice-President, The Potomac Institute, Inc: Discussion Leader, "Reactions to Desegregation "

GIBBONS, REV. DR. RAY - Director, Council for Christian Social Action, United Church of Christ: Discussion leader, "The Moral Issues"

GLYNN, PIERCE T. - Deputy Chief Inspector, Civilian Complaint Review Board, New York City Police Department: Discussion leader, "Civilian Complaint Review"

GRIBBIN, AUGUST K. - Inspector, Baltimore, Maryland, Police Department: Participant

HALE, COL. E. CAROL - Chief, Lexington, Kentucky, Police Department: Participant

HARRIS, FRENCH - Chief, Knoxville, Tennessee, Police Department: Participant

HARVEY, DR. RAY F. - Dean of the Graduate School of Public Public Administration of New York University: Discussion leader, "The University's Role in Meeting Community Issues"

HORD, JOHN S. - Chief, Charlotte, North Carolina, Police Department; Participant

JENKINS, HERBERT T. - Chief, Atlanta, Georgia, Police Department: Participant and discussion leader, "The Police Chief's Job - 1962 Overtones"

JOHNSON, DR. ROBERT B. - Assistant Professor of Social Work, New York University: Discussion leader, "The Movement"

KELLEY, CLARENCE M. - Chief, Kansas City, Missouri, Police Department: Participant

KELLY, OLIVER - Deputy Chief for Staff Services, Newark, New Jersey, Police Department: Participant

KILPATRICK, JAMES J. - Editor, The Richmond News Leader: Discussion leader, " 'Our Side of the Story' - The Southern Conservatives"

KING, CAPTAIN GLEN D. - Administrative Assistant to the Chief, Dallas, Texas, Police Department: Participant

KLUG, LT. COL. ROBERT - Assistant Chief, Cincinnati, Ohio, Police Department: Participant

LOHMAN, PROFESSOR JOSEPH D. - Dean, School of Criminology, University of California: Discussion leader, "Riot"

MACDONALD, J.C. - Chief, Memphis, Tennessee, Police Department: Participant

MC CAIN, DANIEL - Captain, Human Relations Section, Chicago, Illinois, Police Department: Participant

MC DEW, CHARLES - Chairman, Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee: Discussion leader, " 'Our Side of the Story' - The Protest Groups"

MOORE, JAMIE - Chief, Birmingham, Alabama, Police Department: Participant

MORSELL, DR. JOHN - Assistant to the Executive Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People: Discussion leader, " 'Our Side of the Story' - The Protest Groups"

MURPHY, MICHAEL J. - Police Commissioner, New York City Police Department: Principal speaker, "The Police and the Modern Community"

ORRISON, SALLY M. - Executive Director, Citizens' Crime Commission of Metropolitan Washington, District of Columbia: Participant

PRITCHETT, LAURIE - Chief, Albany, Georgia, Police Department; Participant

RADALET, DR. LOUIS - Director, National Program Development for the National Conference of Christians and Jews: Discussion leader, "Training for Inter-Group Policing"

SHUPTRINE, CARL L. - Chief, Houston, Texas, Police Department: Participant

SMITH, JOHN J. - Chief, Wilmington, Delaware, Police Department: Participant

STODDARD, DR. GEORGE D. - Chancellor, New York University, Principal speaker, "Towards a Community Bill of Rights"

SUDDUTH, CAPT. GLENN E. - Director, Miami Police Academy, Miami, Florida, Police Department: Participant

VAN ANTWERP, PHILIP J. - Detective Inspector, Detroit, Michigan, Police Department: Participant

WALLRODT, GEORGE R. - Deputy Chief, Metropolitan Police Department, Government of the District of Columbia: Participant

YABLONSKY, DR. LEWIS - Associate Professor of Sociology, University of California: Associate Conference Director and Discussion leader, "Prejudice and Gang Violence"

A STATEMENT OF RECOMMENDED POLICE POLICY RESULTING FROM THE NEW YORK UNIVERSITY GRADUATE SCHOOL OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CONFERENCE ON: "THE CHALLENGE OF DESEGREGATION FOR THE AMERICAN POLICE EXECUTIVE

It is the obligation of the law enforcement officer to lawfully protect life and property, peace and order in his community. He should extend to all a consistent interpretation of the law and equal treatment and protection under the law. Every person acting in the community has an obligation to assist in this function and to shape his conduct so as to minimize unnecessary interference with the achievement of this obligation.

GUIDELINES FOR POLICE EXECUTIVE CONDUCT REGARDING DESEGREGATION PROBLEMS

1. In matters relating to desegregation the police executive should assert leadership towards, and accept responsibility for, a consistent and proper policy and its execution.

2. The police executive should attempt to maintain full and honest communication with the leaders of organizations acting for or against segregation in his community. Complaints of improper police conduct from any group should be freely accepted and fully investigated.

3. Non-violent demonstrators should be expected to establish communication with law enforcement to determine what are the pertinent laws and administrative regulations and to

clearly state their immediate anticipated course of action. They should follow agreements mutually made with the police and at least those police regulations which would be considered reasonable for any group engaging in a similar, though not desegregation-related activity.

4. Mass demonstrations have long been held as subject to reasonable police regulation. When there is a rejection of such regulation, as would be considered proper for any other group using the same roadways, it should be recognized that there is an element of illegality not present in many desegregation tactics which may or may not be illegal on other grounds.

5. The public and public information media should be given the maximum possible information about desegregation-related events with particular emphasis on clarifying police policy and action.

6. Police personnel should be of high quality, well trained, adequately directed and supervised strictly to enable them to carry out actions consistent with the general provisions previously enumerated.

7. Police executives should - within the bounds of proper police conduct - cooperate with lawful and reputable agencies or institutions working to maintain or establish the peace of the community and should expect similar cooperation in return.

8. Unlawful force or violence by any person or group is seriously prejudicial to the welfare of the community and the professional reputation of its law enforcement agency. It should be clearly and unequivocally forbidden and, if it does arise, met with all proper force.

Pick up
cities Represented

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON SQUARE, NEW YORK 3, N.Y.

TELEPHONE: SPRING 7-2000

Thermofaxed for
Rudwick and
for commendation
File

February 21, 1962

Mr. James A. Moss
Director of Research
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Moss:

I am happy to forward to you copies of the program and the "Findings" of the Conference on "The Challenge of Desegregation for the American Police Executive." We were quite pleased with the Conference. Harold Fleming did an excellent job.

Thanks for the copy of "The Unequal Badge." It is interesting and informative. This matter was a topic of discussion at more than one of our sessions.

Sincerely yours,

Ray F Harvey
Ray F. Harvey
Dean

ec
enclosure

Rec'd 2/27/62

February 19, 1962

The Graduate School of
Public Administration
New York University
New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

We read with interest a report of the seminar "The Challenge of Desegregation for the American Police Executive" which appeared in the issue of February 13, in the Washington Post.

As an organization with a long tradition of research in race relations in the southern region, including such areas as law enforcement and racial justice, we would appreciate receiving, for our files and information, a statement of findings and a copy of the program of the seminar.

We are enclosing a copy of a recent publication of ours entitled "The Unequal Badge."

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

James A. Moss
Director of Research

JAM:jl
enc.

Report L-33
March 9, 1962

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

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CITIES REPRESENTED

Albany, Georgia
Atlanta, Georgia
Baltimore, Maryland
Birmingham, Alabama
Charlotte, North Carolina
Chicago, Illinois
Cincinnati, Ohio
Dallas, Texas
Detroit, Michigan
Houston, Texas
Kansas City, Missouri
Knoxville, Tennessee
Lexington, Kentucky
Little Rock, Arkansas
Louisville, Kentucky
Memphis, Tennessee
Miami, Florida
Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Newark, New Jersey
New York, New York
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
St. Louis, Missouri
Washington, D.C.
Wilmington, Delaware

1961

CATHOLIC BISHOPS VOW INTEGRATION

Georgia and South Carolina Parochial Schools to Meet Public System Deadline

By CLAUDE SITTON

Special to The New York Times.

FEB 2

NEW YORK TIM

ATLANTA, Feb. 19 — The three Roman Catholic bishops of Georgia and South Carolina announced today that parochial schools in their states would be desegregated no later than the public schools.

They said that racial barriers would be lowered as soon as it could be done "with safety," and after a program of education. They indicated tnat full integration was not contemplated at this time.

The bishops implied the hope that their action would have a positive effect upon public school desegregation.

The announcement came in a pastorial letters read at mass to the 89,000 Catholics in the two states. The letters were signed by the Most Rev. Francis E. Hyland, Bishop of Atlanta; the Most Rev. Thomas McDonough, Bishop of Savannah, and the Most Rev. Paul J. Hallinan, Bishop of Charleston.

Have 67 Grade Schools

Bishop Hallinan's diocese includes South Carolina. The dioceses of the two other bishops cover northern and southern Georgia.

The Rev. Harold J. Rainey, chancellor of the Atlanta diocese, said that the action had been agreed upon at a recent meeting of the bishops. He said that the letters contained no significant differences.

Father Rainey said that the three dioceses had sixty-seven elementary schools with an enrollment of 19,076 and nine high schools with 2,199 students. He estimated that less than one-fifth of the total enrollment was Negro.

Details of the method and timing of desegreggation will be worked out later.

"The racial problem does not exist in a vacuum," Bishop Hyland told his parishioners. "It must be solved in the wider context of our missionary work.

"The Bishop, therefore, will prudently judge the approriate time and conditions in such a way that the schools and the children, whether white or Negro, will not suffer by the change."

Says Tension Mounts

He said that racial tension was mounting.

Says Tension Mounts

He said that racial tension was mounting.

"The church must speak out clearly," he said. "In justice to our people, we cannot abandon leadership to the extremists whose only creed in their own fear and hatred."

Bishop Hyland cited both moral and political grounds for this step.

"We cannot forget that all human beings, without regard to differences that are purely accidental, are created in the same way," he said.

"With these Christian truths in mind, the great American who wrote the Declaration of Independence set forth the fundamental principle of our government: 'That all men are created equal * * *.' "

He cited the church's opposition to racial segregation and discrimination, as stated by the Catholic bishops of the United States in 1943 and 1958. Then he said:

Outlines Church Policy

"The influence of the Catholic Church in the South has not been based on great numbers, but upon great faith. When changing times have called for fresh application of the eternal God-given principles, our loyal people have not wavered. Nor will they waver now."

Bishop Hyland said that, to assure men the church was moving "toward the full Christian solution" the policy of the diocese would be:

¶ Catholic pupils, regardless of color, will be admitted to this can be done with safety to the children and the schools.

¶The Negro schools will be continued as long as there is need for them.

¶During 1961, the diocese will undertake a program of preparation for its people. Pastoral letters, sermons, study clubs and school instruction will explain the full Catholic teaching on racial justice.

Two States Hold Out

"This affirmation for our diocese is not just a minimum approach to full Christian justice," the Bishop asserted. "In a region where our Catholic population is les than 2 per cent, it is an honest effort to influence a way of life that has prevailed for many decades."

Similar announcements have been made previously in Virginia, North Carolina and Louisiana. Alabama and Mississippi Catholics are now the only hold-outs in the South, although some desegregation has taken place in those states on the college level, Catholic sources say.

Parochial school desegregation in varying degrees has been reported in Arkansas, Florida, Kentucky, North Carolina, Texas, Tennessee and Virginia.

There is at least one isolated instance of desegregation in South Carolina, where St. Anne's School at Rock Hill admitted Negroes in 1954.

1

mid
Feb. - '61

Bishop's Rule Will Affect 7,500 Here

The bishop's letter advising Roman Catholics in Georgia and South Carolina that Catholic schools would be desegregated "not later than the public schools" would possibly affect some 7,500 children in the Atlanta diocese.

In the diocese of Atlanta, which extends from the North Carolina border down to Macon, there are 17 elementary schools, 15 for white and two for Negro children, plus one school for retarded white children.

Educ, Ga

There are four Catholic high schools, all white, with 1,157 students enrolled. These are Marist, St. Pius X, the downtown annex of St. Pius and the new D'Youville Academy, which has about 25 girls enrolled in the 9th and 10th grades.

v. x- Relig.

A NEGRO high school is planned for the diocese in the next few years, to be built near St. Paul of the Cross elementary school on Harwell Road.

There are 5,679 white students in Catholic elementary schools in the Atlanta diocese and 648 Negro elementary school students, according to figures from the Catholic school superintendent's office.

In the Diocese of Georgia, with headquarters in Savannah, there are seven Catholic high schools, in Savannah, Augusta, Columbus and Macon. There are 25 elementary schools and two institutional schools—a Negro orphanage and a home for girls—in the Diocese of Georgia.

* * *

ALL ROMAN Catholic schools, parochial and private, will fall under the bishop's order, stated in the pastoral letter read in all churches in the diocese of Atlanta, Savannah and Charleston, S.C., Sunday.

It stated that: "Catholic pupils, regardless of color, will be admitted to Catholic schools as soon as this can be done with safety to the children and the schools. Certainly this will be done not later than the public schools are opened to all pupils."

Nat. Educ. Des.

6-20-61

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **LESLIE W. DUNBAR**

Educ. Tex.

Note to the File

desegregation of Catholic parochial schools

1 school now in Houston, & the entire parochial system in San Antonio are desegregated

In Fall 1961, entire systems of Houston & Galveston are to desegregate

CATHOLIC COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

CHART SHOWING CATHOLIC FACILITIES DESEGREGATED AS OF JULY 1, 1961

(X indicates desegregated failifty)

DIOCESE	PARISH ORGANIZATIONS	DIOCESAN ORGANIZATIONS	HOSPITALS	ATHLETIC PROGRAM	ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS	HIGH SCHOOLS	COLLEGES	% CATHOLIC OF TOTAL POPULATIONS OF AREA	% NEGRO CATHOLICS OF TOTAL CATHOLICS OF AREA
CHARLESTON, S.C.		X	X		X[1]			14%	11%
GALVESTON-HOUSTON, Tex.		X			X			19%	9%
MIAMI, FLORIDA		X			X	X		18%	1%
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE					X	X		2%	4%
RALEIGH, N. C.					X			1%	9%
ST. LOUIS, MISSOIRI	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	28%	3%
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	35%	0.3%
WASHINGTON, D.C.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	19%	19%
NEW ORLEANS, LA.	X	X						40%	11%

1. Only one school

Sources of the above information are:
1. Replies from above dioceses
2. The Official Catholic Directory- P.J. Kenedy
3. Commission for Catholic Missions among the Colored People & Indians

Memo : from **C. H. PARRISH**

Add- Cath. School deseg.

Montgomery Alabama Journal
(AP) 3/29/62

"Bishop Maurice Shexnayder of R.C. Dio. i Lafayette, La. said Cath. schools in his diocese would deseg. eventually, but not for the next school year."

PA

THE MINNEAPOLIS STAR

LARGEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN THE UPPER MIDWEST

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VOLUME LXXXIV 2 2 NUMBER 111

TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1962

Parochial Integration

ROMAN CATHOLIC Church officials in the Archdiocese of New Orleans face a particularly difficult task in their efforts to integrate parochial schools, and it is to the eternal credit of Archbishop Joseph Francis Rummel that he has taken the lead in the work of school integration.

New Orleans is probably the only area in the South where the public schools do not serve vastly greater numbers of pupils than the parochial schools, according to Benjamin Muse, director of the Southern leadership project of the Southern Regional Council, writing in The Commonweal.

In most of the South, Catholic parochial schools face potential additions of only small numbers of Negroes. Not so in New Orleans, or in Louisiana generally, however, for here large sections of the Negro population are Catholic. The New Orleans schools could receive a mass influx of Negro students.

Archbishop Rummel has prepared his people for the coming integration of parochial schools over a number of years. Six years ago he declared that segregation was "morally wrong and sinful." Last week he ordered an end to segregation, to begin in the parochial schools next fall.

As a result, some racist fanatics have been picketing the archbishop's home and that of the archbishop-coadjutor. There are reports, not completely clear, that some agitators have been threatened with excommunication from the Catholic church. That is a matter between church members and their ecclesiastical superiors and we have no wish to comment on it.

We do know, however, that Archbishop Rummel's stand on integration has been an inspiration to those seeking racial justice. Acts intended to embarrass him or to thwart his efforts are a reflection not on the archbishop but on the misguided agitators.

ED., SOU.
COMMONWEAL
3-9-62

Integration should take place in Catholic schools not later than or even simultaneously with but before the action is accomplished by the public schools.

Integrating Parochial Schools in the South

BENJAMIN MUSE

IN CONSIDERING the question of integrating parochial schools in the South, two major differences between the parochial schools and the public schools are immediately obvious. First, the public schools (except in the Archdiocese of New Orleans) serve a vastly greater number of pupils than the parochial schools; second, Negroes represent a much higher percentage of the total enrollment in public than in parochial schools. The massive dimensions of the public school problem have in themselves a bearing upon the desegregation procedures which would have to be followed. The problem of a few closely-knit parochial schools is obviously simpler.

The large element of Negroes in the total public school enrollment, a majority in some counties, leads to inordinate fear on the part of many white Southerners of "mass" integration. However, I do not think a massive influx of Negroes into mixed schools is in prospect under any circumstances in the foreseeable future. For legally correct and morally proper reasons I do not expect that Negroes will be rushing to schools with white children. Still, the fear of "mass" integration is there, and it is a major obstacle to compliance with the Supreme Court's desegregation rulings. Any such fear is, however, of relatively little concern to the parochial schools with their tiny minorities of Negro pupils, although some fears of "mass" integration might have to be allayed in New Orleans.

There are other factors aiding the parochial school administrator which are denied to the administrator of public schools in regard to the problem of integration. One is the relative freedom of parochial schools from political scrutiny, controversy and interference. Much of the public agitation and race feeling which has impeded public school integration has been incited by politicians. Furthermore, the parochial school, under diocesan control, is able to encourage tolerance and interracial understanding in a manner which is forbidden in most public schools. In many areas a public school teacher who would dare to teach integration or interracial brotherhood, or even to urge orderly acceptance of the law of the land, would be in danger of public reprimand or dismissal. The close relationship between the parish church and the parochial school is another favorable circumstance. The priest speaks directly to the parents and children affected, both at Mass and in his visitations.

I STRESS the advantages of the parochial school administrator over the public school administrator in the face of this challenge because there are grave reasons why the adjustment should take place in Catholic parochial schools not later than or even simultaneously with, but *before* the action is taken by public schools. To announce that parochial schools will be desegregated "not later than the desegregation of the public schools" is an abdication not without a tinge of shame. It makes a step dictated by conscience and Christian doctrine contingent upon an act of governmental compulsion.

From the standpoint of the public interest, parochial school integration in the South would be beneficial in its effect upon attitudes toward public school desegregation. The integration of parochial schools illuminates the moral principle and can serve to some extent as a

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BENJAMIN MUSE is a former Virginia State Senator and is now Director of the Southern leadership project of the Southern Regional Council. This article is based on a report he recently prepared for the National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice.

pilot operation for the public schools which follow them. It can help in smoothing the broad path of a great and inevitable social change. Catholics can take pride in the record of the Diocese of Richmond, which announced parochial school desegregation before the Supreme Court decision in 1954 and put it into effect the following September. This demonstration of orderly adjustment in parochial schools helped condition the public for Virginia's later abandonment of massive resistance to public school desegregation.

IN THEIR piecemeal integration, those public school districts which have acted have followed a variety of plans: one-grade-a-year from the bottom up; one-grade-a-year from the top down; several grades at a time; or the admission of a small number of Negroes to formerly all white schools without any overall plan. Even when the desegregation of an entire grade is announced, the number of Negro applicants for transfer is generally scaled down to a ludicrous minimum through a series of screening devices.

In some of the instances of extensive integration, notably in Louisville and Nashville, the transition has been softened by an arrangement by which pupils of the minority race in a school are permitted to transfer to another school. In Nashville, which is beginning the fifth year in its one-grade-a-year plan, practically all white children transfer when they find themselves assigned to a school which is predominantly Negro; many Negro pupils have also opted for transfer to predominantly Negro schools. In Louisville, where the school board followed a plan of desegregation everywhere at once, with sensational success, the parents of forty-five per cent of the Negro children assigned to what had been white schools and the parents of eighty-five per cent of the white children assigned to what had been Negro schools requested transfer. The purpose of this arrangement is to permit compliance with the wishes of school patrons as far as is compatible with good faith desegregation. Such a system, of positive assignment with later adjustment by voluntary transfer, has the advantage of making desegregation effective without forcing the Negro pupil to take the onerous initiative of applying for admission in each case, while at the same time permitting those Negroes who prefer a predominantly Negro school to stay in one.

This transfer arrangement would probably have little value in most parochial school situations. Parochial school administrators are better able to determine informally what Negroes might prefer to stay in predominantly Negro schools. And in dealing with white pupils in parochial schools it might be a mistake, starting a train of difficulties, to cater to prejudice by allowing any white pupil to transfer from a school merely because of the presence of Negro pupils in it. At the same time it would seem to be a measure of justifiable prudence to avoid as far as practicable placing only a handful of white pupils in a predominantly Negro school.

The point which the transfer system emphasizes obviously, is that many Negroes at this stage do not want to attend school with whites. I think many whites who fear "mass" integration miss this point, which is an important factor militating against wholesale integration. I think practically all Negroes want the right to be assigned to schools without regard to race, and many, vastly more than are now being admitted to white schools, would ask for this privilege now. But I do not think there is any moral or legal duty to place a Negro in an integrated school against his will.

This attitude on the part of many Negroes applies, of course, to the parochial school problem, and, I think, lightens it. In situations where the status quo is sincerely preferred by Negro pupils, no wrong is done by leaving them undisturbed. It is, nevertheless, necessary to abolish the criterion of race and accord Negro children precisely the same privilege as white children, similarly situated and similarly qualified, to attend the parochial schools which they prefer.

Mention of parental or pupil choice brings us, incidentally, to the question of the pupil's qualifications to attend the school of his choice. Half a dozen states and some public school districts have set up pupil placement plans ostensibly to test the qualifications of the student applying for admission or transfer (though intended in most cases to prevent Negroes from entering white schools). The principle of examining prospective pupils to determine their qualifications is of course sound, and has been upheld by Federal courts—provided the same tests are applied to white children.

It is unquestionably true, moreover, that the average of Negro scholastic achievement in most Southern states is several years behind that of white pupils of the same age, though the few Negro pupils applying for admission to white schools are generally well above the average. Sweeping integration would involve serious problems of adjustment apart from the question of race prejudice.

THE DISTRICT of Columbia met this problem of differences in scholastic achievement by adopting its somewhat famous "four-track plan." Under this plan pupils are divided into four separate "tracks" according to talent and achievement. Though the plan was adopted in the first instance to cope with the sudden amalgamation of relatively retarded Negro pupils with more advanced white pupils, it also provides a mechanism for adjusting to inevitable differences in pupil capabilities regardless of race. Some Negro pupils were found qualified for the highest tracks and some white pupils were relegated to the lowest.

Discussing the "track" system, the principal of a

Southern high school once said to me: "We have always had a 'track' system. We just don't call it that." He meant merely that his teachers found ways informally to separate the backward students from the more promising and see that the latter were not held back by the former. Similarly, it would seem that informal means can be found for dealing with a small minority of initially retarded Negro children in a predominantly white parochial school. In the rare instances where Negroes might form a majority, or a substantial part of the student body, something like the "track" system might be indicated. In a few years the differences, insofar as they are identified with race, could be expected to disappear.

In the matter of timing desegregation, two questions are raised. One is: Should integration be gradual, that is, for instance, one grade at a time, or one school at a time? The other is: How much time should be allowed for preparation before integration begins?

Gradualism has a widespread but I think deceptive appeal in this context. We are dealing here with a very unusual social phenomenon. From a purely practical point of view, there is little to be gained by delay either for the sake of a gradual schedule or to permit a period of so-called preparation.

The grade-by-grade plan, for instance, has the disadvantage in some cases of separating brothers and sisters. Often a fourth-grade girl is in the habit of accompanying her first-grade younger brother to school. If the first-grader is integrated ahead of her, the necessity for getting the little brother to school may impose a certain hardship; it may also require an extra stop for a school bus.

If anything in the way of disorderly segregationist protest is feared, dispersal of the operation over the entire school system is preferable to singling out a single school around which the disgruntled might congregate. In any case, I believe there is less likelihood of serious protest in a parish if all schools are integrated simultaneously; then the white patrons of one school are not able to ask: "Why are we obliged to have integration when others are not?"

The idea of following a long program of preparing children and parents for school integration also has a specious appeal. Surely, the doctrine of Christian brotherhood as it applies to people of different races should be preached often in Southern parishes and taught in parochial schools. The fallacy of the theory of innate Negro inferiority and the cruel injustices which it causes should be pointed out. The blasphemous myth that God has condemned the Negro race to a condition of servitude should be demolished wherever a vestige of it is still found. We should endeavor to remove race prejudice from the hearts of men. But that is a duty which will remain with us for long years to come.

Segregation, however, must go much sooner than that. If segregation is a *result* of race prejudice, it is even more a *cause* of race prejudice. All the intellectual preparation that can be given is not equal to actual association with attractive Negroes as an antidote to prejudice. The presence of a few Negroes in white schools does more to explode myths and allay fear and hysteria than could be accomplished by any possible program of indoctrination.

EXPERIENCE in public schools has proven abundantly that the best way to desegregate is simply to desegregate. A degree of bold resolution in this area is actually the course of prudence, since actual desegregation marks more often the end than the beginning of serious trouble. The aftermath of desegregation is always anti-climactic. The presence of a few Negroes in formerly all-white schools soon ceases to attract attention. Opposition simmers down.

I do not think parochial schools should move surreptitiously. A dignified public announcement of coming desegregation should be made. But care should be taken otherwise to keep publicity to a minimum. Elaborate "preparation" may cause harmful publicity. It tends to magnify the difficulty, and may even be taken as a kind of challenge to hostile elements in and out of the Church.

Some quiet preparation is in order, of course, of a kind which the school administrator will know best how to make. Private conversation with some dissident parishioners will doubtless help. As far as possible, though, integration should be anticipated and carried out in a spirit of matter-of-fact routine. This is not only good tactics; it is, after all, exactly how Catholics should regard the matter.

February Night

Why should even snow,
light as nothing, white
as nothing's cover,
fall? Nothing need be:
prints or frozen breath
or plans for summer
or mere snow that mars
black simplicity;
every feather chars
the cold black body
of nothing, with soot
of His white arson;
what can love or genius,
brain or honeycomb, prove
more than these white scars,
our living remove?

ROBERT BEUM

Memo from the Southern Regional Council

Parochial schools in the South which have integrated

Arkansas in Little Rock, Catholic High (all boys)
has 3 Negro boys
1961-62 first year it integrated
in Fort Smith, St. Scholastica (all girls high school)
has 18 Negro girls
the Mother Superior states it has been integrated since 1952

Florida the Diocese of Miami: Msgr. McKeever, Supt. of Schools, states that he has explicit orders and instructions from his bishop to accept students without exceptions as to race. There is considerable integration in both elementary and high schools. One high school is approximately 50-50 white and Negro. Another has received prominent press attention because of a star Negro basketball player.

North Carolinal the Diocese of Raleigh - all elementary schools

South Carolinaa The only confirmed integrated parochial school we have found is St. Anne's in Rock Hill (grades 1-8). This has 19 Negro students this year, 5 each in grades 1, 2, and 3. It has been integrated for 6 years.

Tennessee all schools in Nashville and Jackson
Father Ryan, boys' high school in Nashville desegragated in 1955

Texas the Diocese of Galveston-Houston - elementary schools desegregated this year.

the Archdiocese of San Antonio - all schools

Virginia the Diocese of Richmond - all schools

Missouri the Diocese of St. Louis - all schools

Washington, D.C. (the Diocese of) - all schools

Southern states where parochial schools have not desegregated

Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia, Mississippi

Note: it is of interest that in two Deep South states, there are two known examples of desegregation in higher education, Spring Hill College in Mobile, Ala., and the Catholic seminary at Bay St. Louis, Miss.

structure

Archdiocese of Atlanta, Ga.
Dioceses of Raleigh, N.C.
Charleston, S.C.
St. Augustine, Fla.
Miami, Fall
Savannah, Ga.

Archdiocese of Baltimore, Md.
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Wheeling, W.Va.
Wilmington, Del.

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Dioceses of Alexandria, La.
Lafayette, La.
Natchez-Jackson, Miss.
Little Rock, Ark.
Mobile-Birmingham, Ala.
West Florida

Archdiocese of Louisville, Ky.
Dioceses of Nashville, ,Tenn.

Archdiocese of San Antonio, Tex.
Diocases of Amarillo, Tex.
Austin, Tex.
C Corpus Christi, Tex.
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TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

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April 5, 1962

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

The information I gave you by telephone on April 4 was substantially correct, so I did not call you back this afternoon when I obtained a few additional details.

Catholic schools in Nashville and Jackson, Tennessee are not no longer segregated. The parochial schools in Memphis and Chattanooga remain segregated. In Knoxville Immaculate Conception is open to all but Msq. Seiner was not sure about enrollment there.

Father Ryan, boys' high school in Nashville desegregated in 1955, prior to the opening of public schools. Cathedral School for girls is now in its third year of desegregation. All other parish schools are open in principle, but not by enrollment. Two schools, Overbrook and St. Bernard are not under direction of the diocese, and are really anxious to continue segregation because they have large indebtedness and fear their enrollment will drop. In the first year that Cathedral High School desegregated 59 white children left, the following year 38 white children left, and this year a smaller number. Total enrollment has dropped from 411 to 250. One hundred sixty Catholic children in this parish are now attending other parochial schools, and 48 attending public schools. Negro enrollment began with 19 in the grades and 17 in high schools. Negro enrollment this year is 25 in grades and 40 in high schools.

Sorry this information was not available before your deadline. I talked with Southern School news; they keep clippings on lower level private schools but do not analyze it, and the inquirer must do his own research.

Sincerely yours,

Katherine Jones

Katherine Jones

KJ:jms
cc: Paul Rilling

INTEGRATION FOE FIRM IN LOUISIANA

Prelate to Receive Woman Warned on Church Ouster

By **CLAUDE SITTON**

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, April 14—On the southern edge of the city a white frame house sits high above Hampson Street over a double garage. The grassy wall of the levee holds the Mississippi River at bay only two and a half blocks to the west.

Roughly the same distance in three directions, the racial make-up of this pleasant, working-class neighborhood changes from white to Negro.

For the housewife who answers the doorbell, segregation in the public and Roman Catholic schools has provided a levee of sorts between her and her Negro neighbors. And today that levee is crumbling.

"I never refuse an interview," Mrs. B. J. Gaillot Jr. had said over the telephone. Possibly because of this willingness to express her views, she has become something of a symbol of the militant opposition to desegregation here.

Her photograph has appeared in newspapers over a letter from the Most Rev. Joseph Francis Rummel, Archbishop of New Orleans. The letter, which went to a handful of other Catholics, warned that they might be excommunicated from the church if they continued to promote "flagrant disobedience" to his decision to desegregate parochial schools next September.

Gesture Is Pointed

Subsequent actions by archdiocesan officials indicate that the patience of the church may be at an end. In a pointed gesture, Catholic Action of the South, official newspaper of the archdiocese, has noted that the exocmmunicated Catholic is denied the sacraments, the right to attend mass and, in extreme cases, church burial.

Mrs. Gaillot has been informed that Archbishop Rummel will receive her Monday. She has made repeated demands for an audience. And she has said that unless the prelate can provide bibical supoprt for desegregation she will continue her opposition and accept excommunication "gracefully."

One sentence tripped over another as the 41-year-old mother of three explained her position while sitting in the neat, newly redecorated living room of her home.

She said she was convinced that even Archbishop Rummel was opposed to desegregation.

"For the record, I do not think that His Excelency does want this integration," she said. "I believe he knows it's wrong from his Bible, for His Excellency does not quite a lot about

registration indicates that a threatened boycott has not materialized. Collections for church support have also been normal in the eleven civil parishes (counties) to be affected by desegregation, according to the officials.

An archdiocesan spokesman has said that no registration statistics will be released until near the end of next week. These may not include a breakdown by race.

However, desegregation is not likely to be extensive. Most of the 10,865 Negroes and 64,842 whites enrolled throughout the system are expected to remain in the schools they now attend.

But even token desegregation will be too much for some Catholics, according to Emile A. Wagner Jr. The lawyer, home loan company executive and member of the New Orleans School Board asserted that a city-wide system of private schools was the only answer.

Mr. Wagner's daughter attends a desegregated Eastern college. But he has notified Jesuit High School that his son will not return next September because of desegregation.

Refuses Letter

A letter from the chancery, believed to have contained a threat of excommunication, was delivered to him but he refused to accept it.

"If you don't communicate, you can't excommunicate," he explained with a grin.

Mr. Wagner and others have chartered the New Orleans Education Foundation to raise funds for private schools. He said it was a nonsectarian, nonpartisan, nonprofit concern that would lend money to qualified institutions and serve in much the same way as the public school board in supervising them.

He and other segregationists expect support for the effort not only because of the parochial school change but also because of a recent Federal court order affecting public institutions. That order called for the extension of desegregation next September from the first two grades of six schools to the first six grades of all of them.

Another Catholic who has played a prominent role in the opposition to Archbishop Rummel's decision is State Representative Rodney Buras of New Orleans. He has proposed a measure for consideration by the Legislature that would require religious organizations to pay state income taxes on revenue-producing facilities.

Action Follows Talk

"If they are in competition with others, or insist on getting involved in politics, then they should pay the piper," he has been quoted as saying.

Mr. Buras took the action after a talk with Archibishop Rummel. He said at the time that as a Catholic he must abide by church laws.

Another Catholic in the leadership of the ardent segregationists is Leander H. Perez Sr., political boss of adjoining St. Bernard and Plaquemines Parishes. Since Mrs. Gaillot disclosed the archibishop's excommunication warning, little has been heard from Judge Perez, as he is popularly known. His office reported he was "out of the city on business."

But there is little doubt about the judge's sentiments. Soon after the initiation of public school desegregation here in 1960, he told a Citizens Council rally:

"Don't wait for your daughters to be raped by these Congolese. Don't wait until the burrheads are forced into your schools. Do something about it."

The following morning, the police and firemen found it necessary to use hoses and nightsticks to break up a riot that erupted during an attempt to storm the New Orleans School Board headquarters.

Seek Compliance

However, some Catholics have worked quietly to assure peaceful compliance with their church's new policy. This group includes some of the city's most prominent citizens.

One who has been identified publicly with the effort is John P. Nelson Jr., a lawyer. He has served as vice chairman of the Catholic Council on Human Relations.

"There's no question in my mind that good Catholics are going to be loyal to the Archbishop," he said in an interview. "Here is something we've got to do. There's no room for argument. There's nothing to debate about it."

Mr. Nelson said there must be patience and understanding of the problem faced by the segregationists. Even though some have criticized church officials harshly they may want "a way to come back." He contended that a public debate over the issue might force these persons to take a position from which they could not retreat.

"One side has got to be tolerant," he declared. "Now, most of all, is the time for Catholics to refrfain from judging other Catholics."

her opposition and accept excommunication "gracefully."

One sentence tripped over another as the 41-year-old mother of three explained her position while sitting in the neat, newly redecorated living room of her home.

She said she was convinced that even Archbishop Rummel was opposed to desegregation.

"For the record, I do not think that His Excelency does want this integration," she said. "I believe he knows it's wrong from his Bible, for His Excellency does not quite a lot about his Bible."

Refers to Bible

Mrs. Gaillot refers frequently to the Bible. She once asserted on a television program:

"Yes sir, the covenant of segregation as well as the Ten Commandments was given to Moses on Mount Sinai and they are both written on the two tables of stone."

On the same occasion, she said she had removed one of her three sons from a Catholic school "because they were teaching that Jesus Christ and his mother were Negroes."

"I can prove conclusively to any person in this world that Jesus Christ was pure white," she added.

In the interview, Mr. Gaillot said that unless her talk with Archbishop Rummel changed her view she would continue her fight.

"And for the record, sir, I have not presented any of my trump cards," she said. These include a bank vault filled with notes from which she plans to write a two-volume book.

She has already written a pamphlet: "God Gave the Law of Segregation to Moses on Mount Sinai." She also heads Save Our Nation, Inc., a segregationist organization of undisclosed strength.

Asked for a membership figure, she replied: "Sir, I think everybody knows S-O-N is not a small organization. I have never given it out."

Position Is Firm

Mrs. Gaillot then returned to the Bible.

"The one true church will definitely take a stand and go back to God's law," she declared. "Acording to the Bible, if anyone has to admit their error, I'm afraid it's going to be the integrationists and not the segregationists. For the record, the Communists don't go much further, either. They'll never defeat the American people."

She described her husband as "a clerk, a regular white-collar man," who fully supported her activities. She said her family had lived in this area for seven generations and had received two land grants from a king of France and one from a king of Spain.

The visitor arose and thanked her for seeing him.

"Oh, I don't refuse to see anyone as long as they are of the Caucasian race," she replied.

Some of Mrs. Gaillot's militantly segregationist associates question whether she has helped their cause.

The opposition to integration of the Catholic schools apparently runs deep. But because the Church is involved, Catholics keep their opinions to themselves. Some observers have concluded from this that, while the changeover may be difficult, it will be accepted.

Registration Unaffected

Support for this conclusion was seemingly reflected in the absence of any protest today and yesterday as Negroes applied for transfer within the parochial system to white schools.

Further, church officials have reported that advance white

"If they are in competition with others, or insist on getting involved in politics, then they should pay the piper," he has been quoted as saying.

Mr. Buras took the action after a talk with Archibishop Rummel. He said at the time that as a Catholic he must abide by church laws.

Another Catholic in the leadership of the ardent segregationists is Leander H. Perez Sr., political boss of adjoining St.

Report L-34
May 28, 1962

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

DESEGREGATION OF SOUTHERN PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS*

" Catholic Status in Old Confederacy

The integration of Negro students into Catholic schools in the South* has followed no announced or discernible plan. Elementary and high schools have in some cases, as early as 1952, acted at the parish level to admit Negro students to previously all-white schools. In some dioceses, explicit instructions to desegregate went out years in advance of the current order of Archbishop Rummel in New Orleans~~. see.~~

~~As the southern scene changes daily and daily facts are not always reported, it is interesting to note where and to what extent parochial schools have desegregated.~~ A summary of status in each southern diocese follows. ~~Because authoritative information has been difficult to obtain,~~ some ~~omissions~~ may be present.

we not have been able to learn of

Diocese of Mobile-Birmingham (Alabama). There has been no parochial school integration in the state, although there is one example of desegregation in Catholic higher education: Spring Hill College in Mobile.

Diocese of Little Rock (Arkansas). In Little Rock proper Catholic High (for boys) admitted three Negroes this year for the first time. In Fort Smith, St. Scholastica, an all-girl high school, has been integrated since 1952. At present 18 Negro students are enrolled there. So far as ~~These are the only~~ known, there are no other integrated parochial schools in the state.

Archdiocese of Atlanta (Georgia). There is no ~~known~~ desegregation here nor in the Diocese of Savannah. (In February of 1961, the Bishops of Atlanta, Charleston, and Savannah ~~had~~ announced jointly that parochial schools in their states would be desegregated "not later than the public schools.")

Diocese of Miami (Florida). Here there has been considerable integration both in elementary and high schools. The Bishop has given explicit instructions for the admission of students "without exception" as to race and there is ~~apparent~~ willingness to discuss ~~the facts~~ openly. One high school received prominent local press attention because of a star Negro basketball player. Another has an enrollment approximately don't underline "and"

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* The facts as available are accurate up to the date of publication of this report. Confirmation of the information presented is from Southern School News, Southern Field Service of the National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice, and state Councils on Human Relations.

seeme to be

half white and half Negro. Elsewhere in Florida, in the Dioceses of St. Augustine and West Florida, there ~~are~~ no ~~known~~ desegregated parochial schools.

Archdiocese of New Orleans (Louisiana). In the fall of 1962, 153 Catholic schools~~, both parish and private (i.e., such schools as those operated by the Jesuits, the Brothers of the Sacred Heart, etc., not attached to a parish), and~~ both grammar and high, will be integrated. The Bishop of the Diocese of Lafayette has said schools there "would be desegregated but not for the next school year." except There has been no ~~word from~~ info that the Diocese of Alexandria has desegregated schools.

Diocese of Natchez-Jackson (Mississippi). There has been silence on school integration and no known instance. There is one example of desegregation in higher education: the seminary at Bay St. Louis.

Diocese of Raleigh (North Carolina). Segregation was ordered ended here before May 1954, and all the elementary schools of the diocese are integrated.

Diocese of Charleston (South Carolina). For six years, St. Anne's, a co-educational elementary school at Rock Hill, has admitted Negro students. This year there ~~is a total of~~ are 19, of ~~which~~ whom there are five each in grades one, two, and three.

Diocese of Nashville (Tennessee). Schools in Nashville and Jackson are integrated in principle but not always in enrollment. There are at least 25 Negro students in grade schools and 40 in high schools. Father Ryan, a boys' high school in Nashville, desegregated in 1954 prior to the opening of public schools to Negroes. Cathedral High School (for girls) in Nashville is now in its third year of desegregation. In Knoxville, Immaculate Conception is reportedly open to all. Parochial schools in Memphis and Chattanooga remain segregated.

Diocese of San Antonio (Texas). Desegregation of the entire parochial school system in this diocese went into effect in the 1954-55 school year. In the Diocese of Dallas-Ft. Worth, Jesuit High School in Dallas admitted two Negro students in 1955. In 1961, the Diocese of Galveston-Houston integrated elementary schools. In the four other dioceses in Texas (those of Amarillo, Austin, Corpus Christi, and El Paso) there are, so far as is known, no ~~parochial~~ schools ~~known to have~~ desegregated.

INSERT

Diocese of Richmond (Virginia). Integration was announced for schools in this area before the Supreme Court decision in May 1954, and went into effect the following September.

In other high ~~schools~~ and grammar schools there has been some desegregation since 1956.

don't underline

Report L-34
May 30, 1962

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

DESEGREGATION OF SOUTHERN PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

The integration of Negro students into Catholic schools in the South* has followed no announced or discernible plan. Elementary and high schools have in some cases, as early as 1952, acted at the parish level to admit Negro students to previously all-white schools. In some dioceses, explicit instructions to desegregate went out years in advance of the current order of Archbishop Rummel in New Orleans.

A summary of status, as we have been able to learn of it, in each southern diocese follows.

Diocese of Mobile-Birmingham (Alabama). There has been no parochial school integration in the state, although there is one example of desegregation in Catholic higher education: Spring Hill College in Mobile.

Diocese of Little Rock (Arkansas). In Little Rock proper Catholic High (for boys) admitted three Negroes this year for the first time. In Fort Smith, St. Scholastica, an all-girl high school, has been integrated since 1952. At present 18 Negro students are enrolled there. The pastor of St. Peter's— Now opened Catholic Church in Pine Bluff has announced that when a new elementary school is ready in 1963 it will be non-racial.

Desegregated Sept. 1962

Archdiocese of Atlanta (Georgia). There is no desegregation ~~here nor~~ in the Diocese of Savannah. (In February 1961, the Bishops of Atlanta, Charleston, and Savannah announced jointly that parochial schools in their states would be desegregated "not later than the public schools.")

Atlanta
Marietta
Athens

Diocese of Miami (Florida). Here there has been considerable integration both in elementary and high schools. The Bishop has given explicit instructions for the admission of students "without exception" as to race and there is willingness to discuss openly. One high school received prominent local press attention because of a star Negro basketball player. Another has an enrollment approximately half white and half Negro. Elsewhere in Florida, in the Dioceses of St. Augustine and West Florida, there seem to be no integrated parochial schools.

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* The 11 southern states of the Confederacy.

St. Petersburg
(~~Tampa~~) Pinellas County:
Parochial High Schools

Tallahassee:
Blessed Sacrament
Catholic School

Jacksonville:
Bishop Kenny H.S.

DONE

Archdiocese of New Orleans (Louisiana). In the fall of 1962, all (more than 150) Catholic schools, both grammar and high, will be integrated. The Bishop of the Diocese of Lafayette has said schools there would be desegregated eventually but not for the next school year. There has been no information that the Diocese of Alexandria has desegregated schools.

Diocese of Natchez-Jackson (Mississippi). There has been silence on school integration and no known instance. There is one example of desegregation in higher education: the seminary at Bay St. Louis.

Diocese of Raleigh (North Carolina). Segregation was ordered ended here before May 1954, and all the elementary and high schools schools of the diocese are integrated. Negro students enrolled at

Waynesville
Asheville
Charlotte
Greensboro
Winston-Salem
Raleigh
New Bern

Diocese of Charleston (South Carolina). For six years, St. Anne's, a co-educational elementary school at Rock Hill, has admitted Negro students. This year there are 19, of whom there are five each in grades one, two, and three.

Diocese of Nashville (Tennessee). Schools in Nashville and Jackson are integrated in principle but not always in enrollment. There are at least 25 Negro students in grade schools and 40 in high schools. Father Ryan, a boys' high school in Nashville, desegregated in 1954 prior to the opening of public schools to Negroes. Cathedral High School (for girls) in Nashville is now in its third year of desegregation. In Knoxville, Immaculate Conception is reportedly open to all. Parochial schools in Memphis and Chattanooga remain segregated.

Jackson: 1 parochial school 4/1/63
Memphis: elementary schools - grade 1-4 in 9/63

Diocese of San Antonio (Texas). Desegregation of the entire parochial school system in this diocese went into effect in the 1954-55 school year. In the Diocese of Dallas-Ft. Worth, Jesuit High School in Dallas admitted two Negro students in 1955. In other high and grammar schools there has been some desegregation since 1956. In 1961, the Diocese of Galveston-Houston integrated elementary schools. In the four other dioceses in Texas (those of Amarillo, Austin, Corpus Christi, and El Paso) there are, so far as is known, no desegregated schools.

Diocese of Richmond (Virginia). Integration was announced for schools in this area before the Supreme Court decision in May 1954, and went into effect the following September.

Charleston: Our Lady of Mercy Jr. College (integ. for some time)

Atl. Const.
6/1/62

Catholic Schools Integrating Slowly

Some Catholic Schools in the South have been desegregated since 1952, but many of the church's diocesan schools remain segregated, a report from Southern Regional Council shows.

SRC, an integrated research group, reported that Southern Catholic desegregation "has followed no announced or discernible plan."

The earlist known dropping of racial barriers occurred in 1952 at St. Scholastica, a high school for girls in Fort Smith, Ark.

N. CAROLINIA INTEGRATION

In North Carolinia, segregation has been ended since before the 1954 Supreme Court decision and SRC said, "All the elementary schools of the diocese are integrated."

South Carolinia, Tennessee, Virginia and Texas have fairly widespread desegregation, although some schools remain segregated.

In other Southern states:

Alabama—No parochial school integration, although Spring Hill College in Mobile is desegregated.

Georgia—No desegregation.

MIAMI INTEGRATION

Florida—Considerable intergration in elementary and high schools of the Miami Diocese. Elsewhere "there seem to be no integrated parochial schools," SRC said.

Louisiana—All schools in the New Orleans Archdiocese to be integrated this fall; Lafayette Diocese to be "desegregated eventually," and no information from the Diocese of Alexandria.

Mississippi — There has been silence on school integration. But the Bay St. Louis Seminary has been desegregated.

June 1, 1962

Mr. Jack Daily
National Catholic Welfare Conference
1312 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Daily:

In accordance with our telephone conversation this morning I am mailing youoherewith several copies of "The Southern Regional Council - Its Origin and Aims." As I told you, it describes SRC more efficiently than I was perhaps able to for you.

I trust that, as we discussed, when your news service does distribute the information in the report (L-34) noting us as the source, you will let us know of it.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Barbara Patterson

BP:s
enclosures

June 4, 1962

Mr. Henry Cabirac, Jr.
Southern Field Service
National Catholic Conference
for Interracial Justice
1046 Baronne Street - Suite 2
New Orleans 13, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Cabirac:

In reply to the questions you raise about the four Texas dioceses, no, we did not write the dioceses directly. Our information regarding positive instances of desegregation came largely from printed sources, Southern School News being used most often, and from the state Councils on Human Relations. The report includes only information which we were able to verify, consequently nothing was said about elementary schools in Little Rock.

If you succeed in finding further facts, as you write you plan to try to do, we would be most grateful for having you share them with us.

I am sure you will be interested in the enclosed, which is a copy of the heading to the report as it was re-issued by the NCWC news service.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Barbara Patterson

BP:s
enc.

SOUTHERN FIELD SERVICE
NATIONAL CATHOLIC CONFERENCE FOR INTERRACIAL JUSTICE

1046 BARONNE ST.
SUITE NO. 2

NEW ORLEANS 13, LA.

PHONE 523-2901

June 1, 1962

Mrs. Barbara Patterson
Southern Regional Council
#5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Patterson:

Thank you for the information which you sent regarding the progress of desegregation in Catholic schools in the south. Did I understand you correctly to say that you had written the Dioceses of Corpus Christi, Austin, Amarillo, St. Augustine and El Paso and found that there was no school desegregation? Did you also verify the fact that there is presently no elementary school desegregation in the Diocese of Little Rock?

This information is extremely important to me and I would very much appreciate you letting me know so that I might try to find out in the event you haven't.

Yours sincerely,

Henry Cabirac Jr

Henry Cabirac, Jr.

HC:ild

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May 30, 1962

Mr. Henry A. Cabirac, Jr.
Southern Field Service
National Catholic Conference
for Interracial Justice
1046 Baronne Street
New Orleans 13, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Cabirac:

Thank you very much for the questions you raised and suggestions you offered on the southern parochial schools desegregation report. I believe you will find we followed through on them all in the final summary, a copy of which is enclosed for your interest.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Barbara Patterson

BP:s
enc.

SOUTHERN FIELD SERVICE
NATIONAL CATHOLIC CONFERENCE FOR INTERRACIAL JUSTICE

1046 Baronne St.
Suite No. 2
New Orleans 13, La.
Phone 523-2901

May 11, 1962

Mr. James A. Moss
Southern Regional Council
#5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Jim:

For whatever it is worth, here is the information I have on the various dioceses you refer to in your report. I will refer only to those where the information I have is contrary to yours.

Diocese of St. Augustine - This diocese has not replied to my requests for information concerning their particular situation, and this would lead me to believe that nothing has been done. However, Father Twomey, who visited there recently, told me he understood that there were schools that were desegregated. As soon as I can either confirm or deny this, I will inform you.

Archdiocese of New Orleans - Perhaps because I like to think I had something to do with getting this order issued, I take a certain amount of pride in it and therefore would like to correct the statement that integration will take place in New Orleans parish schools in 1962. Actually, 153 schools, both parish and private - by private I mean such schools as those operated by the Jesuits, the Brothers of the Sacred Heart, Ursuline Convent, etc, not attached to a parish - in the whole Archdiocese, both grammar and high, will be open in the fall of 1962.

Diocese of Nashville - The schools in Nashville were desegregated in 1954, not 1955.

Diocese of San Antonio - Despite the fact that I have had three letters from the Chancellor of San Antonio regarding the progress they made on desegregation and the way they handled it, I don't know when their schools were desegregated, but I have the impression that they were desegregated before 1959.

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4

Diocese of Dallas-Fort Worth - Information I have indicates that both Grammar schools and high schools have been desegregated, some since 1956, in Dallas, and in Fort Worth there are some desegregated high schools.

Diocesesof Corpus Christi, Austin and Amarillo - I am still trying to get information on these and as soon as I do will forward it to you.

Yours sincerely,

Henry

Henry Cabirac, Jr.

HC:ild

25
5-~~15~~-62
Barbara Patterson has the
reply & other
materials in this file - Jl.

May 8,1962

Mr.Henry A. Cabirac, Jr.
Southern Field Service
National Catholic Conference for
Interracial Justice
1046 Baronne Street
New Orleans 13, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Cabirac:

We are interested in having a factually accurate account of desegregation in southern parochial schools. Would you please look over this summary and make any additions or corrections which you feel are necessary and return it almost immediately to us.

Very cordially yours,

James A. Moss
Director of Research

JAM:jl
enc.

June 6, 1963

Mr. Henry Cabirac, Jr.
Southern Field Service
National Catholic Conference for
  Interracial Justice
1046 Baronne St.
New Orleans 13, La.

Dear Mr. Cabirac:

We are in process of updating our L-Report 34 on "Desegregation of Southern Parochial Schools." In the files I noted a letter from you to Paul Rilling regarding our last report, and so I am enclosing a carbon copy of the updated report with the hope that you will give us any new information you may have on St. Augustine, Pensacola, and perhaps Chattanooga. This is all the information we can accumulate from our news clip files and from Southern School News. Any help you can give us will be very much appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

SOUTHERN FIELD SERVICE
NATIONAL CATHOLIC CONFERENCE FOR INTERRACIAL JUSTICE

1046 BARONNE ST.
SUITE NO. 2

NEW ORLEANS 13, LA.

PHONE 523-2901

September 11, 1962

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Several months ago, SRC sent out a bulletin regarding the progress of Catholic school desegregation in the Confederate States of the South. At the time, I was in the process of conducting a survey of this area which is my territory. From the information I received, I found that mine differs with yours in that there are only seven southern dioceses in which there has been no Catholic school desegregation. These are Lafayette, Baton Rouge and Alexandria, La; Natchez--Jackson, Miss; Birmingham--Mobile, Ala; Savannah, Ga; and I will have to include St. Augustine, Fla., although I hear that there has been some desegregation, but since they have not replied to my questionnaire I will have to assume there isn't any.

Diocese of W. Fla.

For your information, I have been working closely with Dr. Boyd, a Catholic Negro dentist, and Jack Sisson of Pensacola and a Catholic Negro dentist in Mobile to shake loose the Pensacola Catholic schools which are in the diocese of Birmingham--Mobile. Jack Sisson and Dr. Boyd have done an admirable job in being able to get some Catholic power structure lay people to ask Archbishop Toolen for an audience to discuss this problem with him. It is quite possible that they may be able to make some progress in the very near future.

Thanks for the news that there will be a sea animal for me at the Southern Inter-Agency banquet. Knowing your sense of humor, I hope that it won't be a live giant squid or shark which I will have to kill in order to eat.

Yours sincerely,

Henry

Henry Cabirac, Jr.

HC:to

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June 21, 1963

Mrs. Montez G. Albright
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Albright:

Forgive me for not replying to your request for information until now, however, I have been out of town most of the time. In order to get as accurate information as possible and more important to prod the Southern Bishops, I am sending them a copy of the information you have and asking them to verify or make whatever changes or necessary.

As soon as I have received their replies, I will let you know if there are any differences. If we do not hear from them within two weeks of the time we write we will assume that the information you have is accurate.

By— July 8th

Yours sincerely,

Henry

Henry Cabirac

HC/ej

Southern Field Service

National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice

1046 Baronne Street • New Orleans 13, Louisiana • 523-2901

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Henry A. Cabirac, Jr.

July 16, 1963.

Mrs. Montez G. Albright, Research Associate
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Mrs. Albright:

Regarding your request for the latest information on the desegregation of Catholic Schools throughout the South I'd like to make the following comments.

You will find enclosed copies of the replies from dioceses of Austin, Corpus Christi, and Amarillo, Texas. In addition the diocese of El Paso has followed a policy of open schools to all races for a considerable length of time. It's quite possible that you will not be aware of this because there was no announcement to this affect.

For your information there is no diocese of West Florida. The State of Florida is divided into diocese of St. Augustine and of Miami.

Because the Catholic Schools of Pensacola, which is in the diocese of Mobile, will be open to all races this year there remains only four Southern dioces out of the total twentyfive which have either not announced a policy of desegregation or have not had it in effect for some time. It is my hope and belief that before the Summer is finished we might learn of some of the remaining four dioceses who will either announce or officially undertake the desegregation of their Schools.

If I can give you any additional information please contact me.

Yours sincerely,

Henry A. Cabirac, Jr.

encl.
HAC.jr:ji

My morning mail indicates that Chattanooga may integrate in September

DIOCESE OF AUSTIN
OFFICE OF EDUCATION
2112 St. Joseph Blvd.
AUSTIN, TEXAS

July 5, 1963

Mr. Henry A. Cabirac, Jr., Director
Southern Field Service
National Catholic Conference for
Interracial Justice
1046 Baronne Street
New Orleans 13, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Cabirac:

This is in reply to your letter of June 28th, 1963.

All of the schools in our Diocese may integrate any time they have occasion to do so. We have no set policy issued from this Office. It is a Pastoral decision. We do not make a breakdown on our enrollment forms to show whether or not Negro children are enrolled.

I know that two of the schools in Austin have Negro children in their schools, but I do not know the number or what grades they are in. The schools are St. Mary's Cathedral and Dolores School. You may obtain this information by writing the schools direct. I am sending you a copy of our Annual School Report under separate cover.

Sincerely yours,

Rev Joseph Schmitt

Rev. Joseph J. Schmitt
Superintendent of Schools

JJS/jb

DIOCESE OF CORPUS CHRISTI
620 LIPAN STREET
CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS

CHANCERY

July 1, 1963

Mr. Henry A. Cabirac, Jr.
National Catholic Conference
for Interracial Justice
1046 Baronne Street
New Orleans 13, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Cabirac:

I have your letter of June 28, 1963, concerning Negro children in Parochial Schools.

I am happy to report that all of the schools in the Diocese of Corpus Christi are integrated at this time.

We do have one school, Holy Cross, in the City of Corpus Christi which is, at the present time, for Negro children. The enrollment is about one hundred. However, Negro children may enroll in any Catholic School in the City.

I regret that I cannot give you the number of Negro children attending parochial schools in the Diocese of Corpus Christi, but I just do not have this information at hand. It could be obtained by a special canvass, which as you can see, would take a bit of time. With so many of our priests on vacation, it would be impossible to have an accurate figure until October or November.

With every good wish, I am

Yours truly,

William T. Thompson

Very Rev. William T. Thompson
Chancellor

WTT/ev

Southern Field Service
National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice
1046 Baronne Street · New Orleans 13, Louisiana · 523-2901

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June 28, 1963

Very Rev. Msgr. A. H. Bottoms, J. C. D.
Chancellor
1800 North Spring Street
Post Office Box 5644
Amarillo, Texas

Dear Msgr. Bottoms:

The Southern Regional Council is requesting us to furnish them the latest information on the approximate number of Catholic schools that are integrated in your Diocese and the approximate number of Negro children that attend. I realize that you probably don't keep statistics by race but whatever information you could furnish me so that I in turn can furnish them would be appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

Henry Cabirac
Henry Cabirac

HC/cj

7-1-63

Theoretically, all are integrated.
Actually, to my knowledge,
There are only about 40 Negro
children in 3 Catholic schools –
None have been turned down –
have not applied to other

A. H. Bottoms

Report L-34A (revised)
~~June 10, 1963~~
July 31, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

DESEGREGATION OF SOUTHERN PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

The integration of Negro students into Catholic schools in the South* has followed no announced or discernible plan. Elementary and high schools have, in some cases as early as 1952, acted at the parish level to admit Negro students to previously all-white schools. In some dioceses, explicit instructions to desegregate went out years in advance of the 1962 order of Archbishop Rummel in New Orleans.

A summary of desegregation, ~~status, as we have been able to learn of it,~~ in each several southern diocese follows. according to our records

~~Diocese of Mobile-Birmingham (Alabama). There has been no parochial school integration in the state, although there is one example of desegregation in Catholic higher education: Spring Hill College in Mobile.~~

Diocese of Little Rock (Arkansas). In Little Rock proper, Catholic High (for boys) admitted three Negroes in 1962. ~~for the first time.~~ and Mount St. Mary's academy, a high school for girls St. Anne's Academy, a co-ed high school in Fort Smith ~~Subiaco Academy, a high school for boys in Subiaco~~ St. Joseph's ele sch in Paris, Ark Sacred Heart ele sch in Charleston In Fort Smith, St. Scholastica, an all-girl high school, has been integrated since 1952, and New Subiaco Academy (boys high school) in Subiaco has been integrated for four years. St. Peter's elementary school in Pine Bluff opened on an integrated basis in early 1963.

Archdiocese of Atlanta (Georgia). Catholic high schools desegregated the eighth grade in April, 1962. On June 10, 1962 the Most Reverend Paul J. Hallinan, Archbishop of Atlanta, ordered all Catholic schools in the archdiocese to admit "Catholic children regardless of race or color." In September of 1962, six previously white elementary and high schools were quietly desegregated by 17 Negro Catholic students. There are 18 elementary and high schools within the archdiocese, which comprises a 71-county area in North Georgia. Of the elementary schools outside Atlanta (in Rome, Marietta, Fort Oglethorpe, Griffin, Athens, and Washington, only St. Joseph's elementary school in Athens and St. Joseph's School in Marietta in fact desegregated. No applications from Negro Catholics were received in the other schools, which continue to have a policy of open enrollment.

Insert ~~Diocese of Savannah~~ are attached (A)

Diocese of Savannah. ~~(Georgia).~~ Announcement was mady June 24, 1963 that Catholic schools in the diocese will be integrated effective September 1, 1963. Bishop Thomas J. McDonough had ~~made the announcement in a~~ pastoral letter read at all masses throughout the diocese, The policy will apply to all grades of both elementary and high schools. The diocesan enrollment in 22 elementary schools and eight high schools is about 9,000. In Chatham County, under the present segregated system, one high school and three elementary schools are for Negroes with an enrollment of 1,000. Chatham County public schools are under court order to desegregate at least one grade in 1963.

Diocese of Miami (Florida). Here there has been ~~considerable~~ integration both in elementary and high schools. The Bishop has given explicit instructions for the admission of students "without exception" as to race. One high school received prominent local press attention in 1962 because of a star Negro basketball player. Another has an enrollment approximately half white and half Negro.

---

* The 11 southern states of the Confederacy

p. 2

Elsewhere in Florida, in the Diocese of St. Augustine Negroes were admitted in September, 1962 to the only Catholic high school in Jacksonville, and Blessed Sacrament (elementary) School in Tallahassee. ~~There seem to be no integrated parochial schools in the Diocese of West Florida.~~

Archdiocese of New Orleans (Louisiana). In the fall of 1962, all (more than 150) Catholic schools, both elementary and high, were integrated in policy. Orleans Parish integrated 26 schools with an enrollment of 154 Negro children. Outside the city of New Orleans, Jefferson Parish enrolled 33 Negro students in six schools, St. Tammany Parish enrolled two Negroes in one school, St. Charles and St. Mary Parishes each enrolled one Negro each in ~~one~~ school. In Plaquemine Parish, Our Lady of Good Harbor School in Buras was first in the state to integrate, then closed because of disorder on the third day. The school reopened on Labor Day with approximately 18 white and four Negro children in attendance. After picketing, the white and two of the Negro children withdrew. In March, 1963 it was reported that the school remained open but no pupils were in attendance. ~~There has been no information that~~ The Diocese of Alexandria and the Diocese of Lafayette ~~and the Diocese of Baton Rouge~~ ~~have~~ remain desegregated.

see clips - desegregated

~~insert af for Louisiana~~

~~In the Diocese of Mobile, the Catholic schools of Pensacola will be open to all races this fall.~~

Diocese of Natchez-Jackson (Mississippi). There has been silence on school integration and no known instance. There is one example of desegregation in higher education: the seminary at Bay St. Louis.

Diocese of Raleigh (North Carolina). Segregation was ordered ended here before May 1954, and all the elementary schools of the diocese are integrated.

Diocese of Charleston (South Carolina). Our Lady of Mercy Junior College in Charleston is integrated. For six years, St. Anne's, a co-educational elementary school at Rock Hill, has admitted Negro students. In 1962 there were 19, of whom there are five each in grades one, two, and three.

Diocese of Nashville (Tennessee). Schools in Nashville and Jackson are integrated in principle but not always in enrollment. There are at least 25 Negro students in grade schools and 40 in high schools. Father Ryan, a boys' high school in Nashville, desegregated in 1954 prior to the opening of public schools to Negroes. Cathedral High School (for girls) in Nashville is now in its fourth year of desegregation. In Knoxville, Immaculate Conception is reportedly open to all. In Memphis and Shelby County, all Catholic elementary schools will desegregate the first four grades in September, 1963 as part of a four-step plan to extend through 1966. Two colleges, Christian Brothers and Siene, are already desegregated. Parocial schools in Chattanooga remain segregated, but there are some indications they may desegregate ~~this fall~~ in September 1963.

Diocese of San Antonio (Texas). Desegregation of the entire parochial school system in this diocese went into effect in the 1954-55 school year. In the Diocese of Dallas-Ft. Worth, Jesuit High School in Dallas admitted two Negro students in 1955. In other high and grammar schools there has been some desegregation since 1956. In 1961, the Diocese of Galveston-Houston integrated elementary schools. ~~In the four other dioceses in Texas (those in Amarillo,~~ 1

~~so far as is known, no desegre-~~

insert for Texas

In the Diocese of Amarillo, all Catholic schools are theoretically integrated. Actually, there are about 40 Negro students in three Catholic schools; none have been rejected but there have been no applications to the other schools. In the Diocese of Austin, school integration is a local pastoral decision. There are known to be Negro children in St. Mary's Cathedral and Dolores Schools; enrollment forms do not show race, so there may be other Negro students in other schools. The Diocese of Corpus Christi reports that all schools in the diocese are integrated; there is no report on the number of Negro children enrolled. There is still one school, Holy Cross, which is all-Negro, but students there may enroll in any Catholic school in the city. The Diocese of El Paso has followed a policy of open schools to all races for a considerable length of time; there was never any public announcement.

3

Diocese of Richmond (Virginia). Integration was announced for schools in this area before the Supreme Court decision in May, 1954 and went into effect the following September.

~~There remain only four Southern dioceses out of the total 25 which have either not announced a policy of desegregation or have not had it in effect for some time. There is some possibility that indication that the Catholic schools in Chattanooga, Tenn. may integrate in September.~~

not to be typed

segregated

Note { Alabama (except Mobile), Mississippi, Chattanooga, and possibly some diocese in S.C. We don't know exact names so did not list.

Courtesy—TUCKER-CASTLEBERRY PRINTING, INC. • JAckson 5-8654

(substitute)

Diocese of Mobile-Birmingham (Alabama). There has been no parochial school integration in Alabama, although there is one example of desegregation in Catholic higher education: Spring Hill College in Mobile. The Catholic schools of Pensacola (included in this diocese) will be open to all races this fall.

REPORT L-34-A (Revised)
August 19, 1963

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

DESEGREGATION OF SOUTHERN PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

The integration of Negro students into Catholic schools in the South* has followed no announced or discernible plan. Elementary and high schools have, in some cases as early as 1952, acted at the parish level to admit Negro students to previously all-white schools. In some dioceses, explicit instructions to desegregate went out several years in advance of the 1962 order of Archbishob Rummel in New Orleans. In other dioceses, the integration order from the bishop has followed local desegregation of public schools by a year or more.

In some areas where the schools are desegregated in policy, there has been no actual integration due to lack of applications by Negro Catholics. And in many dioceses, records are not kept by race, so it is not always possible to ascertain, from official reports, how many schools are actually integrated. There remain only four southern dioceses out of the total 25 which have either not announced a policy of desegregation or havb not had it in effect for some time.

A summary of desegregation in each southern diocese follows.

Diocese of Mobile-Birmingham (Alabama). There has been no parochial school integration in Alabama, although Spring Hill College in Mobile has been desegregated for several years. The Catholic schools of Pensacola (included in this diocese) will be open to all races this fall.

Diocese of Little Rock (Arkansas). In Little Rock proper, Catholic high school (for boys) admitted three Negroes and Mount St. Mary's Academy, a high school for girls, desegregated in 1962. In Fort Smith, St. Scholastica, an all-girl high school, has been integrated since 1952 and St. Anne's Academy, a co-educational high school, has integrated. New Subiaco Academy (boys high school) in Subiaco has been integrated since 1959. St. Joseph's elementary school in Paris and Sacred Heart elementary school in Charleston are integrated; St. Peter's elementary school in Pine Bluff opened on an integrated basis in early 1963.

Archdiocese of Atlanta (Georgia). Catholic high schools desegregated the eighth grade in April 1962. On June 10, 1962, the Most Reverend Paul J. Hallinan, Archbishop of Atlanta, ordered all Catholic schools in the archdiocese to admit "Catholic children regardless of race or color." In September 1962, six previously white elementary and high schools were quietly desegregated by 17 Negro Catholic students. There are 18 elementary and high schools within the archdiocese, which comprises a 71-county area in North Georgia. Of the elementary schools outside Atlanta (in Rome, Marietta, Fort Oglethorpe, Griffin, Athens, and Washington) only St. Joseph's elementary school in Athens and St. Joseph's school in Marietta in fact desegregated. No applications from Negro Catholics were received in 1962-63 in the other schools, which continue to have a policy of open enrollment. The Diocese of Savannah announced June 24, 1963 that Catholic schools in the diocese will be integrated effective September 1, 1963. The policy will apply to all grades of both elementary and high schools. Diocesan enrollment in 22 elementary schools and eight high schools is about 9,000. In Chatham County, under the present segregated system, one high school and three elementary schools are for Negroes with an enrollment of 1,000. Chatham County public schools are under court order to desegregate at least one grade in 1963.

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*The 11 southern states of the Confederacy.

Diocese of Miami (Florida). Here there has been integration both in elementary and high schools. The Bishop has given explicit instructions for the admission of students "without exception" as to race. One high school received prominent local press attention in 1962 because of a star Negro basketball player. Another has an enrollment approximately half white and half Negro. Elsewhere in Florida, in the Diocese of St. Augustine Negroes were admitted in September 1962 to the only Catholic high school in Jacksonville, and to Blessed Sacrament (elementary) School in Tallahassee.

Archdiocese of New Orleans (Louisiana). In the fall of 1962, all (more than 150) Catholic schools, both elementary and high, were integrated in policy. Orleans Parish integrated 26 schools with an enrollment of 154 Negro children. Outside the city of New Orleans, Jefferson Parish enrolled 33 Negro students in six schools, St. Tammany Parish enrolled two Negroes in one school, St. Charles and St. Mary Parishes each enrolled one Negro in one school. In Plaquemine Parish, Our Lady of Good Harbor School in Buras was first in the state to integrate, then closed because of disorder on the third day. The school reopened on Labor Day with approximately 18 white and four Negro children in attendance. After picketing and reports of economic and other pressure, the white and two of the Negro children withdrew. In March of 1963, it was reported that the school remained open but no pupils were in attendance. East Baton Rouge Parish will begin desegregation of four high schools in 1964, in the 11th and 12th grades. The diocese has about 165,000 members with about 9% Negro Catholics. The Lafayette and Alexandria dioceses remain segregated.

Diocese of Natchez-Jackson (Mississippi). There has been silence on school integration and no known instance. There is one example of desegregation in higher education: the seminary at Bay St. Louis.

Diocese of Raleigh (North Carolina). Segregation was ordered ended here before May 1954, and all elementary schools of the diocese are integrated.

Diocese of Charleston (South Carolina). Our Lady of Mercy Junior College in Charleston is integrated. For six years, St. Anne's a co-educational elementary school at Rock Hill, has admitted Negro students. In 1962 there were 19, of whom there were five each in grades one, two, and three.

Diocese of Nashville (Tennessee). Schools in Nashville and Jackson are integrated in principle but not always in enrollment. There are at least 25 Negro students in grade schools and 40 in high schools. Father Ryan, a boys' high school in Nashville, desegregated in 1954 prior to the opening of public schools to Negroes. Cathedral High School (for girls) in Nashville is now in its fourth year of desegregation. In Knoxville, Immaculate Conception is reportedly open to all. In Memphis and Shelby County, all Catholic elementary schools will desegregate the first four grades in September 1963 as part of a four-step plan to extend through 1966. Two colleges, Christian Brothers and Siene, are already desegregated. Parochial schools in Chattanooga remain segregated, but there are some indications they may desegregate in 1963-64.

Diocese of San Antonio (Texas). Desegregation of the entire parochial school system in this diocese went into effect in the 1954-55 school year. In the Diocese of Dallas-Ft. Worth, Jesuit High School in Dallas admitted two Negro students in 1955. In other high and elementary schools there has been some desegregation since 1956. In 1961 the Diocese of Galveston-Houston integrated elementary schools. In the Diocese of Amarillo, all Catholic schools are theoretically integrated. Actually, there are about 40 Negro students in three Catholic schools; none have been rejected but there have been no applications to the other schools. In the Diocese of Austin, school integration is a local pastoral decision. There are known to be Negro children in St. Mary's Cathedral and Dolores Schools; enrollment forms do not show race, so there may be other Negro students in other schools. The Diocese of Corpus Christi reports that all schools in the diocese are integrated; there is no report on the number of Negro children enrolled. There is still one school, Holy Cross, which is all-Negro, but students there may enroll in any Catholic school in the city. The Diocese of El Paso has followed a policy of open schools for a considerable length of time; there was never any public announcement.

Diocese of Richmond (Virginia). Integration was announced for schools in this area before the Supreme Court decision in May, 1954 and went into effect in September, 1954.

WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY
PULLMAN, WASHINGTON 99163

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE SCIENCE AND ADMINISTRATION

February 20, 1966

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I am working on a research project on how to promote police-community relations, and have been referred to you for information on this subject. The purpose of this project is to find methods and programs for the improvement of cooperation and coordination between the police and the community.

I would appreciate having any literature covering programs, policies, guidelines and training programs that have been developed. Also I would like the pamphlet distributed by you entitled "Law Enforcement in Mississippi.

Thank you very much for your assistance and time. I am sure you know how scarce meaningful material is concerning police-community relations and any information you could supply on other sources of information would be appreciated.

Sincerely,

J R Sweetser

J. R. Sweetser.

J. R. SWEETSER
Box 535 C. S.
Pullman, Washington 99163

L-33, 47
9-61 NS
6, 9-64 NS
PL
LE Miss
Macmillon
11-65 NS
The Unguarded Badge
2-23-66 is

Memo to Claude Sitton on Integrated Parochial Schools

Alabama none

Arkansas Little Rock Catholic High (all boys)
has 3 Negro boys
1961-62 first year it integrated

Fort Smith St. Scholastica (all girls high school)
has 18 Negro girls
the Mother Superior says it has been integrated since 1952

the Catholic line in answer to queries about school desegregation is "WE DO NOT KEEP RECORDS BY RACE" and extreme reticence to discuss the situation

Florida the Diocese of Miami - Msgr. McKeever, Supt. of Schools, states that he has explicit orders and instructions to accept students without exception to race

there is considerable integration in elementary and high schools; one school is 50-50, another has had prominent press attention because of a star Negro basketball player

Georgia none - impossible to get any information at all from the Archdiocese headquarters

Louisiana none

Mississippi none

North Carolina Raleigh Diocese - elementary schools

Belmont
Charlotte
Greensboro
Rocky Mount
Winston-Salem
Raleigh

South Carolina only confirmed integrated parochial school: St. Anne's in Rock Hill, grades 1-8, has 19 Negro students; 5 Negroes each in grades 1, 2, 3. Has been integrated for 6 years.

Tennessee Nashville
Jackson

Texas Galveston-Houston Diocese elementary schools
San Antonio - all

Virginia Diocese of ~~Virginia~~ (which includes everything in Va. except 26 counties near Md. and W.Va.) is integrated

Catholic Education Program dir. indicated desegregation in

- Richmond
- Norfolk
- Portsmouth
- Arlington
- Alexandria
- Fairfax County

St. Louis Diocese all

Washington D.C. all

Private Schools Desegregated

Kentucky.

All Catholic schools throughout the state are open to pupils of any race. Several, among a total of perhaps 200, account for a Negro enrollment estimated at "several hundred."

Several Protestant church-sponsored kindergartens in the Louisville area have enrolled Negro pupils.

Md. -

① Friends, ② Park School, and ③ McDonogh - 3 of the 4 prominent private schools in the Baltimore area - have desegregated. (over)

~~M~~

Catholic parochial schools in the greater Baltimore area were desegregated in 1954, and in the greater Washington area – which takes in southern Maryland – the following year.

~~Mo.~~ Tenn.

Elementary and secondary school departments of Trevecca Nazarene College and David Lipscomb College (Church of Christ) – Nashville, both of them – are all-white but neither school is founded on a racial basis.

North Carolina

IV. SEGREGATION-DESEGREGATION PRACTICES

A. Education

1. Private and Parochial Secondary-Elementary Schools Desegregated:

Asheville: A previously all Negro day-boarding school, Methodist supported

Belmont: Sacred Heart Academy

Charlotte: Assumption School
O'Donoghue School
Charlotte Catholic High

Greensboro: Notre Dame High School

Rocky Mount: A previously white Catholic elementary school.

Winston-Salem: At least one Catholic school, name unknown

Raleigh: Cathedral Latin School
(Segregation was ordered ended in the parochial schools of the Raleigh diocese before 1954.)

(An accurate count of the number of students in integrated situations is not available.)

2. Public Schools, Elementary and Secondary Level, Desegregated:

a. Total: 13 Negro students attending previously white public schools (1959)

District	Total Enrollment		No. Negroes Accepted		Date of
	White	Negro	1958-59	1957-58	Desegre.
Charlotte	18,945	9,885	4	4	Fall, 1957
Greensboro	13,317	5,306	5	6	"
Winston-Salem	12,091	8,596	4	1	"

b. Goldsboro's federally financed Meadow Lane School, used only for education of children of personnel at Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, has at least one Negro student (enrolled March 1959).

See Pg. 13-a

#1 Archdiocese of Atlanta (Georgia). On June 10, 1962 the Most Reverend Paul J. ~~H~~ J. Hallinan, Archbishop of Atlanta, in a pastoral letter read in all Catholic churches that Sunday, stated that "Catholic children, regardless of race or color, will be admitted to Catholic schools of the Archdiocese as of September 1, 1962. The same norms of admission, registration, transfer, residence, tuition and academic qualifications apply to everyone." Catholic high schools had already desegregated the eighth grade in April, 1962. There are 18 elementary and high schools in the archdiocese, which comprises a 71-county area in North Georgia. In Metropolitan Atlanta, there are two previously white high schools, two private academies, and one Negro high school. The elementary high schools outside Atlanta are in Rome, Fort Oglethorpe, Griffin, Athens,* and Washington.

#2 All Catholic elementary schools in Memphis and Shelby County will ~~dxx~~ desegregate the first four grades in September 1963 as part of a four-step plan to extend through 1966. Two colleges, Christian Brothers and Siena, are already desegregated. Parochial schools in Chattanooga remain segregated. (?)

*My understanding is that St. Joseph's (elementary) School in Athens was the only school outside the Atlanta area in fact desegregated.

draft

DESEGEGREGATION IN SOUTHERN PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

The integration of Negro students into Catholic ~~parochial~~ schools in the South has followed no announced or discernible ~~master~~ plan. Elementary and high schools have in some ~~cases~~, as early as 1952, acted ~~on local option~~ at the parish level to admit Negro students to previously all-white schools~~, starting as early as 1952.~~ ~~And~~ In ~~scattered~~ some dioceses~~, throughout the South~~ explicit instructions to desegregate ~~have gone~~ went out years in advance of the current order of Archibishop ~~KKM~~ Rummel ~~for his~~ in New Orleans see~~, where the highly verbal but relatively small pocket of opposition to his decision has caused more stir than the order itself.~~

~~Perhaps in anticipation of such disturbingly frantic reactions as New Orleans saw, the Church has remained, with the exception of a few of its spokesmen, quite obdurate to releasing information about where integration has occurred and where it will occur. If the reasoning behind the official silence is based on the premise, "if t'were done when t'were done, then t'were well t'were done quickly," and one might add, "quietly," this avoidance of publicity has some merit.~~

~~At this time, however,~~ As the southern scene changes daily and daily facts are not always reported, it is ~~significant~~ interesting to note where and to what extent parochial schools have desegregated. A summary~~, taken diocese by~~ of status in each southern diocese~~,~~ follows. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ ~~Possible omissions are regrettable, but inevitable~~ Because authoritative information has been difficult to obtain, some omissions may be present.

Diocese of Mobile-Birmingham (Alabama). There has been no parochial school integration in the state, although there is one ~~known~~ example of desegregation in Catholic higher education; Spring Hill College in Mobile.

Desegregation in Southern Parochial Schools

B4
5-10-62

possible insert page 2, paragraph 4

Archdiocese of New Orleans (Louisiana)

Integration has been ordered to take place in New Orleans parish schools in 1962. XXXXXX The Bishop of the Diocese of Lafayette has said has said schools in his diocese "would be desegregated eventually but not for the next school year." There has been no word from the Diocese of Alexandria.

Diocese of Little Rock (Arkansas). In Little Rock proper Catholic High (for boys) admitted three Negroes this year for the first time. ~~EXH~~ In Fort Smith, St. Scholastica, an all-girl high school, has been integrated since 1952. At present 18 students are enrolled. These ~~two~~ are the only known integrated parochial schools in the state.

Archdiocese of Atlanta (Georgia). There is no known desegregation here nor in the Diocese of Savannah. (In February, 1961, the Bishops of Atlanta, Charleston, and Savannah had announced jointly that parochial schools in their states would be desegregated "not later than the public schools.")

Diocese of Miami (Florida). Here there has been considerable integration both in elementary and high schools. The Bishop ~~of the Diocese~~ has given explicit instructions for the admission of students "without exception" as to race and there is apparent willingness to discuss the facts openly. One high school ~~is reported to hav~~e received prominent local press attention because of a star Negro basketball player. Another ~~high school~~ has an enrollment approximately half white and half Negro. Elsewhere in Florida, in the Dioceses of St. Augustine and West Florida, there are no known desegregated parochial schools. ?

Archdiocese of New Orleans (Louisiana). Integration has been ordered to take place in New Orleans parish schools in 1962. There has been no word from the Dioceses of Alexandria and Lafayette.

addition

Diocese of Natchez-Jackson (Mississippi). There has been silence on school integration and no known ~~practice.~~ instance. ~~As in Alabama, however,~~ There is ~~also~~ one ~~known~~ example of desegregation in higher education; the ~~Catholic~~ seminary at Bay St. Louis.

Diocese of Raleigh (North Carolina). Segregation was ordered ended here before May, 1954, and all the elementary schools of the diocese are integrated.

Diocese of Charleston (South Carolina). ~~Integration in one parochial school in South Carolina has been confirmed.~~ For six years, St. Anne's, a co-educational elementary school at Rock Hill, has admitted Negro students. This year there is a total of 19, of which there are five each in grades one, two, and three.

Diocese of Nashville (Tennessee). Schools in Nashville ~~itself~~ and ~~in~~ Jackson~~, Tennessee,~~ are integrated in principle but not always in enrollment. There are at least 25 Negro students ~~known~~ in grade schools and 40 in high schools. Father Ryan, a boys' high school in Nashville, desegregated in 195~~5~~4 prior to the ~~opening of~~ public schools to Negroes. Cathedral High School (for girls) (Nashville???) is now in its third year of desegregation. In Knoxville, Immaculate Conception is reportedly open to all. Parochial schools in Memphis and Chattanooga remain segregated.

yes

~~approx. 1/3 Negro~~

Diocese of San Antonio (Texas). Desegregation of the entire parochial ~~XYXXXX~~ school system in this diocese went into effect in 1959. In 1961, the Diocese of Galveston-Houston integrated elementary schools. In the five other Dioceses in Texas (those of Amarillo, Austin, Corpus Christi, Dallas-Ft. Worth, and El Paso) there are no parochial schools known to have desegregated.

Diocese of Richmond (Virginia). Integration was announced for schools in this area before the Supreme Court decision in May, 1954, and went into effect the following September.

Memo from **PAUL ANTHONY**

St Louis Diocese

all —

Arch
also DCA - all

VIRGINIA -

announced pre May 31 - 1954
into effect Sept. 1954

Balto 1954
Wash - 1955
So. Md

Memo from **C. H. PARRISH**

Send copy
To Colman c̄ ltr
Not. we hv
interpolated
his facts & suggstns

Memo : from **JANE BOND** L-34

SSN

San Antonio— 1954-55 —
Archb. Lucey— ordered deseg. (fore S.Ct. 1954 order)

Jesuit High School — Dallas
Sept 1955
2 Negro Students

~~private~~

Sources
Info presstd — SSNS, SFSC, NCCJ, StCHR

* Footnote Where possu be confrmd
r fts v deseg, r P Schs
r S. There m (sm
omissns but r facts present
v accurate up r date
u pub. this L-Rept

as [illegible]

Memo from **PAUL ANTHONY**

Texas -

Galveston - Houston Diocese

Elementary Schools

San Antonio - All

When 58-59?

Memo : from **C. H. PARRISH**

Nat Griswold verified two integrated parochial schools in Arkansas:

(1) Catholic High (all boys) in Little Rock

30 Negro boys
1961-62 first year integrated

(2) St. Scholastica (all girls) a high school

Ft. Smith,

18 girls
has been integrated since 1952

(he has this in a letter from the Mother Superior)

All his queries to both clerics and prominent laymen XXMXXXXMX the line is

"WE DO NOT KEEP RECORDS BY RACE"

Cannot verify others

Tennessee

National Printing Company
971 Peachtree St. • NE • Atlanta 9, Georgia
Printers & Lithographers • TRinity 5-7081

Kay Jones cy - -1-7544 - (615)

Tennessee:

Nashville

Jackson,

Memo from **PAUL ANTHONY**

South Carolina

Charleston Diocese –

Elem. school – Rock Hill

Memo : from **PAUL ANTHONY**

N.C

Raleigh Diocese –

Elem. Schools –

Belmont

Charlotte

Greensboro

Rocky Mount

Winston-Salem

Raleigh

Memo from **C. H. PARRISH**

S. C.

confirmed
only parochial

St Anne's

grade 1-8 Rockhill, S.C.

19 total

5 each
in grade 1, 2, 3

has been for 6
yrs.

Father James
Sharples

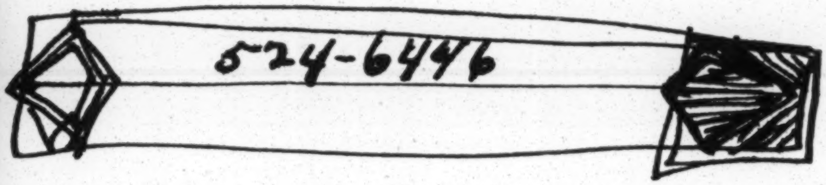
New York Times: △ Pers. to Pers.–

LA 4-1000

Peter Philip: ext 8338-

B. Muse:

Parochial School deseg.



524-6446

Raleigh

Richmond

Rock Hill

Pete Phillips

Bill Osborne

St. Johns —

Okla

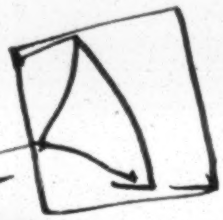
Mo

Ark.

W. Va.

Fla.

~~Georgia~~



~~Texas~~

~~S.C.~~

~~N.C.~~

~~✓Va.~~ — Milton 9-0872

(703)

~~✓Tenn.~~

~~✓Ark.~~

~~✓La.~~

~~✓Ala.~~

~~✓Miss.~~

~~✓Fla.~~

Desegregation in
Catholic schools

(secondary + elementary)

Fla. – None, according to 1959 report.

Tenn. – Probably some Nashville

Va. – ?

Ark. – ?

None ~~(secondary + elementary)~~ in Ga., La., S.C., Rock Hill
Miss., Ala.

Tex. – ? Probably some

The editorial below confronts a question before many cities of the South. Although Southern Regional Council does not agree with some of the opinions in it, we regard this as an honest, able statement which should be widely read.

COURT RULING MEANS—

Birmingham Faces A Hard Decision

Editorials

The Birmingham News

Victor H. Hanson, *Publisher, 1910-1945*
Clarence B. Hanson, Jr., *Publisher*
Victor H. Hanson, II,
Vice President, Assistant to Publisher
Vincent Townsend,
Vice President, Director of Sales
E. L. Holland, Jr.,
Editorial Page Editor
John W. Bloomer,
Managing Editor

Thursday, October 26, 1961

DESEGREGATING, PERMITTING "a little mixing" if Negroes insist on intruding, or closing public facilities is no longer Atlanta's or Nashville's or New Orleans' problem. It is now Birmingham's, too.

The ruling of Judge Hobart Grooms of federal district court here affecting parks, swimming pools and a number of other specifically defined facilities, was expectable.

Judge Grooms seemed to go out of his way to emphasize that his ruling was not something over which he had judicial latitude. He cited previous rulings of both the U. S. Supreme Court and the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals.

Ruled unconstitutional was section 859 of the Birmingham City Code. It embraces a number of facilities "to which both white and Negro persons are admitted."

The city has said it will appeal. If the appeal is carried through, it will go to the Fifth Circuit Court, decision of which Judge Grooms cited as a basis for his ruling. In short, the appeals court has already made a decision in a similar case.

IT WILL DO no good to try to find a rosy side to the issue. It is entirely likely that if the appeals court elected to review the case, judgment would uphold Judge Grooms. It is hardly conceivable otherwise when Judge Grooms himself cited the appeals court as basis for his own decision.

Some aspects of the case remain unclear in the public mind and may be unclear in the minds of legal authorities. These could involve the matter of such as Legion Field or the Municipal Auditorium, which are leased for specific games or presentations.

The legal question of leasing in connection with publicly-owned facilities is arguable. There have been previous cases elsewhere involving leasing. Outcome of further contest on the leasing aspect could be open to legal debate. In the last, courts have sought to assess relationship of use of the facility leased to its public ownership. Leasing to avoid race mixing has not stood up. But leasing over many years with such aim not even considered is something else. The right of private management has entered into debate in some such cases, and has been upheld in instances even though private leasing was of publicly-owned facilities. Here a great deal depends on the nature of the leasing.

IF IT IS assumed that Judge Grooms' ruling will stand, and that is a reasonable assumption in light of similar cases, no matter how much the ruling is regretted it has to be faced.

Birmingham citizens are up against a very real question in their own front yards. Anger at a small group of Negroes pushing for such a court order is more than understandable. It is undoubtedly true, in *The News'* opinion, that very few Negroes really want to mix in swimming pools or on playgrounds, or elsewhere, with whites.

But passion or logic in judging what most Negroes may or may not want does not alter the need for Birmingham citizens to look closely at the matter. Decisions they now make may be long-lasting. They could seriously, and adversely, affect this city for years to come.

It is a time for the coldest kind of thinking. We can't afford anger at a mix move by an out and out Negro propagandist. We should not let ourselves come up with hasty, poorly-thought-out answers to the problem.

THE PUBLIC FACILITIES involved for both Negroes and whites have been built up in our city over many years. Parks, playgrounds, pools, auditorium, art museum—all cost enormous sums. If closed, what a terrible waste they would be—silent wastelands, or mausoleums shuttered and barred. Negroes would suffer along with whites.

The recreational, the cultural, the *normal* life of this active city would be drastically, painfully altered.

This is what Birmingham citizenry must think about before it makes a decision.

There is talk of the city selling facilities now affected, or which could be affected. Such sale could be contested. There is a possibility courts might not allow such sale if the purpose was to avoid compliance with previous order. This has come up elsewhere and there is basis for concern as to whether such a maneuver would, in the end, work.

Citizens of Birmingham finally must face a simple enough question: Do they want their public parks, playgrounds, pools, the auditorium, possibly the art museum and a number of other facilities closed in order to prevent compliance with the court order?

CITY OFFICIALS in some utterances have seemed to assume that this is the wish of a majority of the people. This may be a correct assumption. It is obvious a vast majority of Birmingham residents want to preserve segregation. But they have not yet had to face the question whether they want to prevent *any* integration at cost of closing public facilities.

It is certain that absence in Birmingham of public parks, playgrounds, pools, an auditorium and other facilities for recreation and cultural development would enter consideration of business enterprises in the future which might be considering this city as a location. Birmingham citizens already are feeling the bitter lack of business growth and job dislocations.

It is certain that we would, possibly for years, have to live with the decision which now must be made—and it *must* be made, there is no longer any escaping it.

AT PRESENT the three elected city commissioners and the mayor-elect have this terrible burden solely on their backs. It would be helpful if in this time of trouble these officials could have the fullest expression of public opinion. They need to know how Birmingham citizens feel.

Some have suggested a referendum might be a desirable method of learning what is Birmingham public sentiment—both white and Negro—as to closing of parks, etc. Such action might help Birmingham officials in deciding issues before them.

The matter is no longer something for abstract thought. Opinions which do not specifically help come to wise decisions are a luxury we cannot afford. Passion is no good. Anger leads nowhere.

Birmingham has to think as coldly and as precisely as does the surgeon at the operating table. A life may be at stake. It could be Birmingham's.

November 7, 1961

Mr. Clarence B. Hanson, Jr.
Publisher
The Birmingham News
Birmingham, Alabama

Dear Mr. Hanson:

We are enclosing a copy of our reproduction of your editorial of October 26, 1961 regarding desegregation of parks and other facilities in Birmingham. We regard this as a significant statement, and for this reason have had it copied for wider distribution. We thought you would be interested in knowing about this.

Very truly yours,

James A. Moss
Director of Research

JAM:A
Enclosure: editorial

February 16, 1962

The Honorable Elbert N. Carvel
Governor of Delaware
~~Wilmington~~
Dover

My dear Governor Carvel:

The establishment of State Commissions on Human Relations in 21 northern states and a growing trend in this direction in the border states of the South prompt this request for your cooperation in providing us with some up-to-date information on such a commission in your state. Would it be possible for you to indicate to us the following:

1. The formal designation of an intergroup relations body in your state
2. The date the initial legislation was passed, and the date the operation of the commission began
3. The method by which this body was appointed
4. The personnel composition with regard to size, sex, and ethnic background
5. The power vested in the commission to carry out its requirements
6. The areas of community life over which the commission has jurisdiction
7. The procedures used for handling investigation and complaints, and
8. The legislative life of the commission.

We would be especially grateful if you would make some evaluation of the commission in your state. Would you also indicate any contemplated change either in the structure or function of the commission.

A copy of the law establishing such a commission and any other pertinent printed materials would be most useful to us.

Thank you very much for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

James A. Moss
Director of Research

JAM:jl

This same letter was sent
to the following governors:

✓ Elbert N. Carvel Delaware
Farris Bryant - Florida
✓ Bert T. Combs - Kentucky
✓ J. Millard Tawes - Maryland
✓ John M. Dalton - Missouri
✓ J. Howard Edmondsom - Oklahoma
✓ W.W. Barron - West Virginia

March 1, 1962

Mr. Thomas W. Gavett
Chairman
Human Rights Commission
c/o Institute of Industrial Relations
West Virginia University
Morgantown, West Virginia

Dear Mr. Gavett:

Thank you for your prompt and comprehensive reply to our letter of February 16 to Governor Barron.

We feel certain that your experience and the information you provide will greatly assist and support those states in the South which are moving in the direction of similar commissions.

Very truly yours,

James A. Moss
Director of Research

JAM:jl
c.c. Governor Wallace W. Barron
Mr. Howard W. McKinney

West Virginia
Human Rights Commission

c/o Institute of Industrial Relations
West Virginia University
Morgantown, West Virginia
February 23, 1962

Mr. James A. Moss
Director of Research
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Moss:

Governor Barron has asked me to reply to your inquire about the West Virginia State Human Rights Commission.

1. The state human rights body is: Human Rights Commission, State Capitol Building, Charleston 5, West Virginia. There are also Human Rights Commissions in the cities of Charleston and Clarksburg, West Virginia.

2. The legislation establishing the Human Rights Commission was signed by the Governor, March 16, effective July 1, 1961. The Commission had its initial meeting on September 28. An Executive Director, Mr. Howard W. McKinney, assumed his duties last month. Hence, the effective date of operations should perhaps be put in January, 1962.

3. The members of the Commission are appointed by the Governor by and with the consent of the Senate. As indicated in the enclosed copy of the law, the members must be citizens of the State, and broadly representative of the various racial, religious and ethnic groups within the state. No more than five members of the Commission may be from the same political party, and at least one but no more than three may be from any one congressional district.

4. The Commission has nine members. The present membership includes one woman, two Negroes, and one Jew. I am frankly unaware of the ethnic background of all the members.

5. The Commission has no real enforcement powers, but may use conciliatory, investigatory, and educational procedures.

6. The law does not limit the Commission to specific areas, except that complaints are limited to cases of discrimination in employment and places of public accommodation.

7. The procedures used for handling complaints have been drafted by a subcommittee and were discussed by the Commission at its meeting on February 20. The procedures are currently being simplified and revised. After the procedures have been setup, I shall ask the Executive Director to send you a copy.

8. The legislative life of the Commission is unlimited. However, the Commission depends upon annual legislative appropriations and one-third of the members must be reappointed and reconfirmed each year.

It would be presumptuous of me to attempt to evaluate the work of the Commission. I would note, however, that since the Commission has been so recently established, it might be difficult for anyone to adequately evaluate its activities at this time. For similar reasons, no change in the law governing the Commission are contemplated at this moment. I am enclosing a copy of the law establishing the Commission and a copy of the Executive Order issued by the Governor on January 16, which refers to discrimination in employment within state agencies. I shall also ask the Executive Director to put you on the mailing list for any other pertinent printed materials which we might use.

Should you have any further questions, I would be happy to answer them.

Sincerely yours,

Thomas W. Gavett

Thomas W. Gavett, Chairman
Human Rights Commission

TWG/kd
Enclosures

cc: Governor Wallace W. Barron
Mr. Howard W. McKinney

March 1, 1962

Mr. F. Earl McGinnes
Administrative Assistant
Executive Department
State of Delaware
Dover, Delaware

Dear Mr. McGinnes:

Thank you for your prompt and courteous reply to our letter of February 16 to Governor Carvel.

We feel certain that the information you provide will greatly assist and support those states in the South which are moving in the direction of similar commissions.

Very truly yours,

James A. Moss
Director of Research

JAM:jl

STATE OF DELAWARE
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
DOVER

ELBERT N. CARVEL
GOVERNOR

February 23, 1962

Mr. James A. Moss
Director of Research
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, North West
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Moss:

Governor Carvel has received your letter of February 16, 1962 concerning the establishment of our Commission on Human Relations.

A copy of the legislation is enclosed and most of the questions you ask can be answered from the text of the legislation. At this time, Governor Carvel has not yet completed his list of appointments to this Commission and it has not, therefore, begun to function. This should be completed within the next few weeks.

Cordially yours,

F. Earl McGinnes

F. Earl Mc Ginnes
Administrative Assistant

FEM:raw

March 1, 1962

Mr. Douglas B. Sands
Executive Secretary
Maryland Commission on Interracial
Problems and Relations
301 West Preston Street
Baltimore 1, Maryland

Dear Mr. Sands:

Thank you for your prompt and comprehensive reply to our letter of February 16 to Governor Tawes.

We feel certain that your experience and the information you provide will greatly assist and support those states in the South which are moving in the direction of similar commissions.

Very truly yours,

James A. Moss
Director of Research

JAM:jl
cc: The Honorable J. Millard Tawes

MARYLAND COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL
PROBLEMS AND RELATIONS

STATE OFFICE BUILDING
301 WEST PRESTON STREET
BALTIMORE 1, MARYLAND
VERNON 7-9000

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CHARLES E. CORNISH
MRS. JOHN B. RAMSAY
DR. FURMAN L. TEMPLETON
DR. EDWARD N. WILSON

February 21, 1962

Mr. James A. Moss
Director of Research
South Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Moss:

Your letter of February 16 addressed to the Governor has been referred to this office.

The following information is submitted in reply:

1. The Maryland Commission on Interracial Problems and Relations is the formal designation of this agency.

2. The Annual Report for 1961, which is being forwarded, will inform you of the date of establishment.

3. The Annual Report for 1961 will contain this information.

4. There are nine members: five are white, four are Negroid; seven are male, two are female; one is Catholic, one is Quaker, one is Jewish, others are Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist; there are both Republicans and Democrats.

5. The Annual Report for 1961 will contain this information.

6. The powers of the commission are cited in the Annual Report and some additional information may be of interest in the Newsletter, which is being forwarded.

7. The procedures used are persuasive and conciliatory in nature. The staff conducts most of the investigations. The Commission joins the procedures in difficult cases where their influence is necessary.

8. Perhaps, the Annual Report will inform you on this point.

Feel free to inquire further on points that are not made clear

Yours very truly,

Douglas B. Sands

Douglas B. Sands
Executive Secretary

DBS:fms

March 19, 1962

The Honorable John M. Dalton
Governor of Missouri
Jefferson City

My dear Governor Dalton:

Thank you for your prompt and comprehensive reply to our letter of February 16.

We feel certain that your experience and the information you provide will greatly assist and support those states in the South which are moving in the direction of similar commissions.

Very truly yours,

James A. Moss
Director of Research

JAM:jl

MDCCCXX

EXECUTIVE OFFICE
STATE OF MISSOURI
JEFFERSON CITY

JOHN M. DALTON
GOVERNOR

March 15, 1962

Mr. James A. Moss,
Director of Research,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Moss:

Herewith are six pages of notes prepared by the Missouri Commission on Human Rights in reply to the questions propounded in your letter to me on February 16.

Also, under separate cover we are sending some additional material provided by the Commission which may be of interest to you.

I hope this supplies you with the answers you were seeking. If there is anything further that we can help you with, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

John M Dalton
Governor

NOTES ON THE MISSOURI COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

The Missouri Commission on Human Rights was created in 1957 by the 69th General Assembly, but no money was appropriated to administer the law.

In 1958 $9,000 was appropriated for one year--Governor Blair appointed eleven Commissioners, one from each Congressional District. The Governor named Rev. Trafford P. Maher, S.J., Head, Department of Education, St. Louis University, as the first Chairman. (4/14/58)

Mr. Gregory E. Shinert was employed as Executive Director, July 1, 1958. (Operation began) .and the Governor assigned the Commission an office in the State Capitol in September 1958.

The Function of the Commission: "to encourage fair treatment for and to foster mutual understanding and respect among, and to discourage discrimination against, any racial or ethnic group, or its members".

The Powers and Duties of the Commission:

1) To cooperate with other organizations, private and public, to discourage discrimination.

2) To conduct research projects or make studies into and publish reports on discrimination in Missouri.

3) To receive and investigate complaints of discrimination and to recommend ways of eliminating any injustice occasioned thereby.

4) To encourage fair treatment for all persons regardless of race or national ancestry.

Originally, the Commission was primarily an educational state agency, with no punitive or enforcement powers. It attempted, by means of conciliation, moral persuasion, education and mediation to better human relations for all groups in Missouri.

The Commission was a fact-finding and investigative agency, and made Annual Reports to the Governor and General Assembly.

It published Teaching Guides for use in the schools; conducted Workshops and Conferences; disseminated educational human rights materials; help form municipal Human Rights Commissions; worked with a variety of public and private agencies in the elimination and prevention of discrimination and segregation in all areas.

The major effort during the first two years, aside from investigation of complaints and endeavors at conciliation, was THE STUDY OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN MISSOURI 1960.

A 29-page questionnaire was sent to responsible civic leaders in the 114 counties of Missouri, covering some 14 areas of human and civil rights.

Returns were analyzed, the STUDY published, and distributed to the Governor, General Assembly, and throughout the State.

The overall picture revealed that a general pattern of discrimination against Negroes and other minority groups did exist in Missouri--particularly in the areas of employment, public accommodations, housing, and recreation.

As to employment, it was found that serious discrimination appeared to be the rule in private and public employment, among labor organizations, and by employment agencies. This discrimination was most prevalent in the denial of initial opportunity for employment, in apprenticeship training, and discriminatory advertising. When employed at all, Negroes were not employed on the basis of fitness, training, education or experience qualifications for existing jobs, but filled mostly menial and unskilled occupations.

The Missouri State Advisory Committee to the U.S. Civil Rights Commission published their 1961 Report--and it fully substantiated the Commission's findings.

In 1959, the 70th General Assembly made the Commission a permanent State Agency, permitted it to hold public hearings and request the attendance of witnesses, and appropriated it the sum of $20,500 for two years. No money for secretary or janitor.

In 1961, the Commission received a biennium appropriation of $38,333 to administer the original Human Rights Act.

On the last day of the session, the 71st General Assembly passed the Missouri Fair Employment Practices Act of 1961, known as Senate Bill 257; and found in the RSMo 961 Supp., Chapter 296, Sections 010 through 070.

Governor Dalton signed the law on August 1, 1961--and appointed Mr. Winston Cook, an Attorney-at-Law of St. Louis, as the new Chairman. He re-appointed four members of the original Commission, and named seven new members.

Responsibility for administration of the new law rests with the Missouri Commission on Human Rights.

The Law became effective Friday, October 13, 1961--however, no specific appropriation was made to administer the new law.

The law applies to the state or any political or civil subdivision, any employer of fifty or more persons within the state, any labor organization and any employment agency, including the Missouri State Employment Office.

The function of the Commission under the new law is "to seek to eliminate and prevent discrimination in employment by employers, labor organizations, employment agencies, or other persons, and to take other actions against discrimination".

The new law expands and strengthens the powers and duties of the Commission to include the following:

1) "To adopt rules and regulations."

2) "To receive, investigate, initiate, and pass upon complaints alleging discrimination in employment".

3) "To hold hearings, subpoena witnesses, compel their attendance, administer oaths, to take the testimony of any person under oath, and in connection therewith, to require the production for examination of any books or papers relating to any matter under investigation or in question before the Commission".

Of particular interest to Employers are the provisions in Section 3.

It shall be an unlawful employment practice:

> "For an employer or labor organization to discriminate against a person in matters of employment or union membership, because of race, creed, color, religion, national origin or ancestry of the individual;
>
> "For an employer or employment agency to advertise on a discriminatory basis; or to use any form of application which expresses discrimination--unless based on a bona fide occupational qualification".

Procedures Used for Handling Investigation and Complaints

a) Any person claiming to be aggrieved by an unfair employment practice may file with the Commission a verified complaint. The Attorney General may also file a complaint, as may an Employer.

b) The Chairman then assigns a Commission member, with the assistance of the staff, to make prompt investigation. If the Investigating Commissioner finds probable cause to credit the allegations of the complaint--he shall immediately endeavor to eliminate the unlawful employment practice complained of by conference, conciliation, and persuasion.

c) In case of failure, the Chairman shall issue and cause to be served on the respondent a written notice, together with a copy of the complaint, requiring the respondent to answer the charges of such complaint at a public hearing before at least three members of the Commission sitting as the Commission.

d) The case in support of the complaint shall be presented before the Commission by the Office of the Attorney General.

e) Following the hearing, at which both the complainant and respondent may examine and cross-examine witnesses, the Commission shall state its findings of fact and shall issue and cause to be served on such respondent an Order requiring such respondent to cease and desist from such unlawful employment practices, and to take affirmative action to require reinstatement or upgrading of employees with or without back pay; to require hiring or restoration to membership in any respondent labor organization; or the Commission can dismiss the complaint for lack of evidence.

f) Any party may obtain judicial review, by applying within 30 days to the Circuit Court of Cole County, or to the circuit court in which the unlawful employment practice is alleged to have occurred.

g) If no proceeding for review is instituted, the Commission may obtain a court order for enforcement of its decision.

Anyone who shall willfully resist, prevent or impede, or interfere with the Commission or any of its members or representatives in the performance of duty under this law, or shall willfully violate an Order of the Commission, or any person who knowingly makes a false complaint under the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

((Punishment for misdemeanor is imprisonment in the county jail, not exceeding one year, or a fine of $1,000, or both.))

Attached:

The Law establishing the Commission.

The Law making the Commission a permanent State Agency.

Fair Employment Practices Law.

Commission Personnel

1 Executive Director - Male

1 Secretary - Female

Addenda:

a) The method by which this body was appointed: the law specified that the Governor was to appoint one Commissioner from each Congressional District of Missouri (i.e., 11 Commissioners). Governor James T. Blair, Jr. appointed same on April 14, 1958.

b) The personnel composition with regard to size, sex, and ethnic background:

Rev. Trafford P. Maher,S.J., Head of the Dept. of Education, St. Louis University, St. Louis, Irish Catholic; Chairman.

Mr. Samuel S. White, Personnel Director, Coronet Mfg. Company, Kansas City, Jewish extraction; Vice Chairman.

Dr. James N. Freeman, Director, Dept. of Agriculture, Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Negro:Catholic; Secretary-Treasurer.

* Miss Lucile Bluford, Editor, Kansas City CALL, Kansas City, Negro-Protestant; (Secretary)

* Mr. Perry Henderson, Principal, Glenridge School, Clayton, Mo., Caucasin-Protestant.

Rabbi Rabbi Ernest I. Jacob, History Professor, Drury College, Springfield, Mo., Jewish extraction.

* Mr. Milton Litvak, Attorney-at-Law, St. Joseph, Mo., Jewish extraction. (Vice Chairman)

Dr. F.L. McCluer, President, Lindenwood, College, St. Charles, Mo., Caucasian-Protestant.

Rev. Lee F. Soxman, Pastor, First Methodist Church, Rolla, Mo. (Caucasian)

Mr. Lynn Twitty, Supt. of Schools, Sikeston, Mo. (Caucasian-Protestant)

* Mr. Howard Woods, Editor, St. Louis ARGUS, St. Louis, Mo. (Negro-Protestant)

Subsequently: (due to resignations or appointments):

Miss June Welborn, Housewife, Bloomfield, Mo. (Caucasian-Protestant). (resigned)

Rev. James Hackney, Pastor, First Baptist Church, Rolla, Mo. (Caucasian).

* Mr. Winston Cook, Attorney-at-Law, St. Louis, Mo. New Chairman. (Caucasian-Protestant)

* Mr. Peter V. McCoy, Editor, Nevada DAILY MAIL, Nevada, Mo. (Caucasian-Catholic)

* Mrs. Robert Seiler, Housewife, Joplin, Mo. (Caucasian-Protestant)

* Mr. J. Ben Searcy, Attorney-at-Law, Eminence, Mo. (Caucasian-Protestant)

* Mr. Leo W. Riney, President, Riney Construction Company, Hannibal, Mo. (Caucasian-Prot.

* Mr. Joseph F. Kohn, Bank President, Hayti, Mo. Jewish extraction.

* Mr. Forrest P. Carson, Attorney-at-Law, Jefferson City, Mo. (Caucasian-Protestant) Treassurer.

* (The eleven now on Commission)

c) The power vested in the Commission to carry out its requirements:

--Under the original Act, the Commission was primarily an educational agency, but did have power to investigate cases, attempt conciliation, hold public hearings, and request the attendance of witnesses.

--Under the FEP Act, the Commission has the power to initiate complaints, subpoena witnesses and records, issued Orders, and have its Orders enforced by Court Order.

d) The areas of community life over which the Commission has jurisdiction:

--Under the original Act, it has jurisdiction over all areas involving denial of human rights because of segregation or discrimination.

--Under the FEP Act, it has primary jurisdiction over employment discrimination by state or public agencies, private employers of fifty or more, labor unions and employment agencies.

--The Commission operates under both its original Act and the FEP Act.

e) The legislative life of the Commission: the Commission is now a permanent state agency; its current biennium budget is $38,333. It answers directly to the Governor, although it must submit Annual Reports to the General Assembly.

f) The Commission has adopted a set of By-Laws, and a set of Rules and Regulations for operation of the FEP phase of its operation.

MARYLAND COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL
PROBLEMS AND RELATIONS

STATE OFFICE BUILDING
301 WEST PRESTON STREET
BALTIMORE 1, MARYLAND
VERNON 7-9000

OFFICERS
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MRS. JOHN B. RAMSAY
DR. FURMAN L. TEMPLETON
DR. EDWARD N. WILSON

May 21, 1962

Mr. Benjamin Muse
Director, Southern Leadership Project
Box 312
Manassas, Virginia

Dear Mr. Muse:

In reply to your communication of May 19, 1962 --

We have staffed, in this office, a full-time office secretary and a part-time clerk with myself as a full-time Executive Secretary.

The amount of our current budget is $ 15,892.00

One, full-time Secretary	$ 4,610.00
One, part-time clerk	1,513.00
Executive Secretary	5,778.00

The opportunity to help you is most welcome, and if there is any other information we might be able to give you, by all means let us know.

Cordially,

Douglas B. Sands

Douglas B. Sands
Executive Secretary

ait

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION
451 STATE CAPITOL BUILDING
TELEPHONE DI 3-4411 • EXTENSION 2616

COMMISSIONERS
DR. THOMAS W. GAVETT, CHAIRMAN, MORGANTOWN
MR. JAMES J. HARANZO, VICE CHAIRMAN, WHEELING
RABBI SAMUEL COOPER, CHARLESTON
MR. HARRY H. JONES, WHEELING
MR. J. C. KINGSLOW, BLUEFIELD
MR. LESLIE A. MARTIN, CHARLESTON
MR. H. R. RICHARDS, PARKERSBURG
MR. ROBERT WELCH, HUNTINGTON
MRS. CHARLES W. WILSON, III, CHARLESTON

MR. HOWARD W. McKINNEY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

May 21, 1962

Mr. Benjamin Muse, Director
Southern Leadership Project
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Muse:

The total appropriation for the West Virginia Human Rights Commission for fiscal year 1961-62 is $15,500. For that fiscal year, the salary of the executive director was $8,000 and the salary of the secretary was $3,600.

For the fiscal year 1962-63 the total appropriation for the Commission is $22,327. The salary for the executive director will be $8,700 and $3,840 for the secretary.

Sincerely yours,

Thomas W. Gavett

Thomas W. Gavett
Chairman

TWG/kd

1907

STATE OF OKLAHOMA
EXECUTIVE CHAMBERS
OKLAHOMA CITY

J. HOWARD EDMONDSON
GOVERNOR

June 7, 1962

Dear Mr. Muse:

I am writing in regard to your letter of May 16, 1962, concerning the Governor's Committee On Human Relations.

Due to a shortage of state funds this voluntary body is no longer in existence. I hope this information is of assistance to you.

Sincerely,

Mike Reed
MIKE REED
Assistant to the Governor

Mr. Benjamin Muse
P. O. Box 312
Manassas, Virginia

MR:es

1907

STATE OF OKLAHOMA
EXECUTIVE CHAMBERS
OKLAHOMA CITY

J. HOWARD EDMONDSON
GOVERNOR

March 2, 1962

Dear Mr. Moss:

Governor Edmondson has asked me to acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 16, 1962, requesting information on a State Commission on Human Relations.

The state of Oklahoma has not yet seen fit to enact legislation creating such a commission.

I hope this information is of assistance to you.

Sincerely,

Mike Reed

MIKE REED
Staff Assistant

Mr. James A. Moss
Director of Research
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

MR:es

BENJAMIN MUSE
POST OFFICE BOX 312
MANASSAS, VIRGINIA

June 14, 1962

Dr. James A. Moss
Director of Research
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201, 5 Forsyth St., N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Jim:

I finally decided to omit the very interesting material on the Missouri commission.

This commission was given the administration of a Fair Employment Practices Act, of 1961, which is fine, but which places th~~is~~at ~~commission~~ in a different category.

I am afraid that the suggestion of an FEPC at this stage might make Southern politicians shy away from this limited first step.

I would suggest distribution of this report under the latest plan to categories 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6. Also one to each Southern governor.

I shall bring the file for deposit with you on my next visit to Atlanta.

Sincerely,

Ben Muse

Report L-35
June 20, 1962

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

STATE COMMISSIONS ON HUMAN RELATIONS

A variety of official commissions has been set up to combat discrimination in a score of states having substantial Negro populations. Four such state commissions, those of Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, and West Virginia, should be of particular interest to states farther south which may contemplate taking this progressive step.

The Southern Regional Council has assembled comprehensive information on these four commissions (legislation establishing them, their organizational pattern, procedures, activities, etc.) which is available to any individual or group desiring to study the matter in detail. These commissions are biracial, and generally bi-party in membership, representing also the principal religious groups. They have no enforcement powers, but they receive complaints, hold hearings, conduct investigations and seek by education, consultation, and conciliation to remove friction, eliminate discrimination, and promote friendship and understanding among all racial and religious groups. At least one report annually is submitted on the work of the commission and the state of race relations. Further information regarding each state commission is given briefly below.

Delaware

The State Human Relations Commission, which is the newest of the five, has just begun to function. It consists of 28 members, appointed by the governor, who also names its chairman. The 28 members must include seven from each county and seven selected without regard to the county in which they reside. The commission is authorized to engage an executive secretary and such other personnel as is required.

The commission's powers and duties are set forth under Section 1, Title 31, (approved December 28, 1961) of the Delaware Code as follows:

> The Commission shall cooperate with the Governor, the General Assembly, public agencies, officials, firms, corporations, civic groups and individuals in promoting amicable relationships among various racial and cultural groups within the State. To

this end the Commission may:

(1) Act as conciliator in matters involving race, color, creed, national origin or ancestry.

(2) Make such investigations, surveys and studies as are pertinent to the performance of its duties.

(3) Make recommendations to the Governor and General Assembly concerning needed Legislation.

Kentucky

The very active body in Kentucky, established under a general assembly act of March, 1960, is called the Commission on Human Rights. Its 11 members are appointed by the governor, one from each Congressional District and three at large. Two of the present members are Negroes and two are women; they include one Catholic, one Jew, and nine Protestants.

The powers and duties of the commission are set forth under the act as follows:

(1) To employ an executive director and other necessary personnel within the limits of funds made available.

(2) To conduct research projects or make studies into, and public reports on, discrimination in Kentucky.

(3) To receive and investigate complaints of discrimination and to recommend ways of eliminating any injustices occasioned thereby.

(4) To hold public hearings and request the attendance of witnesses.

(5) To cooperate with other organizations, public and private, to discourage discrimination.

(6) To encourage fair treatment for all persons regardless of race or national ancestry.

(7) To make an annual report to the Governor of its activities under this Act.

The legislature appropriated $12,500 for the expenses of the commission during each of the first two fiscal years.

Mr. Galen Martin, executive director, writes:

"While the Commission has had an operating program only a year, we feel that encouraging progress has been made. This is particularly true of efforts to make people aware of the public policy of the Commonwealth of Kentucky to discourage discrimination and to implement this policy in the activities of the various departments of state government."

Maryland

The Commission on Interracial Problems and Relations is the oldest of the state commissions under study, having been established under a general assembly act of 1951. It is composed of nine members appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate.

Of its present members five are white and four are Negro, seven are men and two, women; they include one Catholic, one Jew, and seven Protestant members. The commission operates on an annual budget of $15,892 and employs an executive secretary at a salary of $5,778, a full-time secretary at $4,610, and a part-time secretary at $1,513.

The act states:

> It is the duty of the Commission to make surveys and studies of problems affecting the Negro population of the State to promote the welfare of the colored race and for betterment of interracial relations. The Commission shall submit an annual report to the Governor and the General Assembly together with recommendations, if any, for additional legislation.

The commission's 1961 report lists its objectives as follows:

1. To broaden the scope of operation in order to study each county more thoroughly.
2. To establish through an educational program a better understanding of the varied facets of Maryland's population.
3. To encourage and implement wise adjustments to social and economic problems.
4. To study and analyze the nature, extent and causes of discriminatory practices in Maryland and make recommendations for improvement.

5. To identify the areas of tension in Maryland communities and to offer guidance in reaching judicious solutions.

6. To establish and maintain continuous agency contact for information and consultation in each county seat and each community experiencing major difficulties.

7. To establish an educational newsletter for distribution to related agencies and availability to the public.

West Virginia

The Human Rights Commission is in its first year of operation, having been established under an act of the legislature, approved July 1, 1961.

The nine members of this commission are appointed by the governor "by and with the consent of the Senate" and they must be "broadly representative of the several racial, religious and ethnic groups residing within the state." The act provides further: "Not more than five members of the commission shall be members of the same political party...." The present membership includes one woman, two Negroes, and one Jew.

The appropriation for the fiscal year 1961-1962 is $15,500, with the salary of the executive director fixed at $8,000 and that of the secretary at $3,600. For the fiscal year 1962-1963, $22,327 has been appropriated, with these salaries fixed at $8,700 and $3,840 respectively.

The act contemplates for the commission a broad field of research, consultation, conciliation, etc., looking toward "the advancement of tolerance, understanding and the equal protection of the laws for all groups and peoples." It is to "enlist the cooperation of racial, religious and ethnic units, community and civic organizations, industrial and labor organizations and other identifiable groups."

Governor William W. Barron, in an executive order of January 16, 1962, referring to the legislation establishing the Human Rights Commission, said: "The Legislature by this clear mandate has requested the elimination of all discrimination in employment...." He ordered the elimination of such discrimination in all agencies and departments of the state government and called for full cooperation with the Human Rights Commission.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Material supplemental to Report L-35 (State Commissions on Human Relations, June 20, 1962) is as follows:

Delaware:

See Attachment No. 1.

For further information write to:

Mr. Earl McGinnes
Administrative Assistant
Executive Department
State of Delaware
Dover

Kentucky:*

See Attachment No. 2.

Write for:

Encouraging Fair Treatment in Kentucky
First Annual Report of the
Commission on Human Rights

Faculty Integration in Kentucky Public Schools
Prepared for the Commission on Human Rights,
with the assistance of the Social Research
Service, University of Kentucky

Above reports and other pertinent materials may be obtained from:

Commission on Human Rights
168 Capitol Annex
Frankfort, Kentucky

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*Subsequent to Report L-35, SRC received a more up-to-date indication of the budget of the Kentucky Commission. In addition to the $12,500 appropriated by the legislature an additional $12,450 was obtained for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1962, the appropriation is $26,200, and for the year beginning July 1, 1963, it is $27,165.

Maryland:

For the Annual Report of the Commission on Interracial Problems and Relations, and for copies of the Commission's News Letter, write to:

Mr. Douglas B. Sands
Executive Secretary
Maryland Commission on Interracial
Problems and Relations
301 West Preston Street
Baltimore 1, Maryland

West Virginia:

See Attachment No. 3.

For copies of the legislation creating the Human Rights Commission, write to:

Mr. Thomas W. Gavett, Chairman
Human Rights Commission
c/o Institute of Industrial Relations
West Virginia University
Morgantown, West Virginia

* * * * * * * * * * * *

Also recommended as a comprehensive study is the Report on Twenty State Anti-Discrimination Agencies and The Laws They Administer, prepared by the -

Commission on Law and Social Action
American Jewish Congress
15 East 84th Street
New York 28, N.Y.

ATTACHMENT NO. 1

This Bill appears as Chapter 761
Volume 53, Laws of Delaware
Approved by the Governor 12/28/61

HOUSE BILL NO. 420

AN ACT TO CREATE A STATE HUMAN RELATIONS COMMISSION, DEFINE ITS POWERS AND DUTIES AND APPROPRIATE FUNDS THERETO.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE:

Section 1. Title 31, Delaware Code, is amended by adding thereto a new chapter to read as follows:

CHAPTER 30. STATE HUMAN RELATIONS COMMISSION

§ 3001. Creation; composition; vacancies; compensation

(a) There is created a State Human Relations Commission which shall consist of 28 members. Each county of the State shall be represented by 7 members and 7 members shall be selected without regard to the county in which they reside. The members shall be appointed by the Governor and shall be broadly representative of various racial and cultural groups of the State. Seven of the original members shall be appointed for a term of one year, 7 for a term of two years, 7 for a term of three years and 7 for a term of four years. Thereafter, all appointments shall be made for terms of four years.

(b) In the event of death, removal or resignation of a member, his successor shall be appointed to serve for the unexpired te

(c) Members shall serve without compensation, but shall be reimbursed for actual and necessary expenses.

§ 3002. Chairman and executive committee; meetings

(a) The Governor shall designate one of the members of the Commission to serve as its chairman.

(b) The chairman of the Commission may appoint an executive committee of not less than seven members. The chairman shall serve as chairman of the executive Committee.

(c) There shall be a meeting of the executive committee or of the Commission at least once a month.

§ 3003. Secretary and other personnel

The Commission may engage an executive secretary to devote his full time to the work of the Commission at such compensation as shall be set by the Commission. The commission may employ such additional personnel as are required for the work of the Commission at such compensation as shall be set by the Commission.

§ 3004. Powers and duties

The commission shall cooperate with the Governor, the General Assembly, public agencies, officials, firms, corporations, civic groups and individuals in promoting amicable relationships among the various racial and cultural groups within the State. To this end the Commission may:

(1) Act as conciliator in matters involving race, color, creed, national origin or ancestry.

(2) Make such investigations, surveys and studies as are pertinent to the performance of its duties.

(3) Make recommendations to the Governor and General Assembly concerning needed Legislation.

Section 2. The sum of $5,000.00 is appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, to the Human Relations Commission for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Section 3. This Act is a supplementary appropriation and the money appropriated shall be paid by the State Treasurer out of the General Fund of the State of Delaware.

ATTACHMENT NO. 2

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

REGULAR SESSION, 1960

HOUSE BILL NO. 163

THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1960

The following bill was reported to the Senate from the House and ordered to be printed.

AN ACT to promote better understanding between the races, discourage discrimination, and to establish a commission on Human Rights, designating the members thereof, defining its duties and powers, and making an appropriation thereto.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Section 1. As used in this Act, discrimination shall mean any unfair treatment based on race or national ancestry.

Section 2. There is hereby created a commission on Human Rights. The commission shall consist of eleven members, one to be appointed from each Congressional district and three from the state at large. The Governor shall appoint all members, and shall name one member as chairman. Of the eleven members first appointed, three shall serve for one year, four for two years and four for three years. Thereafter all members of the commission shall be appointed for three years. In the event of the death or resignation of a member, his successor shall be appointed to serve the unexpired term for which such member had been appointed.

Section 3. The function of the commission shall be to encourage fair treatment for, to foster mutual understanding and respect among and to discourage discrimination against any racial or ethnic group or its members.

Section 4. The powers and duties of the Commission shall be:

(1) To employ an executive director and other necessary personnel within the limits of funds made available.

(2) To conduct research projects or make studies into and public reports on discrimination in Kentucky.

(3) To receive and investigate complaints of discrimination and to recommend ways of eliminating any injustices occasioned thereby.

(4) To hold public hearings and request the attendance of witnesses.

(5) To cooperate with other organizations, public and private, to discourage discrimination.

(6) To encourage fair treatment for all persons regardless of race or national ancestry.

(7) To make an annual report to the Governor of its activities under this Act.

Section 5. To carry out the purposes of this Act, there is appropriated to the commission out of the General Expenditure Fund in the State Treasury the sum of twelve thousand five hundred dollars for the 1960-61 fiscal year, and twelve thousand five hundred dollars for the 1961-62 fiscal year.

Section 6. The Commission created by Section 2 of this Act shall be and remain only a forum for minority groups to seek peaceful solutions of racial problems, and nothing in this Act shall be construed to give to the Commission any power or authority to promulgate rules or regulations except those necessary for its own internal organization and operation, nor to execute any law or regulation, nor to otherwise do or perform any act or thing whatsoever designed to, or resulting in the forced integration of any privately owned or operated business, facility or other activity.

(Passed by Senate-March 16, 1960,
Signed by Governor-March 21, 1960)

ATTACHMENT NO. 3

C
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Y

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
CHARLESTON

EXECUTIVE ORDER

By the Governor

WHEREAS, Discrimination because of race, creed, color, or national origin is contrary to the Constitutional principles and policies of the United States and the State of West Virginia; and

WHEREAS, It is the plain and positive obligation of the government of West Virginia to promote and ensure the equal opportunity for all qualified persons, without regard to race, creed, color, or national origin, employed or seeking employment with the State of West Virginia; and

WHEREAS, The 1961 Legislature of the State of West Virginia created the Human Rights Commission to encourage and endeavor to bring about mutual understanding and respect among all racial, religious and ethnic groups within the State; and

WHEREAS, The Legislature, by this clear mandate, has requested elimination of all discrimination in employment; and

WHEREAS, It is the policy of the executive branch of the government to encourage by positive measures equal opportunity for all qualified persons within the government:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM WALLACE BARRON, Governor of the State of West Virginia, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes of West Virginia, do hereby issue the following order:

(1) Department heads of all agencies of state government and other persons responsible for the hiring of state employees shall establish the practice of hiring strictly on a basis of competence for the jobs being sought, regardless of the race, creed, color, or national origin of the applicant.

(2) Department heads of all agencies of state government and other persons responsible for the hiring of state employees shall cooperate fully with the recently established Human Rights Commission in effectively carrying out its functions and services.

IN WITNESS THEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of West Virginia to be affixed.

DONE at the Capitol, in the City of Charleston, State of West Virginia, this the sixteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred Sixty-two, and in the ninety-ninth year of the State.

(GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE
OF WEST VIRGINIA)

W. W. Barron /s/
GOVERNOR

BY THE GOVERNOR:
Joe F. Burdett /s/
SECRETARY OF STATE

Memo : from **JEAN T. LEVINE**

All annual reports, legislation, and other literature collected as a results of the letters in this file have been filed in the Research File Room.

Jean Levine
July 6, 1962

July 9, 1962

Mr. Galen Martin
Executive Director
Commission on Human Rights
168 Capitol Annex
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Martin:

This is to acknowledge your letter of June 28 to Dr. Moss, since his year's assignment with the Council has ended and he is no longer in Atlanta.

Thank you for your congratulations on Report L-35. Under separate cover we are sending you the dozen extra copies you requested.

We were grateful for the up-to-date indication of your budget and are including it on an information sheet supplemental to L-35.

Mr. Martin, the young lady who handles our mailing lists is on vacation this week but as soon as she returns I will check the list of your members against her mailing lists to be certain they are receiving our L reports.

If there is anything further we can do to assist you please be sure to let us know.

Sincerely yours,

Jean T. Levine
Administrative Secretary
Research Department

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS
168 CAPITOL ANNEX
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY
PHONE 227-9661, EXT. 505

CHAIRMAN
THE REV. CANON ROBERT W. ESTILL,
LEXINGTON

VICE-CHAIRMAN
JESSE J. DUKEMINIER,
LEXINGTON

SECRETARY-TREASURER
CHARLES T. STEELE,
LOUISVILLE

MRS. DANN C. BYCK,
LOUISVILLE

GILBERT W. KINGSBURY,
SOUTH FORT MITCHELL

FRANK KRAUS,
BARDSTOWN

JAMES A. LOGSDON,
LIVERMORE

MRS. ROBERT LOW,
PINEVILLE

JACK PAGE,
PIKEVILLE

FRANK L. STANLEY, SR.,
LOUISVILLE

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
PADUCAH

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
GALEN MARTIN

June 28, 1962

Mr. James A. Moss
Director of Research
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Moss:

Congratulations on your "Report L - 35" on the "State Commissions on Human Relations." Judging from the inquiries we have been receiving, your report should be very helpful. I would be grateful if you would send us about a dozen extra copies.

You may be interested in a more up-to-date indication of the budget of the Kentucky Commission. In addition to the $12,500 appropriated by the legislature, we have had an additional $12,450 for the fiscal year which is ending June 30. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1962, our appropriation is $26,200, and for the year beginning July 1, 1963, it is $27,165.

I believe the members of our Commission are receiving your L Reports. I enclose the most recent list of our members and their addresses. We have two vacancies at the present time.

Sincerely yours,

Galen

Galen Martin

GM:njj

Enclosure

should be on
~~8-1~~
3-1

MEMBERS OF THE KENTUCKY COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Mrs. Dann C. Byck
c/o Byck Bros. & Company added
4th at Guthrie
Louisville, Kentucky

Mr. Glenn Denham added
Middlesboro, Kentucky

Reverend Canon Robert W. Estill
Christ Church Episcopal
217 Church Street ✓ already on
Lexington, Kentucky

Mr. Gilbert W. Kingsbury added
210 Edgewood
South Fort Mitchell, Kentucky

Mr. James A. Logsdon added
Livermore, Kentucky

Mr. Paul Oberst
College of Law added
University of Kentucky
Lexington, Kentucky

Mr. Jack T. Page
Pikeville Bank Building ✓ already on
Pikeville, Kentucky

Mr. Frank L. Stanley, Sr.
714 West Chestnut Street added
Louisville, Kentucky

Mr. Charles T. Steele
209 West Market Street ✓ already on
Louisville, Kentucky

July 11, 1962

Mr. Jim Leeson
Southern Education Reporting Service
P.O. Box 6156 Acklen Station
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Leeson:

Your recent letter to Dr. Dunbar requesting further information on State Commissions on Human Relations has been referred to the Research Department for reply.

The material you asked for is enclosed along with some other sources which we hope will be helpful to you.

If we can assist you in any other way please be sure to let us know.

Sincerely yours,

Jean T. Levine
Administrative Secretary
Research Department

Enc.

PA - pls reply

Southern Education Reporting Service

P. O. BOX 6156 ACKLEN STATION
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

PUBLISHERS OF
SOUTHERN SCHOOL NEWS

June 26, 1962

RECEIVED
JUN 28 1962

Leslie W. Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar,

The SRC Report L-35 on State Commissions on Human Relations mentions that more comprehensive information is available on the subject. We would like to have for our library any other material you might have. I've been dawdling on a similar piece for Southern School News and hope to finish it this week.

Reed Sarratt, Tom Flake and I are looking forward to seeing you at the Fisk race institute next week. If you have time, plan to come by the office for a visit.

Sincerely,

Jim Leeson

Jim Leeson

STATE OF NEW YORK
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
STATE COMMISSION FOR HUMAN RIGHTS
270 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 7, N.Y.
TEL.: BArclay 7-1616

GEORGE H. FOWLER
CHAIRMAN
BERNARD KATZEN
VICE CHAIRMAN
J. EDWARD CONWAY
FRANCIS X. GIACCONE
LLOYD L. HURST
MARY LOUISE NICE
RUPERTO RUIZ

July 13, 1962

Miss Jean T. Levine
Administrative Secretary
Research Department
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Levine

Thank you for sending us the supplemental material on State Commissions on Human Relations as described in your Report of June 20. These will be read with interest.

Sincerely yours,

Pauline Swett

Pauline Swett
Secretary to the
Housing Director

July 11, 1962

Miss Pauline Swett
Secretary to the Housing Director
State of New York
State Commission for Human Rights
270 Broadway
New York 7, N.Y.

Dear Miss Swett:

Enclosed is the material we promised you in our letter of June 29, along with some other sources which we hope will be helpful to you.

If we can assist you in any other way please be sure to let us know.

Sincerely yours,

Jean T. Levine
Administrative Secretary
Research Department

Enc.

June 29, 1962

Miss Pauline Swett
Secretary to the Housing Director
State of New York
State Commission for Human Rights
270 Broadway
New York 7, N.Y.

Dear Miss Swett:

Thank you for your letter of June 25 regarding our L-Report No. 35 on State Commissions on Human Relations.

We are in the process of putting the information you requested in workable form for distribution and as soon as this has been accomplished we will send you the two copies you asked for.

Sincerely yours,

Jean Levine
Administrative Secretary
Research Department

PA

STATE OF NEW YORK
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
STATE COMMISSION FOR HUMAN RIGHTS
270 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 7, N.Y.
TEL.: BARCLAY 7-1616

GEORGE H. FOWLER
CHAIRMAN
BERNARD KATZEN
VICE CHAIRMAN
J. EDWARD CONWAY
FRANCIS X. GIACCONE
LLOYD L. HURST
MARY LOUISE NICE
RUPERTO RUIZ

RECEIVED
JUN 27 1962

June 25, 1962

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Thank you for sending to Mr. Rutledge, the Commission's Housing Director; your report L-35, June 20, 1962, "State Commissions on Human Relations.

I would appreciate your sending me two copies of your comprehensive information on the above-mentioned Commissions, one for use in the housing division and the other for our library.

Sincerely yours,

Pauline Swett
Pauline Swett
Secretary to the Housing Director

ORDINANCE NO. _____ SERIES 1962

AN ORDINANCE ESTABLISHING A HUMAN RELATIONS COMMISSION

Copy sent
9/21/62 to
Marg. Price - EP

WHEREAS, the Board of Aldermen and the Mayor of the City of Louisville find that prejudice and the practice of discrimination against any individual or group because of race, creed, color, or national origin, is contrary to good public policy and detrimental to the peace, progress, and welfare of the City, and

WHEREAS, the lack of full participation of any individual in the privileges of full membership in the community retards the progress of the community, and affects the general well-being of all its citizens,

WHEREAS, for these reasons and to implement a constructive approach to the problems involved in improving inter-group and inter-racial relations leading to the elimination of discriminatory practices in the City,

NOW, THEREFORE,

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN OF THE CITY OF LOUISVILLE:

Section 1. That there is hereby established a City of Louisville Human Relations Commission.

Section 2. The Commission shall be composed of eleven members. The members shall be appointed by the Mayor who shall select persons who are nearly as possible representative of the several social, economic, religious, cultural, ethnic, and racial groups which comprise the population of the City of Louisville. In addition, each member shall be a resident of the City of Louisville.

No elected or appointed official of the City of Louisville or of Jefferson County may be a member of the Commission.

Section 3. Initially the members of the Commission shall be appointed to serve for a term of one (1) year, and members appointed after the original appointment shall serve for a term of one (1) year each, except that if a vacancy occurs on the Commission other than as a result of the expiration of the term of an appointment, the Mayor shall appoint a successor for the unexpired term. Members may be eligible for re-appointment for additional terms.

Section 4. A quorum shall consist of six members.

Section 5. Members shall serve without compensation, but subject to the approval of the Commission and within the limits imposed by the budget, they shall be allowed their necessary expenses attendant upon their duties.

Section 6. The Mayor shall designate one of the members of said Commission as Chairman who shall serve as Chairman at the pleasure of the Mayor.

Section 7-a. The Commission shall endeavor to promote and secure mutual understanding and respect among all economic, social, religious, ethnic, and racial groups in the City of Louisville, and shall act as conciliator in controversies involving inter-group and inter-racial relations. The Commission shall cooperate with Federal, State, and other City agencies in an effort to develop harmonious inter-group and inter-racial relations and shall endeavor to enlist the support of civic, religious, labor industrial, and commercial groups and civic leaders dedicated to the improvement of inter-group and inter-racial relations and the elimination of discriminatory practices.

Section 7-b. The Commission shall receive complaints, conduct investigations, hold hearings, make studies and have such studies made as will enable the Commission to carry out the purposes of this Ordinance.

Section 7-c. The Commission shall recommend to the Mayor and to the Board of Aldermen such legislation as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of this Ordinance.

Section 7-d. The Commission shall submit an annual report on March 1, of each year to the Mayor and to the Board of Aldermen.

Section 7-e. The Commission, on behalf of the City of Louisville, may accept grants and donations from foundations and others for the purpose of carrying out its functions.

Section 8. The Commission shall, with the approval of the Mayor, employ an Executive Director, and the Mayor shall fix his compensation. The Executive Director shall be a person with training and experience in inter-group and inter-racial relations. The Executive Director shall coordinate the activities of the Commission and its staff, He may, with the Mayor's approval and within the limits of the budget of the Commission, employ such staff as he may deem necessary, and the Executive Director shall fix the compensation of such staff.

Section 9. The Commission shall prepare annually a budget for the ensuing fiscal year, and shall submit such budget to the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen for their approval. Except for its initial year, the Commission shall prepare and submit such budget no later than March 15, of each year.

Section 10. All budgetary expenditures shall be authorized by the Commission which shall elect one of its members as treasurer. The treasurer shall approve operational expenditures, and he shall make a semi-annual financial report to the Commission. Copies of such semi-annual financial report shall be sent to the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen.

Section 11. The services of all other departments of the City of Louisville shall be made available to the Commission upon its request for such services. Information in the possession of any department, board, or agency of the City of Louisville shall be furnished to the Commission upon its request, and to the extent permitted by law. Upon the refusal of the Director or Head of any department, board, or agency of the City to furnish any information which has been requested by the Commission, the matter shall be referred to the Mayor who shall determine whether such information shall be furnished to the Commission, and the decision of the Mayor shall be final.

Section 12. The Commission shall have the power to adopt rules to govern its proceedings. The meetings of the Commission shall be opened or closed to the public as it may deem best in its discretion.

Section 13. The Commission shall meet as often as it deems necessary, but it shall meet not less than once each month.

Section 14. The Commission shall elect a secretary, a treasurer, and such other officers, except the Chairman who shall have been designated by the Mayor, as it shall deem necessary. The Chairman of the Commission shall appoint such committees as the rules of the Commission shall provide and such other special committees from time to time as the Commission may deem necessary in order to carry out the purposes of this Ordinance.

Section 15. The Mayor is authorized to allocate adequate office space and to provide the necessary facilities in the City Hall or the City Hall Annex for said Commission if the office space and facilities are available.

Section 16. If any provision of this Ordinance or application of such provision or provisions to any person or circumstance shall be held to be invalid, the remainder of the Ordinance or the application of such provision to persons, or circumstances other than those as to which it shall have been held to be invalid, shall not be affected thereby.

Section 17. This Ordinance shall become effective upon its passage by the Board of Aldermen.

__________________________C.B.A. __________________________P.B.A.

APPROVED_________________________ _________________________MAYOR

PR✓-fyi

SB

CITY OF LOUISVILLE
KENTUCKY

WILLIAM O. COWGER
MAYOR

August 10, 1962

Barrett

Miss Jean Levine
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Levine:

Your Letter to Dr. Volz has been referred to me by his secretary.

Dr. Volz is on vacation.

Enclosed, as for your request, is a copy of the ordinace which created the Louisville Human Relations Commission.

Cordially yours,

Mansir Tydings
Acting Executive Director

MT:bw

July 26, 1962

Dr. Marlin M. Volz
Chairman
Louisville Commission on Human Rights
School of Law
University of Louisville
Louisville 8, Kentucky

Dear Dr. Volz:

We are receiving an increasing number of requests for information on the creation of human relations commissions and are, therefore, trying to make our files as complete and up-to-date as possible. For this reason we wonder if it would be possible for you to obtain for us a copy of the legislation which was enacted to create your official commission.

We would be most appreciative of your assistance.

Sincerely yours,

Jean Levine
Administrative Secretary
Research Department

Memo : from **JEAN T. LEVINE**

7/26/62

Les,

I have requested copies of the Louisville Commission on Human Relations legislation as you asked and here is the list of the members of that commission:

* Dr. Marlin M. Volz, Chairman
  Dean, School of Law
  University of Louisville
  Louisville 8, Ky.

  Professor English Morton Walker U of L, ex-Bd of Educ, ex-Pres of Council of Churches,

  Mrs. Ralph Morris wife Negro physician

  Mr. Jerry Thompson business

  Mr. Fred Kunz, Jr. restaurant (good) owner

  Mr. Roger P. Madison

* Rev. D. E. King Negro Baptist

* Msgr. Alfred Horrigan Pres. Bellarmine College

  Mrs. Sidney Rosenblum widow very prominent businessman

* Mr. James Crumlin ex-Pres state NAACP

  Mr. Mansir Tydings

* Mrs. William Flarsheim active civic affairs

*also serving on the Executive Committee

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KNOXVILLE
NEWS-SENTINEL
p. 4

Date: OCT 6 1962

Excrpt #3

Business and Mississippi

Ecm

MISSISSIPPI'S DRIVE to lure new industry—an effort which has met with some success up to now—is endangered by the riots at Ole Miss. Out-of-state businessmen have been reluctant to move into a state deeply troubled with racial strife.

Take Little Rock, Ark., for example. In the two years before the riots at Little Rock's Central High School, 17 new plants moved into the city; they employed 1200 persons. But in four years since the troubles only 13 new plants have sprung up in the city. They employ less than 1000.

If nothing else, practical business reasons alone should stir Mississippi leaders to restore and maintain order as rapidly as possible. The state lags behind its neighbors economically and further sociological upsets will make it harder for Mississippi to catch up.

In this regard it is heartening to note, as Dickson Preston of our Washington staff reported from Jackson, that some businessmen already realize a moderate course is vital. They should get the message through to the Governor's Mansion.

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Microfilm Code No.

SERS Library

MIAMI HERALD
p. 1-6
Date: OCT 7 1962

Except #2

Econ

Mississippi Faces a Lon

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Drive to Boost Living Standards Suffers Most

①

By RICK TUTTLE
Herald Staff Writer

OXFORD, Miss. — The State of Mississippi, her people and her future have been deeply wounded by the explosion here.

It will be decades before the wounds heal.

This is the grim outlook of moderates in Mississippi — the business and professional leaders who did not speak out against Gov. Ross Barnett until it was too late — until blood ran in the streets of this quiet university town.

Now they are uniting and trying to put out the flames of hatred which they feel Barnett will continue to fan.

But all agree the damage has been done. The words "Oxford" and "Mississippi" and "James Meredith" for years will bring to mind death and hatred and racial prejudice.

The NAACP will probably push harder than ever now to integrate Mississippi schools, moderates feel, and this in turn may open the wounds further.

"No one can say how long it will take Mississippi to have peaceful integration like Florida's," said a leading Mississippi lawyer . . . "ten years, 15 years, 25 or 50. No one really knows but it will be a long, long time and every violent integration, every federally-enforced integration will prolong the day when the Negroes can walk to classes unguarded."

Mississippi state officials have an answer for this: obey the U.S. Constitution as they see it, meaning, allow the states to determine whether there shall be integration. Because the federal courts have not followed this interpretation of the Constitution, the state House blames all trouble on the NAACP and the federal courts and administration.

What now for Mississippi?

TUTTLE

The outlook's grim, say the state's moderates, who quickly assessed the widespread damage this week's rioting has done to the state in the eyes of much of the nation.

Rick Tuttle was on the scene during the worst of the bloodshed. Here's his first-hand report.

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Industry Drought Is Expected

THERE ARE many ways Mississippi has been hurt by the explosion of violence, but the most severe is probably economic. Barnett has done a good job of attracting industry to Mississippi, with the lack of unionized labor an ace in the hole. But Arkansas and Little Rock experienced a new-industry drought for years after federal troops protected Negro students there.

"Only recently has industry started going back into Little Rock and the racial trouble has been blamed," a Herald source said. "And what happened at Little Rock was child's play compared with this."

Without industry Mississippi cannot pull itself out of the poverty and low educational standards that so often accompany agrarian economies. Now the outlook for industry is even blacker.

Another serious injury to the state — very close behind the economic one — is to the University of Mississippi itself. It may retain its accreditation, but it will probably lose some of its high caliber professors and certainly stands a slim chance of getting any new ones.

Academic freedom at Ole Miss has already been choked by the Mississippi Legislature, according to professors, and even a crisis as grave as the Meredith case did not bring a protest from the faculty.

The faculty remained silent and the university executives supported Barnett.

The first real break in the wall of silence surrounding the Mississippi moderates came on Monday after the tear gas had cleared, two men were dead, and scores were badly hurt on both sides.

★ ★ ★

Moderate Voices Are Raised

THE FIRST loud voice raised against Barnett came from Attorney W. H. Mounger, a graduate of Ole Miss, and now president of the Lamar Life Insurance Co. of Jackson.

He owns a television station and

went on the air himself to take Barnett apart. He also criticized his own group:

"The state leadership failed to stand up and express itself as being against violence and for law and order and constitutional government," he said.

"Mississippians are a part of the United States of America and we must obey the laws of the United States of America."

This isn't a brave statement in Florida but in Mississippi it took courage and the message caught fire. The next day 127 doctors, lawyers, and merchants from throughout Mississippi gathered at Jackson and adopted a resolution.

It called for a "sane approach" to the problem.

The unanimous resolution reaffirmed that the people of Mississippi do not agree with the 1954 Supreme Court decision on integration, but it said:

"We recognize that enforcement of the law and order and not mob violence is absolutely essential to the peace and safety of all our homes and all of our citizens. Violence at any point in our beloved state must not be permitted to further arise."

A day earlier Barnett had said he was against violence also. But when Barnett said it in one minute over national television, he quickly added in the next five minutes that Meredith was in Ole Miss illegally, that Mississippi's sovereignty was being trampled into the dirt, that federal troops had "invaded" the state, that U.S. marshals had fired tear gas at state police and students without cause.

★ ★ ★

'All Must Share The Blame'

IT WAS a clear statement of Barnett's attitude and philosophy despite all that has happened. He will continue to resist the federal courts and if there was an election today in Mississippi he would win by a landslide.

"He calls for an end to violence and then fans the flames of hatred, creating more violence," said an Oxford businessman. "As far as I am concerned, 80 per cent of the blame of this rests squarely on Ross Barnett's shoulders. The other 20 per cent we must all share. If it hadn't been for Barnett's whipping the people into a frenzy it wouldn't have happened."

3

This statement came from a man who does not believe in integration. But he loves Mississippi and Oxford and he is heartbroken.

One can only guess what lies ahead for Mississippi now. But those who are willing to guess see a bleak future in which the moderate voice in the state faces years of struggle just to prevent violence, much less swing the elective leadership away from extremists.

Excerpt #5

MISSISSIPPI FEARS HARM TO ECONOMY

Many Feel Oxford Violence Will Keep Out Industry

NYT 10-21-62

Special to The New York Times

① JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 20—Mississippi, which has striven desperately since 1936 to reinforce its traditional cotton economy with a solid layer of industrial jobs, now faces an uncertain future because of the tragic violence over desegregation at the University of Mississippi.

Industrial development leaders are cautiously trying to assess the damage that has been done to the state's hopeful industrialization program.

Some feel it is still too early to predict the effects, but one northern Mississippi industrial representative worriedly declared:

"We don't need to be reminded of what happened in Little Rock between 1957 and 1960."

② The situation has already caused the Mississippi Agricultural and Industrial Board, the state's official industrial development agency, to cancel its Oct. 25 dinner in Chicago, where Gov. Ross R. Barnett was scheduled to play host to more than 200 Midwest industrialists.

No public announcement has been made by the board, but an industrialist who was to have participated in the industrial junket said:

"We can't send Barnett out of the state at this time."

Governor Lured Industry

Governor Barnett had put himself in the forefront as the state's industrial salesman by making daily telephone calls to Northern industrialists and also visiting them at their home offices.

Now it is felt he has become a symbol of racial violence at the university because of his defiance of the Federal courts.

When the case became a top national and international story, Governor Barnett received publicity that could hardly help the state's case for persuading the nation's business and industry leaders to build plants in Mississippi.

An industrial development agent who made a check on the first eight responses he received from Northern industrialists after the rioting, found that four were opposed to considering Mississippi "in view of what has happened."

He quoted one as saying:

"It looks like you people are being led by the wrong element."

One very bright industrial prospect who had been courted by the state board and several local industrial organizations for the last few months suddenly sent back all the material that had been furnished him about the state.

Council Reports

③ The Northeast Mississippi Industrial Development Council, which promotes industry for the 90 towns in that area of the state, including Oxford, said that it had no prospective new industries in sight for Oxford before the once-quiet college town became the scene of bloody riots in the state's first desegregation crisis.

One leader of that organization said: "I think the Ole Miss incident is going to affect us. Wherever you have violence, it's bound to hurt."

A south Mississippi regional industrial leader said he was "very concerned and very upset over what it is going to do to us." Even before the rioting, he said, "several manufacturers had stopped putting 'Made in Mississippi' labels on their products," which are marketed nationally.

Shortly after the violence representatives for a company that has a plant in Mississippi as well as several other states met here and directed its Mississippi plant to put "Made in North Carolina" labels on its goods.

Banker's Reaction

④ Some reaction has shown up in the channels of investment capital that Eastern and Northern financial houses make available to Mississippi bankers, but one Mississippi banker said "it isn't anything serious at this point."

But he noted: "I don't think we're going to have much industry running our way for a while. In fact, it could hurt us for a long while."

William B. Selah Jr., director of the Southwest Mississippi Area Development Commission, said he "hoped to think that plant locations will still be based on economic rather than other considerations, but I know that violence hurts. If we can get our house in order quickly, we might come out of it."

Don Newton, industrial representative for Delta Council, an 18-county organization in northwest Mississippi, said he had made a swing through New England and New York in order "to meet the situation head-on."

"There were no derogatory comments, but they felt it was a bad situation and that something should have been done before troops were brought in," Mr. Newton declared.

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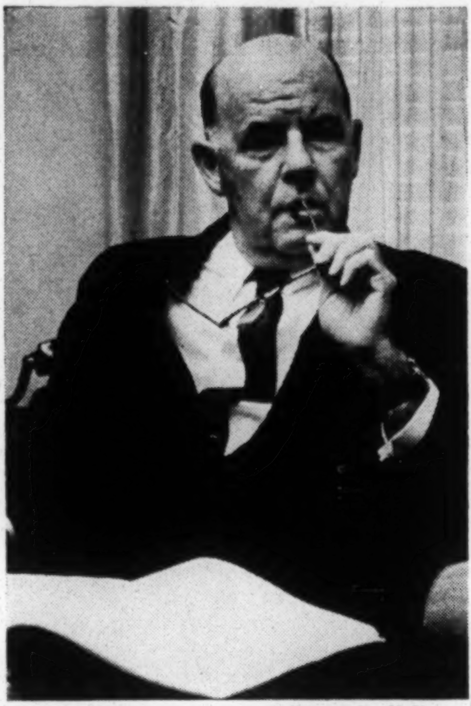

Newsweek—Al Giese

McCarthy: 'Not bearish right now'

at 586.47, almost exactly where it had left off the week before.

"While I'm not bearish," commented E.F. Hutton's Gerald Loeb, "it's equally difficult to put money on the line and buy something." Merrill Lynch's McCarthy, for his part, said: "I'm not bearish right now, but we're watching all aspects of our business." Then, he added: "Of course, I can't believe this will last for a long time. After all, this isn't even a depression year." A Shearson, Hammill official, on the other hand, was an avowed bull. He said flatly: "An investor with available funds should be buying now, because if he doesn't he will be kicking himself in the pants in six months."

Opinion from the hinterlands was equally diverse. "I could do more business if I wanted to," said a Chicago broker, "but I'm advising my customers not to buy now. This is a classic bear market." "You have to be a realist," said Leo Babich, president of Los Angeles's Hill, Richards and Co., "but I *can* be optimistic. What we've got to do is get these younger salesmen, who came into the business when times were good, to go out and do the job they're supposed to do—ring doorbells and sell."

If there was a consensus, it was simply that the market and business conditions in general lacked the spark of enthusiasm needed to lure investors back into the market in appreciable numbers.

What would set off such a spark? "A rise of 50 points in the Dow Jones average," suggested one Miami broker. But noting the unlikelihood of any such imminent spurt, a longtime Wall Streeter commented: "Right now, it looks like a long, cold winter."

Excerpt #4

SOUTHERN BUSINESS:
'Violence Hurts'

In the fall of 1957, just after segregationists wrecked the Hattie Cotton school in Nashville, Tenn., George L. Benedict Jr. was trying to persuade a Detroit industrialist to build a plant in Tennessee. Benedict, traveling representative for the state's Industrial and Agricultural Development Commission, eloquently argued the state's advantages—but the prospect retorted with an indignant question: "What kind of a state have you got down there that they're blowing up schools?"

Benedict's counterparts in Mississippi were facing equally pointed questions last week. ① For 26 years, Mississippi has been luring industries into the state in an effort to boost its underdeveloped economy. But immediately after the recent riots at the University of Mississippi, one state industrial salesman heard from eight Northern industrialists who had been considering moving in—and four of them said they were bowing out. The reason given by a Midwest furniture manufacturer: "It looks like you people are being led by the wrong element."

Among Mississippi's industrial recruiters, none has been more energetic than Gov. Ross Barnett. Barnett has telephoned Northern businessmen, invited them to tour the state, and frequently called at their offices. He boasts that he has added 27,331 jobs to Mississippi's payroll since he took office in 1960.

Not Interested: But after the Oxford violence, the Mississippi Agricultural and Industrial Board canceled a long-planned luncheon, scheduled for next week in Chicago, at which the governor was to have addressed several hundred industrialists. One reason: Several manufacturers wrote that they wouldn't be interested. Perhaps more important, said one official: "We can't let Barnett go out of the state" (because of his role in the Ole Miss crisis, he might get a very cold reception). In any case, most Northern businessmen are acutely aware of the Congress of Racial Equality's threat to boycott the products of firms which move into Mississippi.

② In two terse words, William B. Selah Jr., director of the Southwest Mississippi Area Development Commission, expressed the reaction of a good many of the state's businessmen: "Violence hurts." A Jackson banker predicted gloomily: "I don't think we're going to have much industry running our way for a while." And a national manufacturer of hard goods told its Mississippi plant in bitter jest: "From now on, put 'Made in North Carolina' on our products."

It was still too early, of course, to make any predictions as to the lasting effect of the Ole Miss riots on Mississippi's

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business. Some of the state's recruiters reported business as usual; Barnett himself, in several speeches last week, read a number of pre-crisis testimonials he had received from industrialists. But most officials were apprehensive. One said: "We don't need to be reminded of what happened in Little Rock."

The parallel was ominous. When Little Rock's school-integration crisis erupted in September 1957, the city and state were thriving. In the previous two years, industrial investment in the state totaled $248 million; Little Rock alone gained ten new plants, worth $3.4 million and adding 1,072 jobs to the city's payroll. In the two years after Federal troops marched into Little Rock, the state's investment fell to $190.6 million; for three years, not a single company employing more than fifteen people moved into the Little Rock area. Last year, with memories of the turbulence fading, one new plant was built for $1.6 million; this year another firm plans a $780,000 plant.

Newsweek—Joe Rudis

Buying in Nashville: The cash registers have a ring of racial peace

Racial strife in Arkansas "did have an effect," Winthrop Rockefeller, leading financier and chairman of the Industrial Development Commission, said last week, "but it would be extraordinarily difficult to put a price tag on it."

And, as Little Rock's case amply illustrates, the effects of racial strife can last a long time. "This year," said Rockefeller, "things began to move in Little Rock, because we have returned to normality. We'd had a sufficient test period to prove our sincerity."

Persistent as it can be, the high cost of violence may be the least part of the price the South pays for its rigid traditions. Increasingly damaging is the peaceful economic pressure of boycotts, sit-ins, and other harassing tactics of militant integrationists—tactics that Mississippi is already feeling. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People plans to boycott the segregated state fair this week.

In the short six years since the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. led a boycott against Jim Crow seating and nearly bankrupted the Montgomery, Ala., bus line, there have been literally hundreds of local campaigns across the South. Among the effects:

Slump: In Charlotte, N.C., businessmen hit by recent integrationist drives estimate their business was cut by 20 to 40 per cent. In Memphis, Tenn., Bry's Department Store went out of business after a boycott and sit-in. And in Nashville, where Negro students led a boycott of all downtown business in 1960, business leaders felt "a definite slump." After businessmen agreed to carry out a quiet, little-publicized desegregation program, the boycott was lifted. Customers returned—"a little reluctantly at first," said one store executive—and business is growing normally.

Chances are that this kind of pressure will increase. Mrs. Ruby Hurley, a regional director for the NAACP, commented dryly: "The cash register has a way of talking to the Southern businessman that beats anything I know of."

But for all the strife, civic pain, and lost sales, Southern businessmen who have accepted integration are finding—occasionally to their surprise—that brotherhood pays. Tennessee's Benedict, who is now assistant commissioner of the state's Department of Conservation and Commerce, reflected on the state's progress in racial relations since the dark days of 1957: "We've had our troubles, but we're pulling out of it. The leadership in this state has convinced people that we can act responsibly. I'm not running into the racial question any more in industrial recruiting, and we're making solid progress across the board in Tennessee business."

③

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Report L-38
November , 1962

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

WHAT PRICE VIOLENCE?

While it is still too early to determine the long-range effects of the recent ~~Ole Miss~~ riots on ~~the state's~~ Mississippi's economy, there seems little doubt that they will be profound, prolonged, and painful.

The heavy price Mississippi can be expected to pay for the violence at Oxford has been the subject of several recent newspaper and magazine articles. These excerpts are taken from a selection of those articles.

Wall St. Journal

* * * * * *

Atlanta Constitution Business Editor Jim Montgomery in a column which appeared October 3:

> "Mississippi's bitterly violent defiance of law and order has failed in all respects save one.
>
> "It has succeeded only in committing economic suicide.
>
> "It has in a single night of terror undone years of costly effort to lure new industry within its borders. It has, in effect, warned industry to stay away.
>
> "Mississippi will no doubt continue to offer cheap labor, huge tax concessions and other giveaways....
>
> "But for most of the nation's industries, no amount of monetary inducement could offset the risk of moving into a state whose chief executive not only says but also shows that he cannot or will not preserve the peace.
>
> "And even those major corporations who might otherwise be tempted to accept Mississippi's desperately proffered gifts would founder on personnel resistance, for it is inconceivable that the executives needed to run a new plant would agree to moving their families into a state whose law enforcement officers stand idly by as mobs riot."

Staff writer Rick Tuttle, who was on the scene at Oxford, in the Miami Herald, October 7:

> "The State of Mississippi, her people and her future have been deeply wounded by the explosion here.
>
> "It will be decades before the wounds heal.
>
> "This is the grim outlook of moderates in Mississippi - the business and professional leaders who did not speak out against Gov. Ross Barnett until it was too late - until blood ran in the streets of this quiet university town.

"Now they are uniting and trying to put out the flames of hatred which they feel Barnett will continue to fan.

"But all agree the damage has been done. The words 'Oxford' and 'Mississippi' and 'James Meredith' for years will bring to mind death and hatred and racial prejudice.

"There are many ways Mississippi has been hurt by the explosion of violence, but the most severe is probably economic. Barnett has done a good job of attracting industry to Mississippi ~~with the lack of unionized labor an ace in the hole.~~ . . . But Arkansas and Little Rock experience a new-industry drought for years after federal troops protected Negro students there.

"'Only recently has industry started going back into Little Rock and the racial trouble has been blamed,' a Herald source said. 'And what happened at Little Rock was child's play compared with this.'

"Without industry Mississippi cannot put itself out of the poverty and low educational standards that so often accompany agrarian economies. Now the outlook for industry is even blacker.

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"Another serious injury to the state - very close behind the economic one - is to the University of Mississippi itself. It may retain its accreditation, but it will probably lose some of its high caliber professors and certainly stands a slim chance of getting any new ones.

"Academic freedom at Ole Miss has already been choked by the Mississippi Legislature, according to professors, and even a crisis as grave as the Meredith case did not bring a protest from the faculty.

"One can only guess what lies ahead for Mississippi now. But those who are willing to guess see a bleak future in which the moderate voice in the state faces years of struggle just to prevent violence, much less swing the elective leadership away from extremists."

Bus Week

Editorial in the Knoxville News-Sentinel October 6:

"Mississippi's drive to lure new industry - an effort which has met with some success up to now - is endangered by the riots at Ole Miss. Out-of-state businessmen have been reluctant to move into a state deeply troubled with racial strife.

"Take Little Rock, Ark., for example. In the two years before the riots at Little Rock's Central High School, 17 new plants moved into the city; they employed 1200 persons. But in four years since the troubles only 13 new plants have sprung up in the city. They employ less than 1000.

"If nothing else, practical business reasons alone should stir Mississippi leaders to restore and maintain order as rapidly as possible. The state lags behind its neighbors economically and further sociological upsets will make it harder for Mississippi to catch up."

Newsweek, October 22, in the Business and Finance Section:

"For 26 years, Mississippi has been luring industries into the state in an effort to boost its underdeveloped economy. But immediately after the recent riots at the University of Mississippi one state industrial salesman heard from eight Northern industrialists who had been considering moving in - and four of them said they were bowing out. The reason given by a Midwest furniture manufacturer: 'It looks like you people are being led by the wrong element.'

"In two terse words, William B. Selah Jr., director of the Southwest Mississippi Area Development Commission, expressed the reaction of a good many of the state's businessmen: 'Violence hurts.' A Jackson banker predicted gloomily: 'I don't think we're going to have much industry running our way for a while.' And a national manufacturer of hard goods told its Mississippi plant in bitter jest: 'From now on, put "Made in North Carolina" on our products.'

"Some of the state's recruiters reported business as usual; Barnett himself, in several speeches last week, read a number of pre-crisis testimonials he had received from industrialists. But most officials were apprehensive. One said: 'We don't need to be reminded of what happened in Little Rock.'

"The parallel was ominous. When Little Rock's school-integration crisis erupted in September 1957, the city and state were thriving. In the previous two years, industrial investment in the state totaled $248 million; Little Rock alone gained ten new plants, worth $3.4 million and adding 1,072 jobs to the city's payroll. In the two years after Federal troops marched into Little Rock, the state's investment fell to $190.6 million; for three years, not a single company employing more than fifteen people moved into the Little Rock area. Last year, with memories of the turbulence fading, one new plant was built for $1.6 million; this year another firm plans a $780,000 plant.

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"And, as Little Rock's case amply illustrates, the effects of racial strife can last a long time."

The New York Times, October 21:

"Mississippi, which has striven desperately since 1936 to reinforce its traditional cotton economy with a solid layer of industrial jobs, now faces an uncertain future because of the tragic violence over desegregation at the University of Mississippi.

"The situation has already caused the Mississippi Agricultural and Industrial Board, the state's official industrial development agency, to cancel its Oct. 25 dinner in Chicago, where Gov. Ross Barnett was scheduled to play host to more than 200 Midwest industrialists.

"No public announcement has been made by the board, but an industrialist who was to have participated in the industrial junket said:

'We can't send Barnett out of the state at this time.'

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L-REPORT--WHAT PRICE VIOLENCE?

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"It has succeeded only in committing economic suicide.

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MORE-----

otherwise be tempted to accept Mississippi's desperately proffered gifts would founder on personnel resistance, for it is inconceivable that the executives needed to run a new plant would agree to moving their families into a state whose law enforcement officers stand idly by as mobs riot."

Georgia Business

Negroes' Pay Rises But Half as Fast

By JIM MONTGOMERY

White citizens who profess to be mystified by this year's vastly stepped-up campaign on the part of Atlanta Negroes to secure a better economic break, principally by attacking what the Negroes regard as discriminatory employment practices, may be enlightened by a look at some depressing long-term income trends.

Depressing, that is, from the Negroes' point of view.

Jim Montgomery

These new facts of Negro economic life in Atlanta are offered here as a follow-up to last week's news reports on a comparison of local white and Negro family incomes in 1960.

A new U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) study published then showed that the average annual income of Negro families in Atlanta was $3,307, or only 48 per cent of the Atlanta white family average of $6,894.

It also showed that, on a per capita basis, Negro income here averaged only 45 per cent as high as white income here in 1960—$1,002 versus $2,224.

The BLS has now made available comparable income figures by race for 1950.

And they show that in Atlanta during the past decade:

1. The average income of Negro families increased by only 31.86 per cent, or $799, from $2,508 in 1950 to $3,307 in 1960.

2. The average income of white families increased by 49.22 per cent, or $2,274, from $4,620 in 1950 to $6,894 in 1960.

3. Average per capita Negro income increased by only 23.86 per cent, or $193, from $809 in 1950 to $1,002 in 1960.

4. Average per capita white income increased by 44.4 per cent, or $684, from $1,540 in 1950 to $2,224 in 1960.

Thus, in terms of average annual family income, Atlanta Negroes lost ground to Atlanta whites during the decade of the city's most rapid growth.

At the same time, while consumer prices in Atlanta were staging a 22.8 per cent advance, Negro per capita income here barely kept up with the cost of living inasmuch as this income increased by only 23.86 per cent.

Little wonder, then, the intensified Negro efforts through "Operation Breadbasket" as well as federal coercive powers to break down discrimination barriers in the hiring and promoting of workers in all types of employment.

But the BLS figures also illustrate a related problem, that of educational credentials, a generally-acknowledged indicator of qualifications for the skilled jobs that bring higher pay.

From 1950 to 1960, according to BLS, the heads of white families in Atlanta maintained the same average in number of years of education—11.

Among local Negro families, however, the average number of years of education of heads of families declined from only eight in 1950 to only six in 1960.

This is explained at least in part, according to some observers, by the continued influx into the Atlanta area of Negroes from rural areas who lacked either the encouragement or opportunity to get much education.

Another reason for Negroes' difficulties in getting or advancing to better jobs and higher pay, according to some major Atlanta employers who say they have eliminated racially-discriminatory hiring practices, is that Negro job applicants who have received vocational training in segregated schools often either fail to pass ar fail to score as well on aptitude tests as white applicants.

And some employers here say Negroes are justified in complaining that Negro vocational schools here provide poorer quality training than white vocational schools.

And so efforts to speed school desegregation go hand in hand with moves to eliminate employment discrimination barriers as Negroes here and elsewhere strive to climb from the bottom of the economic totem pole.

Report L-39
December 19, 1962

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

NEGROES' PAY RISES BUT HALF AS FAST

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Jim Montgomery appeared in the Friday,
December 14, 1962 Atlanta Constitution.)

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December 21, 1962

Mr. Brunswick Bagdon
Regional Director
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Department of Labor
1371 Peachtree N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Bagdon:

We were very interested to receive from your office the reports on Negro income and spending for the Atlanta area. As you can see from the enclosed we used the information for distribution in Mr. Montgomery's journalistic form.

For future reference, we would very much appreciate receiving reports, if they are anticipated, on similar subjects for other areas of the southeast. Would it be possible for your office to include the Southern Regional Council in forthcoming mailings?

Thank you for your courtesy.

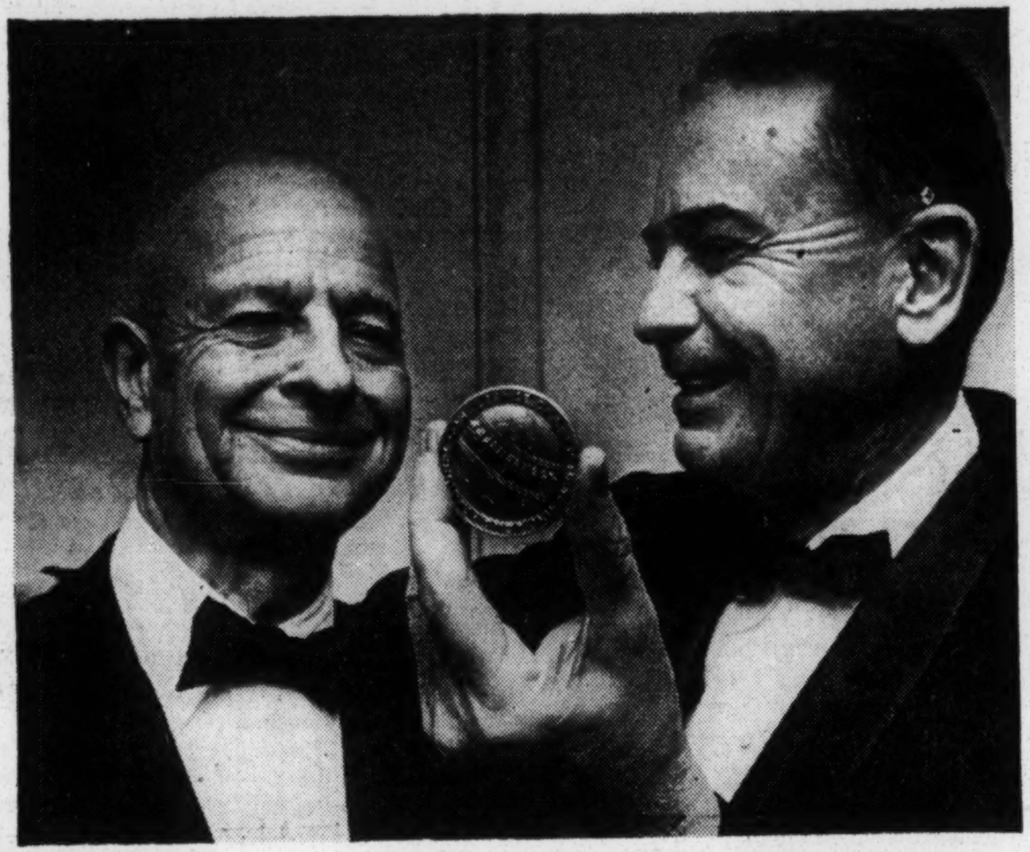
Sincerely,

Barbara Patterson (Mrs.)
Secretary, Research

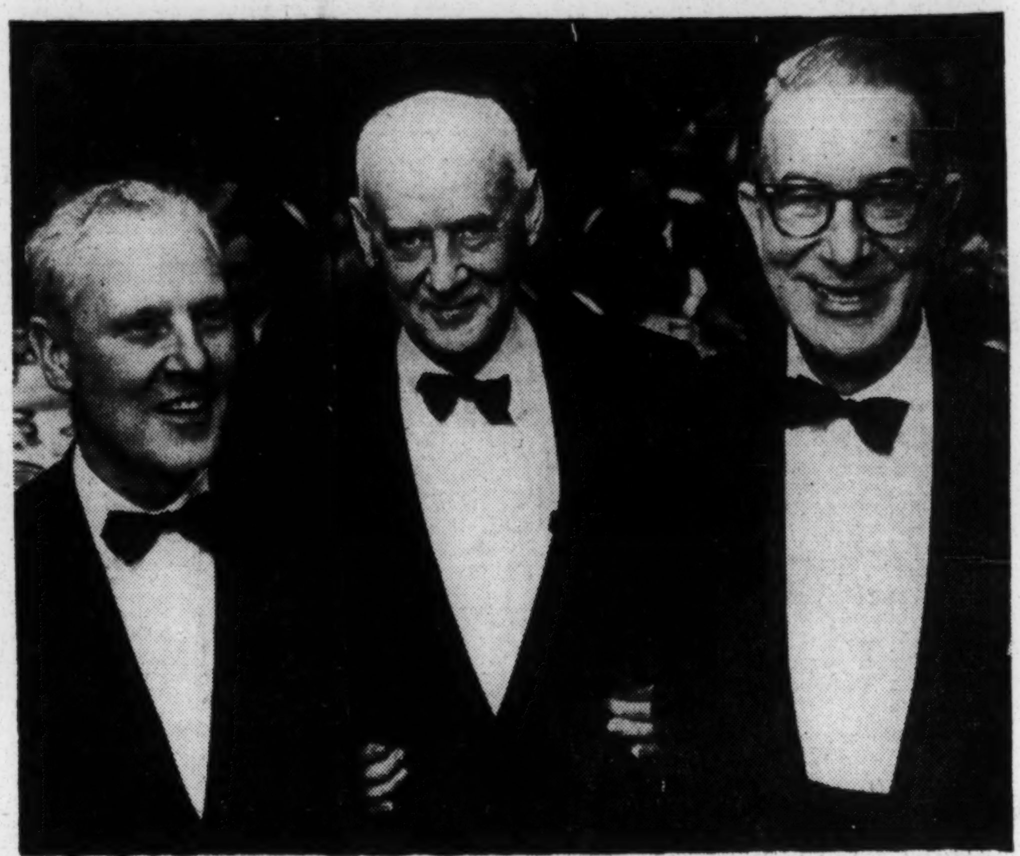
BP:s
Enclosure: L-39

Memphis Press-Scimitar

850 Pay Tribute to Edward J. Meeman



WITH THE AWARD—Edward J. Meeman, left, editor emeritus of The Press-Scimitar, is pictured with the gold medal National Human Relations Award of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, presented to him last night by Edmund Orgill, co-chairman of the event.



THREE OF THE CELEBRITIES who attended the Memphis Round Table of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, which honored Edward J. Meeman, from the left: Sen. Albert Gore, Clarence K. Streit, president, Federal Union, Inc., and Sen. Estes Kefauver.

PART OF THE CROWD—Here is part of the crowd of about 850 who attended the second annual Brotherhood Award dinner in honor of Edward J. Meeman at the Chisca Plaza Motor Hotel last night.

—Press-Scimitar Staff Photos by Ken Ross

Medal and Scroll Relate His

PART OF THE CROWD—Here is part of the crowd of about 850 who attended the second annual Brotherhood Award dinner in honor of Edward J. Meeman at the Chisca Plaza Motor Hotel last night.

—Press-Scimitar

Medal and Scroll Relate His Dedication to Brotherhood

By **CLARK PORTEOUS**, *Press-Scimitar Staff Writer*

Edward J. Meeman, editor emeritus of The Press-Scimitar, received the National Human Relations Award of the National Conference of Christians and Jews before some 850 persons at the Chisca Plaza Motor Hotel.

It was presented last night at the second annual Brotherhood Award Dinner of the Memphis Round Table. The $25-a-plate dinner raised funds for the Memphis Round Table of the NCCJ. Mr. Meeman was the second Memphis recipient of the award, the first having been Edward F. Barry, attorney, last year.

A Parchment Scroll

The award was a gold medal and a parchment scroll which read as follows:

"The National Conference of Christians and Jews presents this National Human Relations Award to Edward J. Meeman. His vision, courage, dedication and outstanding leadership has advanced the common welfare of his fellow citizens of all religious beliefs and racial, economic and cultural backgrounds.

"In his tremendous contribution to Memphis, the Mid-South, his state and nation, he has spurred the growth of good human relations of patriotism and conservation by his recognition of and dedicated adherence to the highest principles which motivate men in their relationship to each other as children of God."

Edmund Orgill, former mayor of Memphis and close friend of Mr. Meeman, made the presentation. Mr. Orgill gave an account of the highlights of Mr. Meeman's career from his start as a cub reporter on the Evansville, Ind., Press at 10 to the present.

'Strong Efforts'

"It is the National Human Relations Award that Ed Meeman is receiving," Orgill said. "Therefore, it is fitting that we know and recognize his strong efforts thru the years towards a better understanding between men—between labor and management—and between members of different religious faiths (hence his interest in the National Conference of Christians and Jews.) He believes that men should be judged by their character and not by the color of their skin.

"He and his paper (The Press-Scimitar) have been big factors in the good race relations which we enjoy in Memphis. Mr. Secretary (Luther H. Hodges, Secretary of Commerce), Mr. (Clarence K.) Streit—we want you and other visitors to know that many leading white and negro citizens are working together to maintain and improve these relations.

"But the best thing of all was emphasized by one of the editors of The Commercial Appeal. This man said to me last November, 'I have always liked and respected Ed Meeman—he is so interested in the people who work under him.'

Meeman says in response to award: "Next Race Relations Task in Memphis—More and Better Jobs for Negroes." Page 6.

"And how true this is. I expect that he has personally helped more young men up the ladder of success than any other editor in America.

"And so, Ed Meeman, my friend—our friend—I present to you on behalf of the National Conference of Christians and Jews—this National Human Relations Award."

Meeman's Response

In his response, Mr. Meeman said "it's important what is right, not who is right. A problem becomes an opportunity. The answer then seems so simple, we wonder why we didn't find it in the first place." The text of Meeman's response will be found on Page 6.

Secretary of Commerce Luther H. Hodges, former Governor of his native North Carolina, where he was one of nine children of a tenant farmer, also praised Mr. Meeman in his address.

"Tennessee has enjoyed progressive leadership in many areas of national policy in the past. An example is Mr. Meeman's strong, life-long commitment to the cause of freer trade among the nations of the world — a cause which, I feel, is closely related to our national goal of an expanding international brotherhood of free men.

Vigorous Supporter

"Mr. Meeman was one of the most vigorous supporters of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 — that bold new instrument of the liberal trade philosophy of another great Tennessean, Cordell Hull, who fashioned the first reciprocal trade act in 1934.

"Mr. Meeman is a valued member of the Memphis Regional Export Expansion Council, which is helping the Department of Commerce in its national effort to expand the sale of U.S. products abroad. I am looking forward to meeting with him and with the other members of this Council at breakfast to discuss ways of putting more steam behind this vital effort."

Carl Carson, who was dinner co-chairman with Orgill, introduced Secretary Hodges.

Hugh Murphy, Tennessee Direcor of NCCJ, told how the National Conference started 35 years ago, and how it has grown.

Brotherhood Message

Richard L. Sherrick, Tennessee Brotherhood Chairman, read the Brotherhood Message, which was the proclamation of Gov. Frank G. Clement of Brotherhood Week in Tennessee.

Rev. Nicholas L. Vieron, pastor of the Greek Orthodox Church, gave the invocation. Rabbi David Skopp of Baron Hirsch Congregation, gave the benediction.

LUTHER H. HODGES, Secretary of Commerce, is pictured speaking at the National Human Relations Award dinner honoring Edward J. Meeman last night.

In Response to Human Relations Award, Meeman Says

Next Race Relations Task in Memphis: More and Better Jobs for Negroes

Here is the response of Edward J. Meeman, editor emeritus of The Press-Scimitar to the National Human Relations Award of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, presented by Edmund Orgill, former mayor, at the dinner last night at the Chisca Plaza. Story and pictures of last night's dinner on first page of second section.

This award means much to me, because I see it not as an honor given to one individual, but as an honor given to principles in which a great many people believe, principles which have brought us together this evening in this assemblage.

Meeman

What are those principles? That Jews, Catholics and Protestants each find in faiths which are not their own, so much more which they hold in common with the other faiths than they find differences. We all believe in one good God, the same God, and that it is His will that all His children should live together as brothers, sharing harmoniously on the good earth he gave us.

We may have different theological reasons for being good and doing good, but our differences as to what is good are minor. At least there is a vast area of common agreement on what good needs to be accomplished. When the men and women of the three faiths join hands to accomplish this good, they find joyous fellowship, brotherhood, and unity of spirit. Each reflects credit on his own faith by the fruits he shows in his contribution to such community action.

Memphis has had many examples of fine accomplishment when men and women, each inspired by the teachings of his own faith, have joined hands with those of other faiths to make our community an ever better place of abode. Most recent have been the changes in race relations, for which the time had come, which were brought about in Memphis peaceably and without violence, by men and women of the Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish faiths, all working together to practice the principles of each of those faiths. This accomplishment has made our community a happier place for those who live here, and brought us the generous envy of other American cities, and the admiration of the world.

Good for One—Good for All

It is my faith, which has been proved to my satisfaction in both observation and experience, that what is good for one is good for all, and that what is good for all is good for each. Conflict is only in the erring human mind, not in reality. The solution of any problem, mathematical or human, always lies right alongside the problem. We can always find the solution if we will lay aside self-interest and prejudice, and discuss it in the spirit that our religious faith has taught us, whatever that faith is. We need to ask not "Who is right?" but "What is right?" and if we look for the answer in enlightened discussion, reinforced by meditation and prayer, we will find the answer. The answer will be found to be good for all concerned, and we will wonder why we did not see this solution in the first place, it will seem so obvious when it is found.

Recalls an Illustration

When we have that spirit, every problem will become an opportunity. I recall an illustration of this truth. When the New Deal, during the depression, issued a brochure saying that the South was the nation's No. 1 problem, the editors of the seven Scripps-Howard Newspapers which are published in the South met in Memphis to consider the brochure. Not in the spirit of criticizing the New Deal's pronouncement, but in order to strike a positive note, we editors issued our own pronouncement, declaring that the South was "the Nation's No. 1 Opportunity." And so it proved, when the success of the Tennessee Valley Authority created a vast new market for the goods of northern manufacturers.

The Next Phase in Race Relations

We have come to the next phase in race relations in Memphis.

We have already accomplished more difficult tasks. We have desegregated buses, schools, libraries, and the art gallery, a university, parks and playgrounds, restaurants; what is now our task is less of a break with our traditions. Therefore it is easier. Our task now is to widen the opportunities for employment for our negro citizens. It is to find more and better jobs for the men and women who constitute more than one-third of our population, jobs in both public and private employment. Everyone is now agreed that negroes should have the opportunity to obtain an education as good as that which is available to whites. Having been prepared to hold good jobs by this training, they should not be shut out from the opportunity to get them.

The great pioneer of negro opportunity, Booker T. Washington, told the story of sailors from a wrecked ship, marooned in open lifeboats, who were dying of thirst. They had failed to see that they had drifted from the open sea to the estuary of the great Amazon River, and that the water around their boat was now fresh water. All they had to do was to let down their buckets where they were. He told this story to show his fellow negroes, just emerged from slavery into personal freedom, that there was opportunity for progress all around them, if they but had the gumption to see it and use it. "Let down your buckets where you are," he told them.

This story has a moral, not only for negroes then and now, but it has a moral for white people now. Let us "let down our buckets where we are." All around us is a great supply of competent, educated, trained negro labor. Let us dip into it and use it fully. If we use it, the South will have a great increase of prosperity. There should not be negro jobs and white jobs but a job for the one best qualified to hold it. Many negroes now dependent and a drag on the economy, will become self-supporting. Those just getting along will have increased income and become better customers.

Job Gained Doesn't Mean Job Lost

Let white labor not make the mistake of thinking that a job gained by a negro is a job lost by a white man. The good God has not given us the kind of Universe in which the good of one man is at the expense of another. When we open wider the doors of opportunity to negroes we shall have such an improvement in our economy that more jobs will be available to white men also.

Why are so many nations clamoring to get into the European Common Market? Because it is a wide, free trade area with a high standard of living.

When we upgrade a large portion of our population, the South will raise its standard of living, improve the labor supply, become an area with greater attractions to industry and distributive commerce, and provide a greater prosperity for all of us who live here, and the peace of mind that comes from friendship and co-operation between the races.

Brotherhood Commanded by Religions

Brotherhood is commanded by the teachings of the religions to which all of us in this room adhere. Thus we know it is right. It would be a lawless universe if that which was right was not also practical. Hate, prejudice, fear and division are negative, and they are shown by their fruits to be impractical. Brotherhood is practical.

I thank you Edmund, for this award, and I thank everyone in this room, and those they may represent for their part in it.

I look forward to working with you for these things in which we believe.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS
1785 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

COPY

November 22, 1963

File
L. 46

Mr. James A. Head, President
James A. Head & Company
Birmingham, Alabama

Mr. Charles Zukoski, Consultant
The First National Bank
Birmingham, Alabama

Dear Messrs. Head and Zukoski:

I am grateful to the Southern Regional Council for sending me a copy of your sane and courageous statement, "At This Very Late Hour," reprinted from The Birmingham News (September 30, 1963).

My pleasure and pride in reading your admirable statement stems from several personal connections with Birmingham and its citizens: (1) I was born in Birmingham (July 29, 1906), (2) James A. Head and I were students at old Central High School at the same time, and I have most favorable recollections of his student activity, (3) I have a deep personal interest in the public affairs of Birmingham because of the social and cultural opportunities afforded me and my family by the city during my childhood and while I was a professor at the University of Alabama (1930-1956), and (4) my wife (like myself, a graduate of the University of Alabama) and I have some dear friends and relatives living in Birmingham.

Your statement is morally sound, and it presents concrete proposals which are certain to relieve tensions, promote better understanding, and encourage salutary developments if other civic leaders stand behind you. I fully understand the risks you had to assume in publishing this statement. It is my sincere hope that you and those close to you will not be made the targets of biased attacks.

Knowing full well that my present residence places me among the so-called "outsiders," at least in the minds of some ardent supporters of segregation, I recognize that I am not in a position to do very much to assist my friends in Birmingham who are ready to work for peaceful adjustments to the desegregation problem. I do visit many colleges and universities throughout the country, addressing faculty groups about academic matters, one of which is the question of racial adjustments. Perhaps the informal contacts I make with hundreds of academic people afford more frequent opportunities to discuss problems such as Birmingham's solution of its grave problem. If there is any information you would like to place in my hands or any advice you would care to give about enlisting the support of American educators in your valiant efforts, I should be happy to hear from you.

One personal note: next week I am taking my family, including my son and daughter-in-law, to visit friends in Alabama, and we are eagerly anticipating the opportunities to receive first-hand accounts of the current situation in Birmingham. Also, we are looking forward, particularly my son and I, to our attendance at the Alabama-Auburn game on the 30th!

Be assured that my family and I will follow, throughout the coming months, reports of your enlightened work with great interest and sympathy.

Sincerely,

WPF

William P. Fidler

WPF/em

LWD✓
SB✓
VJ✓

THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE
KNOXVILLE

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

November 26, 1963

Mr. Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Jordan:

I have posted the card requesting continued mailing of L-Reports.

I want to thank you for the reports and to let you know that I make use of them in my contacts with students, in formal class sessions and personal contacts.

Sincerely,

W. B. Jones Jr.
Professor Sociology.

J.

MISSOURI COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS
ROOM 234 STATE CAPITOL BLDG.
JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI

PETER C. ROBERTSON
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
AREA CODE 314
PHONE 635-5726

JOHN M. DALTON
GOVERNOR

J. BEN SEARCY
CHAIRMAN
EMINENCE

MILTON LITVAK
VICE-CHAIRMAN
ST. JOSEPH

MISS LUCILE BLUFORD
SECRETARY
KANSAS CITY

FORREST P. CARSON
TREASURER
JEFFERSON CITY

PERRY B. HENDERSON
CLAYTON

HOWARD B. WOODS
ST. LOUIS

PETER V. McCOY
NEVADA

MRS. ROBERT SEILER
JOPLIN

LEO W. RINEY
HANNIBAL

MRS. GRACE SHADE
CARUTHERSVILLE

NORRIS H. ALLEN
ST. LOUIS

LWD ✓
SBI ✓
VJ ✓

November 26, 1963

Mr. Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.
Asst. to the Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Jordan:

Thank you for your letter of November 14, 1963 concerning the reports issued by your Council. Needless to say, this Commission finds those reports very helpful, and hopes to continue receiving them and all other material issued by the Council.

I might mention that this is a state with a northern orientation in many respects, but that we still have 25,000 Negroes living in our southeastern corner where the problems are essentially those of a southern state. For that reason, I find that I am making continual use of your material in making recommendations to the bi-racial councils and commissions in that part of the state.

Sincerely,

Peter C. Robertson
Executive Director

PCR/vr

LWD ✓
PA ✓
SBK
PWV
VJ
file

Telephone WO 8-2102

Weslaco
CHAMBER of COMMERCE

P. O. Drawer 995
WESLACO, TEXAS

November 29, 1963

Mr. Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.
Assistant to the Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsythe Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Jordan:

We have appreciated the various publications put out by your organization, particularly the one about Charlotte, North Carolina (or South Carolina - our memory fails us at the moment) and this one at this very late hour is a superb piece of material which we of the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas, with our predominant Latin-American population and increasing agitation on the part of some leaders, find it very instructive.

We would be happy to remain on your mailing list if it does not put too much of a financial burden, and even then we might be able to make some small personal contribution, or it might be that our organization would participate, if you have such an arrangement. In any instance, we want to assure you that as a Christian businessman we will be undergirding you and your community as we have in the past.

This would be a time for a re-reading on the part of Birmingham citizens of the book "Religion in Shoes", which is available at any good Christian bookstore, and certainly at every Presbyterian Church Library. We read it some years ago and it had a profound effect upon our daily witness on Main Street.

We trust you gentlemen may continue your diligent, steady and constant prayerful procedure until Birmingham is yet once again restored as a leading industrial city in name as well as in fact.

Sincerely,

WESLACO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Ed Slaughter

Ed Slaughter, Manager

ES:mk

Memo : from **NOBBIE H. MORGAN**

Re L. 46 inquiry

VES

we mailed out 1,579

we have received 1,050

529

Approx 75% as you said

12-5-63

"Equal Rights for Us All } Am. Fed of Labor & CIO
AFL-CIO position } 815 Sixteenth St NW
Washington, DC

Labor
Disc —
see back too

AFL-CIO Manual on Civil Rights (mimeo)

Statement before US Senate Subcommittee on Employment & Manpower
"Union Racial Practices", F. Ray Marshall (Cong. Record)

April 1, 1964

Indus. & Labor Relations Review
Vol 17 No 2, Jan 1964
"Unions & the Negro Community"
Ray Marshall

Mr. Ronald Compeau
Gerry Hall, Room 201
Delhi, New York

Dear Mr. Compeau:

Under separate cover we mailed you Monday one copy each of three employment studies; you will note information on discrimination in labor unions in each study.

For further reading and information, may I suggest to you the following articles and sources:

The New Leader, 1-21-63, "Reflections on the Negro & Labor," by Daniel Bell
The New Republic, 7-6-63, "The Choice, Mr. President," by Murray Kempton
National Guardian, 9-19-63, "Southern Labor Leaders Play IT Safe," by Michael Munk
U.S. News & World Report, 11-11-63, "Hiring, Firing, Promoting, Unions--Policing Ahead?"
Look, 12-17-63, "Black Men, White Unions," by Ernest Dunbar
"Fact & Fiction," by Herbert Hill, NAACP, reprinted from New Politics, Winter 1963.
New Leader, Oct 12, 1964 "Labor, Law & the Negro" by Wm. B. Gould

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

US News & World Report, Dec. 28, 1964
"Where Employers Are Losing More Ground to Labor Unions"
US News & World Report, May 25, 1964, "Unions Feel Growing Pressure to Take More Negroes"
Business Week, July 11, 1964 NLRB Cracks Down on Union Bias
" " April 25, 1964 Labor Unions Still Stumble on Dixie's Stone Wall"

NAACP - The ILGWU - Fact & Fiction
by Herbert Hill ~~6-17-63~~
reprinted from New Politics, Winter 1963

March 24, 1964

✓National Guardian, Sept 19, 1963 Letter & Sources
San Labor Leaders Play it Safe by Michael Munk

✓The New Leader 1-21-63
Reflections on the Negro & Labor by Daniel Bell

✓The New Republic 7-6-63 "The Choice, Mr. President"
by Murray Kempton

Dear Sir:

I am attending Delhi Tech. and as part of my cirriculum, I am taking a course called Labor Relations. As part of this course, I am required to submit a term paper and the topic is "Discrimination in Labor Unions". It was called to my attention that you may have some information that could help me.

If so, would you please send any information to:

Mr. Ronald Compeau
Gerry Hall Room 201
Delhi, New York

Thankyou.

Sincerely,

Ronald Compeau

Sept - 3-30-64
Employment Studies - 3

US News & WR 11/11/63
"Hiring, Firing, Promoting,
Unions — Policing Ahead?"

Look Mag
12-17-63
Black Men, White Unions
by Ernest Dunbar

Disc. – Labor Unions   Sources

Dept of Labor's Manpower Research
Bulletin No. 3, "Young Workers: Their Special Training Needs"

from
Office of Manpower, Automation, & Training
Labor Dept., Washington 25, D.C.

News, U.S. Dept. of Labor
Week of Nov. 18, 1963

(Sec. Wirtz Urges Building & Construction Trades to Face Their Civil Rights Responsibilities)

The People Take the Lead, 1963

Natl Labor Service, Am. Jewish Committee

(sugs on labor unions & civil rights)

U.S Dept of Labor, Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training, Washington. D.C.

Circular 64-7, July 17, 1963
"Nondiscrimination in Apprenticeship & Training Policy

A Landmark Vote Gives Negroes Lever Against Discrimination by Unions

7-6-64

Natl Observer

The National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) broke new ground in ruling last week that a labor union commits an unfair labor practice when it racially discriminates. The ruling gives Negroes a strong weapon for use against unions that discriminate against them.

The case involved separate Negro and white locals of the Independent Metal Workers Union, a non-AFL-CIO union, at a Houston plant. In 1961 the company rejected an application by a Negro union member for admittance in an apprenticeship training program restricted to white employes by agreement between the white local and the plant management. The white local refused then to press the Negro's grievance, though the Negro later was admitted to the program.

The NLRB found the Metal Workers Union guilty of racial discrimination and stripped it of its certification at the plant. This means the union loses the protection of the Federal Government against raiding by other unions and cannot defend itself before the NLRB against any charge of unfair labor practices filed by the employer.

The board ruled unanimously that the union was guilty of committing an unfair labor practice by refusing to press the grievance. But the five-member board split on the grounds for its ruling.

The three-member majority held that a union practicing racial discrimination in any manner commits an unfair labor practice under the National Labor Relations Act. The minority held that Congress never intended the National Labor Relations Act to deal with racial discrimination except when a union discriminates against one of its own members. In the Houston case, the two dissenting board members said, the discrimination was based on the Negro worker's membership in the Negro rather than the white local.

Civil Rights: Facts vs. Fiction

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 is a new bill of rights for everyone, regardless of race, creed or color.

This basic fact has been overlooked, ignored or distorted by those who are opposed to equal rights for anyone.

This is—in capsule form—what the act provides:

JOBS: Starting in July 1965, discrimination and segregation in employment, or in unions, is forbidden. Complaints will be processed through state agencies; the federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission acts only if a state fails to act.

PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS: Effective at once, every hotel, restaurant, theater or other facility catering to the general public must do exactly that. Thirty-one state laws, already in effect have even stronger provisions.

SCHOOLS: The Attorney General of the United States has greater power to implement the Supreme Court decision of 1954 prohibiting segregation in public schools.

VOTING RIGHTS: Both the federal courts and the Attorney General are instructed to make sure registration and voting rights are safeguarded under uniform, reasonable standards.

There are other provisions in the law; a detailed analysis is available free of charge from the AFL-CIO. But these are the basic points.

Enemies of civil rights, enemies of labor, enemies of democracy itself are spreading lies about the terms of the act in order to play upon the fears of homeowners, parents, employers and workers. Here is the truth about the kind of lies that are told:

FICTION: "If you sell a house, you have to sell to a Negro."

FACT: The AFL-CIO believes that discrimination in housing should be ended. But there is no reference whatever to housing in the Civil Rights Act.

FICTION: "Your children will be sent out of the neighborhood to some Negro school."

FACT: Local school boards in some cities, operating under state and local statutes, have instituted pupil transfers in an effort to achieve better racial balance in their schools. But there is no such requirement in the Civil Rights Act, which provides only that schools must not be segregated.

FICTION: "A certain number of Negroes will have to be hired on every job, even if white people have to be fired to make room for them."

FACT: This is a myth. The law will properly put an end to discrimination in employment —including discrimination in seniority systems. But it does not in any way interfere with existing job rights. There are no "quotas" established. As a matter of fact, "inverse discrimination," even if intended to offset past evils, would actually be a violation of the law.

In short, the Civil Rights Act of 1964, in letter and spirit, is dedicated to justice—to the principles of democracy and fair play which are in the highest American tradition.

American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations
815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Also: Equal Rights for All – AFL-CIO program
8-4-64 Exec Council statement

Inside the House of Labor

TOIL AND TROUBLE: A History of the American Labor Movement. By Thomas Brooks. 320 pp. New York: The Delacorte Press. $6.

By IVAR BERG

PROBABLY no view of history can be more easily defended in 1964 than the tragic view. According to its adherents, history is "the cemetery of human hopes" in which are buried the wars that have failed to make the world safe, the proclamations that did not fully emancipate, the many pursuits that did not secure happiness. This past summer's anniversaries of wars serve to remind us of the disappointments that are the legacy of history. A good history reminds us that the progress, prosperity and peace we enjoy is marred by past failures, failures not easily obscured by Democratic convention oratory, or Republican campaign rhetoric designed to glorify, respectively, the very near and very distant past.

If the "tragic view" is a valid one of the broad sweep of history, it is particularly appropriate to the history of American labor. At least, so one would infer from a spate of recent books that have sought to outline the sad circumstances and present "state" of the unions. The authors of these volumes, however, have worked with an essentially ahistorical conception of American labor. They have focused on unions as though they are separate from other institutions, and on union leaders as individuals entirely free to make history. Moralistic in tone and heavy-handed in their criticism of unions and their leaders, these authors have romanticized "a movement" that was, in reality, a salmagundi of movements. They have exaggerated the role of unions in the achievement of social and economic change.

IN their critique of union leaders, whom they see to be stubbornly slow to recognize and pursue new options in the quest for industrial democracy, they have mistaken the genuine pragmatism of many leaders for temporary expediency. These authors, conveniently oblivious of history, now plead that labor "reassert the idealism of old," while they flay unions for breaking faith with the principles that allegedly informed their early struggles. Unhappy with the present, they have juxtaposed it to a past they have oversimplified to suit the comparisons they wish to draw, and the statements they wish to make about labor's future prospects.

It is fortunate that Thomas Brooks, a former editor of Business Week and now a freelance writer on labor, has chosen to give us a real history of his subject, rather than "rewrite" labor history. Intelligent discussion, inside and outside the house of labor, will be better served by this well-written and up-to-date report on labor's yesterday than by interpretive essays on the present that gratuitously assume a wholly idealistic tradition and a heroic past.

Brooks has faithfully reported the "toil and troubles" of the American worker in a series of chapters that carry us through the period immediately after World War II. Eschewing a preachy conclusion, he discusses instead the problems. They include technological changes that blunt labor weapons and wash away 200,000 production jobs per year; laws that unduly hamper the organization of the South; "race" problems that now face unions. The reader is made to see that these are problems not just for unions, but for all Americans.

He implies that collective bargaining has assured at least a modicum of dignity to workers in their workaday lives in the shop. But, he persuades us, the success of collective bargaining in achieving *privately* what he calls "corporate welfarism"—pension plans, unemployment benefits and other so-called fringe benefits — has contributed to a delay in the development of needed *social* programs. Clearly, collective bargaining cannot shoulder the burdens of fostering economic growth, of creating jobs and of providing for the millions who have not shared in our prosperity. Brooks forces us to see, through the facts of history he reports, that while union victories on the welfare and wage fronts have been dramatic they are inadequate in the face of the magnitude of the complex problems that beset us. By deflecting us from these problems, and the more comprehensive effort that needs to be made in meeting them, these labor victories can contribute to a false sense of social security.

There are places in which the author's sources will raise professional eyebrows. "Testimony," otherwise unspecified, before a Congressional committee is cited, for example, in connection with a figure of 80 million dollars allegedly spent by corporations in 1936 on labor spies and anti-union agents. The General Motors figures ($994,855.68 spent in 18 months from January, 1934) have an authentic ring but ought nevertheless to be documented. His work in general is, however, carefully executed.

The strength of the book lies in its implicit thesis that collective bargaining has failed precisely where it has succeeded. This thesis emerges out of the enumeration of oppressive, present-day problems that follows hundreds of pages describing the past gains and achievements of unions and workers. After reading this volume, it is hard to reject the conclusion expressed by A. H. Raskin of The Times editorial board in a foreword:

"If workers are to give ungrudging acceptance to the idea that total welfare requires maximum mechanization, they will want reassurance that the country knows what to do with the fruits of this increased efficiency. Such assurance demands an economic general staff representing all elements in the population and administering a program aimed at the sustained development of high levels of public and private economic activity."

The clarification of such alternatives, meanwhile, is one of the valuable derivatives of the "tragic view" of history. "It widens our sympathies," the philosopher, Morris Cohen, once said "and prevents us from becoming dull to the finer possibilities which wiser conduct or a different turn of events might have realized . . . it illuminates the direction in which our efforts should be exerted if the history of the future is to be brighter than the history of the past."

Mr. Berg is an associate professor at the Columbia University Graduate School of Business. He is co-author of "Democratic Values and the Rights of Management."

CONSUMERS
PASTEURIZED MILK
GUERNSEY MILK
CERTIFIED MILK
VITAMIN "D" MILK

A truck is overturned during a dairy workers' strike in Toledo, Ohio, March, 1935.

243 Beegle Hall
Midland College
Fremont, Nebraska
March 8, 1965

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

For an assignment in my Ethics class, I am writing a term paper on race relations in the labor unions.

Do you have any information, especially statistical information about race relations in the labor unions? If you do, I would very much appreciate receiving such information.

Sincerely yours,

Rita Sperling

Rita Sperling

March 12, 1965

Miss Rita Sperling
243 Beegle Hall
Midland College
Fremont, Nebraska

Dear Miss Sperling:

We do not have any recent publications on labor unions re their race relations. We did publish three employment studies which contain some information on discrimination in unions and in various training programs. We are mailing you these under separate cover. I have also made copies of several things from our files which you might find it difficult to obtain and which may be useful.

Enclosed is information on recent articles which you can look up in your library, and also a two-page bibliography on older publications and articles.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
- Employment Studies: Atlanta, Houston, Chattanooga
- NLRB decision July, 1964 re Negro applicant to apprenticeship program
- State Labor Legislation Enacted in 1964 (some concerns race)
- News from AFL-CIO: release after passage of civil rights bill and application to labor unions

LABOR UNIONS AND RACE: compiled March, 1965

The New Leader, 1-21-63, "Reflections on the Negro & Labor," by Daniel Bell
_______________, 10-12-64, "Labor, Law & the Negro," by Wm. B. Gould

The New Republic, 7-6-63, "The Choice, Mr. President," by Murray Kempton
The National Guardian, 9-19-63, "Southern Labor Leaders Play It Safe," by Michael Munk

U. S. News & World Report, 11-11-63, "Hiring, Firing, Promoting, Unions--Policing Ahead?"
__________________________, 12-28-64, "Where Employers Are Losing More Ground to Labor Unions"
__________________________, 5-25-64, "Unions Feel Growing Pressure to Take More Negroes"

Look, 12-17-63, "Black Men, White Unions," by Ernest Dunbar

Fact and Fiction, by Herbert Hill, NAACP, reprinted from New Politics Winter, 1963.

Business Week, April 25, 1964, "Labor Unions Still Stumble on Dixie's Stone Wall"
)____________, July 11, 1964,"NLRD Cracks Down on Union Bias"

Industrial & Labor Relations Review, Vol. 17, No. 2, January 1964 "Unions and the Negro Community," Ray Marshall

Statement before U. S. Senate Subcommittee on Employment & Manpower, "Union Racial Practices," F. Ray Marshall Congressional Record. (This was in 1964, and should be in library.)

AFL-CIO Manual on Civil Rights (miemographed) -- not particularly useful except as an example of the kind of education they are doing with labor unions.

Equal Rights for Us All, the AFL-CIO position, may be obtained from American Federation of Labor, 815 Sixteenth St. N.W., Washington, D. C.

PARTIAL BIBLIOGRAPHY ON RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN LABOR UNIONS

1. Herbert Northrup. *Organized Labor and the Negro*. New York: Harper; 1944.

2. S. D. Spero and A. L. Harris. *The Black Worker: The Negro and the Labor Movement*. New York: Columbia Press; 1931.

3. Charles L. Franklin. *The Negro Labor Unionist of New York*. New York: Columbia Press; 1936.

4. Robert C. Weaver. *Negro Labor*. New York: Harcourt, Brace; 1946.

5. Paul H. Norgren and Samuel E. Hill. *Toward Fair Employment*. New York: Columbia Press, 1964. Chs. 3, 9.

6. Paul H. Norgren and others. *Employing the Negro in American Industry*. Industrial Relations Monograph No. 17. New York: Industrial Relations Counselors, Inc., 1957. Ch. XI.

7. Louis C. Kesselman. *The Social Politics of FEPC.* Chapel Hill: North Carolina Press, 1948. Ch. 9.

8. Abraham L. Gitlow. *Labor and Industrial Society* (rev. ed.). Homewood, Ill.: R. D. Irwin; 1963. pp. 130-140.

9. Herman Feldman. *Racial Factors in American Industry*. New York: Harper; 1931. pp. 219-229.

10. U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Antidiscrimination Provisions in Major Contracts, 1961*. Washington: Government Printing Office; Bulletin 1336, July, 1962. Summarized by L. E. Lunden in *Monthly Labor Review;* Vol. 85 (June, 1962), pp. 643-51.

11. F. Ray Marshall. "Unions and the Negro Community." *Industrial and Labor Relations Review*; Vol. 17, No. 2 (January, 1964), pp. 179-202.

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12. _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _. "Ethnic and Economic Minorities: Unions' Future or Unrecruitable?" Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science; Vol. 350 (November, 1963), pp. 63-73.

13. _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _. "Some Factors Influencing Union Racial Practices." Proceedings, Fourteenth Annual Meeting, Industrial Relations Research Association (1961), pp. 1-16.

14. John Hope II. "Current Minority Policies and Their Implementation in International Unions." American Journal of Economics and Sociology; Vol. 10, No. 4 (July, 1951), pp. 371-388.

15. Lucy Randolph Mason. "The CIO and the Negro in the South." Journal of Negro Education; Vol. 14, No. 4 (Fall, 1945), pp. 552-561.

16. Herbert Hill. "Labor Unions and the Negro." Commentary; Vol. 28 (December, 1959), pp. 479-488.

17. J. J. Graham. "Discrimination in Labor Unions." Catholic World; Vol. 193 (September, 1961), pp. 374-381.

18. Whitney M. Young, Jr. "Civil Rights--Discrimination in Labor Unions." Vital Speeches; Vol. 30 (June 15, 1964), pp. 537-539.

19. H. L. Trewhitt. "Southern Unions and the Integration Issue." The Reporter; Vol. 15 (October 4, 1956), pp. 25-28.

20. Will Chassan. "American Labor Attacks its Own Segregation Problem." The Reporter; Vol. 18 (May 1, 1958), pp. 27-30.

21. M. H. Ross. "Labor and the South." The Nation; Vol. 183 (July 7, 1956), pp. 14-16.

22. J. E. Youngdahl. "Unions and Segregation." New Republic; Vol. 135 (July 9, 1956), pp. 14-15.

23. "Labor's Race Problem." Fortune; Vol. 59 (March 1959), pp. 191 et seq.

24. "Union Program for Eliminating Discrimination." Monthly Labor Review; Vol. 86 (January, 1963), pp. 58-59.

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May 5, 1960

Professor Edw. T. Ladd, Director
Division of Teacher Education
Emory University
Atlanta 22, Georgia

$6.75 (2599 @ .25 ea.)

Dear Ed:

Many thanks for the check coving the Green-Gauerke pamphlets you sold. Of course we won't turn down your offer to continue as our retailer. Twenty-five more are on their way to you.

Best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

LWD:a

Mailed separately:
25 copies : If the Schools Close

Memo from **MONTEZ ALBRIGHT**

Oct. 21, 1964

Dear Bob,

Sorry it has taken so long to get this to you. There are two reasons: I wanted Ed to sign an account, but he preferred not to; and I hoped to hear from the lease application, but have not.

Montez A—

October 12, 1964

On October 12th, my husband went by the Landmark Apartments and asked to see the apartment I had looked at previously. He thought they recognized the name, and the manager took him up to the 8th floor, but the key did not work, so they went to a similar apartment on the 9th floor. The manager said the rental would be $185 per month, plus garage space. They discussed charges for parking and other services available.

Ed expressed some interest in the apartment, and was given an application blank with the explanation, "all applications must be considered by a board." He heard the same explanation being given to another prospect, a couple, by the woman assistant.

signed Montey J. Albright

Mrs. Ed. A. Albright
2150 Monterey Dr. N.W.
Atlanta, Ga.

October 6, 1964

This morning I went by the Landmark Apartments and asked to see a one-bedroom unit. I was shown the apartment immediately, with apologies that it was not furnished at the time and explanation that glass was being added to the screened-in balcony so that it might be used in the winter also.

I told the rental agent that my husband and I were thinking rather seriously of renting or selling our house and moving into an apartment, since our children were now away from home and we were finding the upkeep of house and yard a burden.

I complained about the number of closets and that the dining room seemed too small for my furniture. She told me there was a vacancy on the eighth floor, the same general layout, but with three extra closets, at $5.00 more per month. I said I thought the extra closets would be worth the difference in rent.

As I was leaving, I was asked to sign the "guest registry" which had space for name and address only. I was not asked where my husband is employed, or any other questions about our finances or references or anything of that nature. I asked what the terms of a lease would be, and was told "one year." I was given the booklet describing the apartments and a copy of the lease, not an application blank.

It was apparent that all I would have to do is to bring my husband by to see the apartment, and to sign the lease and we could move right in.

All the Landmark people know about me is my name and address, and whatever impression they had of me personally.

I was dressed in my best suit, and I did sweep in as if I owned part of the city. I did not mention any names of people I know, or who know me, and I was not asked for references.

Montez G. Albright

Mrs. Ed. A. Albright, Sr.
2150 Monterey Dr. N.W.
Atlanta 18, Georgia

Albright

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 201, 5 FORSYTH ST., N. W., ATLANTA, GA. 30303

Mr. Robert Thompson
Intergroup Relations Officer
Public Housing Administration
50 Seventh St. N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. Edw. H. Baxter
Acting Reg. Adm.
H. & H.F.A.
50-7th N.E.

SUNDAY

4

OCT. 1964

OCTOBER						
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The LANDMARK
APARTMENTS
215 Piedmont Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30312

LEASE AGREEMENT

STATE OF GEORGIA
COUNTY OF FULTON

THIS LEASE AGREEMENT, made and entered into this .... day of ...., 19 ......, by and between LANDMARK APARTMENTS, INC., a corporation of said State and County, party of the first part, (hereinafter called "Lessor"), and ...., party of the second part, (hereinafter called "Lessee");

WITNESSETH:

Premises and Term 1. Lessor hereby leases to Lessee and Lessee hereby hires from Lessor the premises designated as Apartment Number .... located on the .... floor of THE LANDMARK APARTMENTS for a term of one (1) year commencing on the .... day of ...., 19 ......, and ending on the .... day of ...., 19 ......, at midnight. No easement for light or air is included in the premises.

Payment of Rent 2. Lessee shall pay to Lessor, at its office located in the building of which the leased premises form a part or at such other place as Lessor may designate, without any set-off or deduction whatsoever, promptly on the first day of each month in advance, during the term of this Lease, a monthly rental of $............................... However, it is understood and agreed that Lessee shall pay to Lessor, simultaneously with the date of occupancy, the full monthly rental specified above and that on the first day of the first month following said date of occupancy Lessee shall pay to Lessor a pro rata portion of said monthly rental based on the number of days said premises were occupied by Lessee during the preceding month. No bill or demand for said monthly rental shall be required before payment, and any bill therefor shall be deemed a convenience and not a condition precedent to payment.

Security Deposit 3. Simultaneously with the execution of this Lease, Lessee shall deposit with Lessor the sum of $............, which deposit shall be without interest, as security for the faithful performance by Lessee of all of the terms and conditions of this Lease. Lessor shall have the right to apply said sum or any part thereof toward the payment of any amount to which it is entitled under the terms and conditions of said Lease and to receive from Lessee, upon demand, reimbursement of the amount so applied, without, however, relieving Lessee of any additional liability hereunder. If, upon the expiration, termination or cancellation of this Lease and the surrender of possession of the leased premises to Lessor, Lessee shall have faithfully performed all obligations required hereunder, such deposit shall be promptly refunded by Lessor.

Use of Premises 4. The leased premises shall be used and occupied solely as a private apartment dwelling by Lessee and his immediate family unless otherwise provided on his Application for Apartment Lease. Said premises shall not be used for any illegal purpose; nor in violation of any term or condition of this Lease; nor in violation of any statute, law, ordinance, rule or regulation of any governmental authority having jurisdiction; nor in such manner as to create or cause a nuisance, it being understood and agreed that the use of profanity or the engaging in any loud or boisterous conduct that disturbs the peace and quiet of other tenants of the building of which the leased premises form a part shall, among other things, constitute such a nuisance; nor in such manner as to vitiate or increase the rate of insurance on said building.

Quiet Enjoyment 5. Lessor covenants that so long as Lessee shall faithfully perform all obligations required hereunder, Lessee shall quietly and peacefully enjoy the leased premises, subject, however, to the terms and conditions of this Lease and of any mortgage, deed of trust or security instrument to which this Lease is hereinafter made subordinate.

Condition of Premises 6. Lessee hereby acknowledges the good condition of the leased premises, accepts same in their present condition as suited for the use intended and agrees that Lessor shall not be required to decorate, alter, repair or improve said premises during the term of this Lease. Lessor shall, however, upon written notice from Lessee, use its best efforts to remedy any defective condition which may render the leased premises unsafe or untenantable; and the duty of giving such notice is hereby imposed upon Lessee.

Possession of Premises 7. If the leased premises are available for occupancy prior to the date herein specified for commencement of the term, Lessee may then take possession of said premises upon the condition that Lessor consent in writing thereto, and in such event the term of this Lease shall be deemed to commence from the time of the taking of such possssion by Lessee and all terms and conditions of this Lease, including the payment of rent, shall be applicable to such period of occupancy.

Lessor's Failure to Give Possession 8. Lessor will use its best efforts to give possession of the leased premises to Lessee on the date herein specified for commencement of the term. If, however, said premises are not available for occupany on said date, then the date of the commencement of the term shall be postponed until said premises are available for occupancy. Such postponement shall not excuse Lessee's obligations hereunder, except that, in the event of such postponement, the monthly rental herein stipulated to be paid shall abate until the date upon which Lessor shall notify Lessee in writing that said premises are available for occupancy. Lessor assumes no responsibility and shall not be liable for any damages to Lessee for failure to deliver possession of the leased premises to Lessee on the date herein specified for commencement of the term due to the failure of the previous occupant of said premises to vacate same or for any reason not within the control of Lessor.

Maintenance and Repairs 9. Lessee shall maintain the leased premises in as good a state of condition, order and repair as existed on the date of the commencement of the term of this Lease, excepting only reasonable wear and tear arising from the use thereof, and shall not paint, paper or make any changes therein whatsoever, nor shall Lessee, except with the written consent of Lessor, bore into or place any nails, tacks or screws in the walls, ceilings, trim or floors. Should the leased premises be accepted by Lessee with such items as telephone extension cords, cornice boards, carpeting fastened to the floor, etc., which items were placed in said premises by a former occupant thereof, Lessee agrees to and does hereby assume the responsibilty for such damage as may occur if and when said items are removed. Lessee, at his own expense, shall repair any damage to the heating, air conditioning or plumbing apparatus, electric lights or wires, partitions, glass, or any fixtures, appliances, machinery and appurtenances to the leased premises or the building of which said premises form a part caused by the act or neglect of Lessee, his agents, employees, visitors or licensees or any authorized occupant of said premises. Such repairs shall be made only by contractors and mechanics approved by Lessor and performed at such times and in such manner as Lessor may from time to time designate.

Alterations 10. No alterations, decorations, additions or improvements in or to the leased premises shall be made without the prior written consent of Lessor, and then only by contractors and mechanics approved by Lessor and performed at such times and in such manner as Lessor may from time to time designate. All such alterations, decorations, additions or improvements, if and when made, shall become the sole and absolute property of Lessor and shall remain upon and be surrendered with the leased premises as a part thereof upon the expiration, termination or cancellation of this Lease.

Destruction of or Damage to Premises 11. If the leased premises or the building of which said premises form a part shall be partially damaged by fire, storm, earthquake or other casualty, not caused by the negligence of Lessee, his agents, employees, visitors or licensees or any authorized occupant of said premises, then necessary repairs shall be made within a reasonable time by and at the expense of Lessor; and in case such damage shall render the leased premises untenantable in the opinion of Lessor in whole or in part, then, until said premises have been repaired, the monthly rental shall cease if wholly untenantable or be apportioned if partially untenantable, such apportionment to be based on that portion of said premises which is useable by Lessee. If, however, said building shall be totally destroyed or the leased premises damaged to such an extent that repairs cannot, in Lessor's opinion, be completed within a period of ninety (90) days, or if Lessor shall decide to remodel or reconstruct said building, then the term of this Lease shall terminate on the date of such destruction or damage as fully and completely as if the date of such termination were the date fixed for the expiration of said term, except for the purpose of enforcing any and all rights which may have accrued hereunder, and the monthly rental shall be accounted for up to such date.

Reimbursement of Expenses 12. If Lessee shall default in the performance of any of the terms or conditions of this Lease, Lessor may, at its option, perform the same for the account of Lessee, and any amount paid or expenses incurred by Lessor in the performance of such terms or conditions shall be deemed to be additional rental for the leased premises, and shall be due and payable by Lessee to Lessor on the first day of the next following month, or, at the option of Lessor, on the first day of any succeeding month as may be specified in writing by Lessor.

Negligence of Lessee 13. Lessee shall be liable for and shall hold Lessor harmless on account of any damage or injury to the person or property of Lessee, Lessor's other tenants, or anyone else, if such damage or injury be due to the act or neglect of Lessee, his agents, employees, visitors or licensees or any authorized occupant of the leased premises, or if such damage or injury be due to any failure of Lessee to report in writing to Lessor any defective condition which Lessor would be required to repair under the terms hereof.

Utilities and Services 14. As long as Lessee shall not be in default under any of the terms or conditions of this Lease, Lessor, without charge to Lessee, shall provide the following utilities and services: (a) electric current in reasonable quantities but only in the electrical outlets provided for such purpose; (b) hot and cold water in reasonable quantities but only in the pipes and faucets provided for such purpose; (c) gas in reasonable quantities but only in the pipes provided for such purpose; (d) heat and air conditioning during the proper seasons and during reasonable hours which shall be determined by Lessor; and (e) passenger elevator service to and from the floor of the building upon which the leased premises are located. Any interruption or curtailment of the foregoing services shall not constitute a constructive or partial eviction nor, unless caused by the gross negligence of Lessor, entitle Lessee to any compensation or abatement of rent. It is expressly understood and agreed that the foregoing agreement of Lessor to furnish said services shall not be deemed breached, and Lessor shall incur no liability whatsoever therefor if such interruption or curtailment of services shall be caused by strike, accident or the occurrence of any event beyond the reasonable control of Lessor.

Stove and Refrigerator 15. Lessor will furnish and maintain in operation in and as a part of the leased premises such cooking stove and refrigerator as Lessor may deem suitable and appropriate, but shall not be liable for any damages or injury to the person or property of Lessee, his agents, employees, visitors or licensees or any authorized occupant of said premises which may be caused, directly or indirectly, by furnishing or maintaining the same, or by failure to maintain the same in operation. Should said stove or refrigerator become unserviceable in the opinion of Lessor, then Lessor shall have a reasonable time after written notification thereof to have the same repaired or replaced without any liability to Lessee for damage or inconvenience. Lessee shall neither make nor permit any substitution of said stove or refrigerator without having first obtained the written consent of Lessor regarding same, in which event such substitution shall be only at the expense of Lessee and only by standard brand equipment.

Furniture and Fixtures 16. As long as Lessee shall not be in default under any of the terms or conditions of this Lease, Lessee, prior to the termination of said Lease, may remove from the leased premises all moveable personal property which Lessee has placed therein, provided, however, that Lessee restores said premises to as good a state of condition, order and repair as existed prior to the installation thereof. Lessee hereby warrants that all personal property placed or to be placed in the leased premises shall be Lessee's own property and shall be subject to levy and sale under distress warrant; and Lessee does hereby indemnify Lessor against and agrees to hold Lessor harmless from any and all claims which may be made by Lessee or any other person by reason of such levy and sale.

Personal Property Risk 17. All personal property placed in the leased premises, in any other portion of the building of which said premises form a part or any place appurtenant thereto, shall be at the sole risk of Lessee or the parties owning the same, and Lessor shall not be liable for any loss, destruction, theft of or damage to said property caused by any co-tenant, other occupant of said building or any person whomsoever other than the authorized agents or employees of Lessor.

Storage 18. If Lessor should make available to Lessee any storage space not within the leased premises for the storage of trunks, suit cases, wooden or metallic boxes, etc., then any such item stored therein shall be wholly at the risk of Lessee or the parties owning the same and, if any agent or employee of Lessor shall, at the request of Lessee, his agents, employees, visitors or licensees or any authorized occupant of said premises, move, handle or store any such articles in such space or remove any of the same therefrom, then such agent or employee of Lessor shall be deemed the agent of Lessee, and Lessor shall not be liable for any loss, damage or expense that may be suffered or sustained in connection therewith.

Garage 19. If Lessor should make available to Lessee any space for use as a garage or for the parking of motor vehicles, then Lessor shall not be responsible for any damage to or loss of any vehicle stored or parked therein, nor for any part or accessory of any such vehicle, nor for any property of any kind stored or left in such space or in any such vehicle.

Recreation Facilities 20. If Lessee, his agents, employees, visitors or licensees or any authorized occupant of the leased premises use any recreation space, swimming pool or equipment which may be provided in the building of which said premises form a part or on the grounds or premises appurtenant thereto, then Lessor shall not be liable for any injury, damage or loss sustained by any such person as a result of or growing out of such use, and Lessee does hereby agree to indemnify Lessor against and to hold Lessor harmless from any and all claims for such injury, damage or loss which may be made by any such person.

Right of Entry 21. Lessor's agents and employees shall have the right to enter the leased premises at all reasonable hours for the purpose of inspection or the making of repairs, if any, which Lessor under the terms hereof must make to said premises, or repairs on the building of which said premises form a part. However, it is expressly understood and agreed that Lessor is under no duty to make any such inspection and that nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as relieving Lessee of the duty of paying the costs of repairs or of giving written notice of any defective condition as elsewhere in this Lease provided. Lessor's agents and employees also shall have the right to enter the leased premises at all reasonable hours to inspect said premises to see that Lessee is complying with all of the terms and conditions hereof; to remove placards, signs, fixtures, alterations or additions which are displayed or installed in violation of the terms and conditions hereof; to exhibit said premises to prospective tenants during the last thirty (30) days of the term hereof; to make repairs, additions or alterations for the incoming tenant during the last ten (10) days of the term hereof should Lessor deem this action necessary; and for any and all emergencies which may arise in or near said premises.

Lease Application 22. Lessor has tendered this Lease to Lessee and Lessee has accepted same on the basis of the representations contained in Lessee's Application for Apartment Lease submitted to Lessor by Lessee for the purpose of inducing Lessor to execute this Lease with Lessee; and in the event that any of such representations contained in said Application shall be found by Lessor to be misleading, incorrect or untrue, then Lessor may at once terminate this Lease as hereinafter provided.

Objectionable Conduct 23. If Lessor shall at any time deem the tenancy of Lessee undesirable by reason of objectionable or improper conduct on the part of Lessee, his agents, employees, visitors or licensees or any authorized occupant of the leased premises, or by reason of words, conduct or actions of any such persons causing or permitting an annoyance or disturbance to other tenants in the building of which said premises form a part, then Lessor may at once terminate this Lease as hereinafter provided.

Default 24. Lessee hereby expressly agrees that a default under the terms and conditions of this Lease shall be deemed to have occurred if Lessee delays for three (3) days in paying any rental herein stipulated promptly as and when the same becomes due; or if Lessee fails to faithfully perform any of the other terms or conditions of this Lease; or if Lessee shall make any misleading, incorrect or untrue representation in his Application for Apartment Lease; or if the leased premises have become vacant or deserted; or if Lessee is adjudicated a bankrupt; or if a receiver is appointed for Lessee's property, including Lessee's interest in the leased premises, and such receiver is not removed within sixty (60) days after written notice from Lessor to Lessee to obtain such removal; or if, whether voluntarily or involuntarily, Lessee takes advantage of any debtor relief proceedings under any present or future law, whereby the rental or any part thereof is, or is proposed to be, reduced or payment thereof deferred; or if Lessee makes an assignment for benefit of creditors; or if the leased premises or Lessee's effects or interest therein should be levied upon or attached under process against Lessee not satisfied or dissolved after thirty (30) days written notice from Lessee to Lessor to obtain satisfaction thereof; or if Lessee, his agents, employees, visitors or licensees or any authorized occupant of said premises shall engage in any conduct or activity deemed objectionable or improper in the opinion of Lessor.

Rights upon Default 25. If a default under the terms and conditions of this Lease shall be deemed to have occurred as hereinabove specified, Lessor, at its option, may at once terminate this Lease by giving written notice thereof to Lessee, (Lessee hereby expressly waiving all right to claim any other or further notice regarding same), whereupon the term of this Lease shall terminate as fully and completely as if the date of such termination were the date fixed for the expiration of said term, except for the purpose of enforcing any and all rights which may have accrued hereunder, and the monthly rental shall be accounted for up to such date. Lessor may thereupon re-enter the leased premises, repossess itself thereof and remove all persons and effects therefrom, using such force as may be necessary, without being guilty of trespass, forceable entry, detainer or other tort. In the alternative, Lessor may, without terminating this Lease, likewise take possession of the leased premises and rent same for the account of Lessee at the best price obtainable by reasonable effort, without advertisement and by private negotiation and for any term which Lessor may deem proper; in which case Lessee shall be liable to Lessor for the deficiency, if any, between the amount due by Lessee hereunder and the amount so obtained by Lessor on such re-letting.

Holding Over 26. If Lessee remains in possession of the leased premises after the normal expiration of the term hereof or any additional term herein provided, with Lessor's consent and acquiescence but without any written agreement by and between the parties hereto, Lessee shall, by virtue of this Lease, be and become a tenant of Lessor for an additional term of one (1) year upon the same terms and conditions herein recited except for the right hereby reserved in Lessor to either increase or decrease the monthly rental to be paid hereunder, which increase or decrease shall be at the sole option of Lessor subject only to such limitations as may be imposed by the United States Government through the Federal Housing Administration or any of its other agencies. If Lessee desires to surrender possession of the leased premises upon the normal expiration of the term hereof or any additional term herein provided, then Lessor shall be entitled to a minimum of thirty (30) days advance written notice of Lessee's intention to vacate said premises; and Lessee shall be entitled to like notice to vacate said premises should Lessor desire possession of said premises upon the normal expiration of the term hereof or any additional term herein provided. It is expressly understood and agreed by Lessee that Lessor is under no obligation whatsoever to permit an automatic renewal of this Lease as herein provided so long as Lessee is given notice to vacate said premises as hereinabove specified. Notwithstanding the foregoing, any automatic renewals of this Lease as herein provided shall be limited in number to not more than two (2) additional terms of one (1) year each.

Lessee's Failure to Give Notice 27. If the leased premises be vacated by Lessee without the giving of the required thirty (30) days advance written notice provided for in paragraph 26 above or should Lessee give such notice and then fail to vacate said premises on or before the normal expiration of the term hereof or any additional term hereinabove provided, then Lessor may, at its option, elect to treat Lessee as a tenant holding over for an additional term of one (1) year, in which event Lessor may, without terminating this Lease with respect to such additional term, re-enter the leased premises, repossess itself thereof and remove all persons and effects therefrom, using such force as may be necessary, without being guilty of trespass, forceable entry, detainer or other tort and, thereafter, rent same for the account of Lessee at the best price obtainable by reasonable effort, without advertisement and by private negotiation and for any term which Lessor may deem proper, and Lessee shall be liable to Lessor for the deficiency, if any, between the amount due by Lessee for such additional term and the amount so obtained by Lessor on such re-letting.

Surrender of Possession 28. Whenever Lessor is entitled to possession of the leased premises under the terms and conditions hereof, whether by virtue of the expiration, termination or cancellation of this Lease, Lessee shall forthwith remove his effects from said premises and quietly, peacefully and without delay vacate and surrender possession of said premises, and all keys thereto, to Lessor in as good a state of condition, order and repair as existed on the date of the commencement of the term hereof, excepting only reasonable wear and tear arising from the use of said premises; and Lessor may forthwith re-enter said premises, repossess itself thereof and remove all persons and effects therefrom, using such force as may be necessary without being guilty of trespass, forceable entry, detainer or other tort.

Assignment and Subletting 29. Lessee shall not assign this Lease or in any manner transfer any interest or benfit hereunder, or sublet the leased premises or any part thereof, or permit the use of same by anyone other than an authorized occupant as reflected by Lessee's Application for Apartment Lease, without the prior written consent of Lessor; and any such consent shall be limited to the instance stated therein and shall not be deemed to constitute a release, waiver or consent to any other assignment, transfer of interest or subletting.

Service of Notice 30. Any written notice to Lessee which may be required by any term or condition hereof or by any statute, law, ordinance, rule or regulation may be served by delivering same personally to Lessee, by mailing same in a postpaid envelope addressed to Lessee in the building in which the leased premises form a part, or by leaving same at the leased premises in which event Lessee hereby appoints as his agent to receive same the person in charge of or occupying said premises at the time, and if no person be in charge of or occupying said premises, then such service may be made by attaching the same to the front entrance to said premises. A copy of any such notice shall also be mailed to Lessee's last known address, if different from that of the leased premises. Any written notice to Lessor which may be required by any term or condition hereof may be served by delivering same personally to an office of Lessor or by mailing same by registered mail in a postpaid envelope addressed to Lessor in the building of which the leased premises form a part.

Subordination 31. This Lease and the rights of Lessee conferred hereunder shall at all times be subject and subordinate to the lien of any mortgage, deed of trust or other security instrument now or hereafter placed on the land and building of which the leased premises form a part, and to any and all advances heretofore made or hereafter to be made upon the security of said mortgage, deed of trust or other security instrument, and to any and all extensions, modifications, replacements thereof and changes therein; and Lessee, in confirmation of such subordination, shall on demand execute and deliver to Lessor any further instrument that may be required by any mortgagee or by Lessor for the purpose of subordinating this Lease to the lien of any such mortgage, deed or trust or other security instrument.

Eminent Domain 32. If the whole or any part of the leased premises shall be taken or condemned by any competent authority for any public or quasi public use, then the term of this Lease shall terminate on the date when the possession of the part so taken or condemned shall be required for such use or purpose as fully and completely as if the date of such termination were the date fixed for the expiration of said term, except for the purpose of enforcing any and all rights which may have accrued hereunder, and the monthly rental shall be accounted for up to such date. Any and all sums which may be awarded for the taking or condemnation of the leased premises or any part thereof shall be the sole property of Lessor.

Rules and Regulations 33. Lessee hereby expressly covenants and agrees to faithfully observe, abide by and comply with the Rules and Regulations attached hereto and such other and further Rules and Regulations as Lessor may from time to time prescribe, and of which Lessee is given notice by posting same in a conspicuous public area of the building, for the safety, care and cleanliness of the leased premises the building of which said premises form a part or the grounds or premises appurtenant thereto and for the preservation of good order therein or thereupon; and such Rules and Regulations attached hereto or hereafter prescribed are hereby made a part of this Lease as fully as if the same were incorporated herein.

F.H.A. Regulation 34. The monthly rental agreed upon herein is not greater than the maximum rental determined and approved by the Federal Housing Administration, an agency of the United States Government. However, should the United States Government through the Federal Housing Administration, or any of its agencies, determine and approve a higher maximum rental than that which is in effect on the date of the execution of this Lease, then Lessor may, at its option, increase the monthly rental required hereunder so long as said increased rental shall not exceed the increased maximum rental as determined and approved by said agency or agencies; and Lessee expressly agrees to pay said increased rental and said increased rental shall be the monthly rental for the remainder of the term of this Lease. Such increased rental, if any, shall begin on the first rental payment day following the date on which Lessor shall give written notice to Lessee of the approved maximum rental increase or the first rental payment day of any succeeding month as may be specified in writing by Lessor.

Taxes 35. Should the Georgia Sales Tax or any other taxes not now in existence be or become applicable upon any portion of this Lease, be said tax on rent, utilities, or otherwise, then Lessee hereby agrees to reimburse and pay to Lessor upon demand the amount of said taxes.

Attorney's Fees and Homestead 36. Should any amount becoming due hereunder be collected by or through any attorney at law, Lessee agrees to pay immediately upon demand therefor fifteen (15) per cent of such amount as attorney's fees; and in the event of the employment of an attorney at law by Lessor because of the violation of any term or condition of this Lease by Lessee, his agents, employees, visitors or licensees or any authorized occupant of the leased premises, then Lessee agrees to pay such attorney's fees immediately upon demand therefor. Lessee hereby waives, for himself and family, any and all homestead and exemption rights which he or they may have or hereafter have under the Constitution or laws of the State of Georgia, or any other state or the United States, as against any obligation owing under this Lease; and Lessee hereby assigns and sets over to Lessor any and all homestead and exemption rights which may be assignable.

Cancellation by Lessee 37. Should Lessee move or be transferred outside of the greater Atlanta area (which includes Fulton, DeKalb, Cobb, Clayton and Gwinnett counties), then Lessee shall have the right to cancel this Lease upon furnishing written proof thereof satisfactory to Lessor at least thirty (30) days in advance of such cancellation. Also, should Lessee be drafted or be ordered to permanent active duty in one of the armed services of the United States, Lessee may, upon furnishing written proof satisfactory to Lessor of his draft or permanent active duty status, cancel this Lease as of the last day of the month in which he is formally inducted or commences permanent active duty status. In the event of such cancellation as provided for herein, Lessor shall refund to Lessee any amount which may have been deposited by Lessee under the terms of paragraph 3 above, subject, however, to the terms and conditions hereof.

Waiver of Breach 38. Time is expressly made the essence of this Lease and of each and every term and condition thereof. No failure on the part of Lessor to exercise any right or power given it under this Lease, or to insist upon strict compliance by Lessee with any obligation hereunder, and no custom or practice at variance with the terms and conditions of said Lease, no matter how long continued, shall constitute a waiver of Lessor's right to, at any time and without prior notice, insist upon and require strict compliance with any or all of such terms and conditions.

Entire Agreement 39. It is expressly understood and agreed that this Lease contains the entire agreement of the parties hereto, and that no representation, inducement, promise or agreement, oral or otherwise, of either party which is not embodied herein, shall be of any force or effect whatsoever.

Cumulative Rights 40. All rights, powers, privileges and remedies conferred upon Lessor and Lessee hereunder are cumulative and are in nowise restrictive of any right, power, privilege or remedy which may be now or hereafter provided by law.

Definitions 41. The term "Lessor" as used herein shall include party of the first part, its authorized agents, representatives, successors and assigns. The term "Lessee" as used herein shall include party of the second part, his heirs, and legal representatives and, if this Lease shall be validly assigned or sublet, shall also include Lessee's assignees and sublessees. Said terms shall also include both male and female, singular and plural, corporation, partnership or individual, as may fit the particular parties.

Special Stipulations 42. Insofar as the following stipulations conflict with any of the foregoing terms or conditions, the following shall control:

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have signed and sealed these presents in duplicate the day and year first above written.

LANDMARK APARTMENTS, INC. (SEAL)

By: ....
Lessor

.... (SEAL)
Lessee

.... (SEAL)
Lessee

HARVARD

Kirkland House M-22
Cambridge 38, Mass.
November 22, 1960

Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar,

By the time this reaches Atlanta, you should have received a letter from one of my tutees, Leon McCorkle. As I mentioned to you when I was in Atlanta for the SNCC conference, he is doing a term paper for Tom Pettigrew on the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching.

I certainly will appreciate any help you can give him, and will be personally responsible for any to-be-returned sources you might send him. He has also written to Mrs. Tilly and John Constable. His letter to Mrs. Tilly contains an imposing list of questions about the Association -- questions which I think reflect some very sound and thorough advance thinking on his part. You may also wish to look at this letter and take a turn at some of the queries he raises. The questions are so many and varied that Mrs. Tilly may not have time to answer all of them fully.

Wyatt Walker was in Boston last weekend for a preaching engagement. He filled me in on some of the most recent Atlanta developments. My work this fall -- aside from the short trip -- has been mainly concerned with trying to get some sort of organization out of my reams of summer notes and interview schedules. As soon as I get something on paper, I will send you a copy for comments if I may. I did a short comment (1500 words or so) on a general sit-in article in the October issue of Chapel and College. You might want to get a copy of it, both for the main article (by what sounded like a faculty member at Vanderbilt) and the several comments.

Dr. Pettigrew and I agree that I should run with the segregationist crowd this summer to get better acquainted with the other side of the picture. Currently, I have a line on a small town newspaper job with a Nieman Fellow in Cheraw, S.C. (no, he's not a segregationist, but he knows some!!). If you have any ideas on such opportunities, I would appreciate your writing me about them when you have time.

This is a good opportunity to put on paper my gratitude to the SRC for all the help you gave me this summer -- in ideas, mimeographing and contacts, just to name three of the most important areas. And, I have found your sit-in paper very helpful (I particularly like the comparison of urbanization time schedules for the North and South), and hope to write you some comments on it soon.

Again, thanks for any help you can give to Leon. And do send my regards to your wife, and tell her I will brush up on my badminton before venturing on to the Dunbar court again!

Best regards,

Jim Laue

James H. Laue

November 28, 1960

Mr. James H. Laue
Kirkland House M-22
Cambridge 38, Mass.

Dear Jim:

I have your letter and also the one from Leon McCorkle. I shall do what I can with the latter as soon as I can get to it--which ought to be before Christmas. I am a little dubious, though, about lending materials--but I haven't really thought yet about it.

How do we get a copy of Chapel and College?

You ought to have an interesting Summer. I don't know whether to hope that you do or don't make out well with the segregationists' side; does this also call for participant observation?; and what will you be doing? I suppose the Cheraw editor is Secrest. I have never met him personally, but he is a first rate man.

Best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

LWD:a

File

Kirkland House M-22
HARVARD UNIVERSITY
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS
Dec. 8, 1960

Dear Mr. Dunbar,

Here is a copy of Chapel and College, which I just received the other day. Almost the whole issue is devoted to the sit-ins, so you will probably want the entire copy for your files. I was a little disappointed with the typo on page 26 (I checked the original and, thank heaven, it wasn't mine) -- it changed the whole meaning of that passage.

Mac Secrest said just yesterday that the job opportunity for his Chronicle in Cheraw this summer look very good. I have been wondering, however, whether I would do "better" in Southern Georgia or Mississippi...Cheraw is almost in Yankeeland (North Carolina border is only six miles!). There are no particular research plans inherent in this little expedition, but I will be equipped with my version of participant observation in trying to absorb the ideology. If I pass my general exams this May, I hope to spend the next year or two in the South for dissertation purposes.

Thanks in advance for any help your office can give to Lee McCorkle on the lynching paper. Dr. Pettigrew has given him an extension on the paper, so he can hand it in as late as January 15 or so.

Best regards to your family and John...

Sincerely yours,

Jim Laue

Jim Laue

File

Kirkland House M-22
Cambridge 38, Mass.
December 18, 1960

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

Just a brief note to say a large "thanks" for sending the lynching pamphlets to Lee McCorkle. They are really heirlooms, and we appreciate your trust in lending them to us. Dr. Pettigrew is as happy to see the pamphlets as are Lee and myself; in fact, we would like to reproduce parts of some of them. Would your office have any objection to this? We would give full credit, probably reproducing selected passages, summaries or paragraphs on ditto.

If we don't hear from you we'll assume it is OK to go ahead and ditto selections. They would probably be used in our classes and tutorials. We will plan to have everything returned to you in one envelope by the middle of January.

Received a letter from Jane Stembridge yesterday, with clippings on the school bombing and information on the sit-in situation. Is there really a suspicion that a Negro plot may have been behind the bombing? I also read of the big march and bus testings on Sunday, and wonder what effect all of these things will have on the lunch counter negotiations.

The most I can report from Cambridge is that the Massachusetts fair private housing law (passed in 1959) is now getting its first test. Lawyers for the real estater filing the test case are trying to outmaneuver the MCAD by having the law declared unconstitutional before the MCAD rules on the case. Next formal hearing is January 9.

Again, sincere thanks for sending the wealth of material. I hope your family has a pleasant holiday season.

Best regards,

Jim

Jim Laue

MA-read
AF
MA-file
2-3-61
($1.00 to B.C.)

Kirkland House M-22
Cambridge 38, Mass.
January 31, 1961

Dear Mr. Dunbar...

Since we last corresponded, I have learned that Dr. Tom Pettigrew and I will be in Atlanta February 22nd through the 25th or 26 for a conference. We will both look forward to seeing you then.

I want to again say a big "thanks" for the loan of the lynching material. Tom and I would like to look it over now that Lee McCorkle is finished with it (he got an A on the paper, by the way!), so may we keep it until we come to Atlanta?

Your report to the new administration got a most impressive reception in the Times, as you know. I was very excited to see this -- and even more excited when I talked to Whitney Young yesterday and learned how it had come about. Congratulations! Whitney has suggested that I write to you for a copy of the report. For that (and as a meager token of all the other help you have given me), the Laue Foundation contributes $1 to the SRC which, if nothing else, will help with the postage on the lynching material!

Looking forward to seeing you soon...

Best regards,

Jim Laue

P.S. I didn't realize that Mr. Fleming was also a ukelele player from Harvard.. I hope we can trade some sit-in songs in February!

Jane Lee Eddy

June 1, 1963 - Jackson, Miss. Medgar Evers asked Dept of Justice to investigate treatment of Negroes juveniles arrested in Jackson ~~Miss~~. He accused police of mistreating 327 children, (of High School & younger) who were being held in wire fence enclosure at fair grounds.

transported in garbage trucks and

juvenile arrested

Wash Post, 6-2-63

May 30 - Jackson, Miss.

Negro observers said police pushed and beat (with leaded night sticks) students who refused to leave Negro high school yard where they had assembled.

Mrs. Beatrice Young, a Negro with children in the school, said she saw Mrs Charles Smith beaten by police with night sticks & arrested when she crossed the police barracade to pick up her children. "They dragged her to a police car and beat her on the legs and in the stomach", Mrs Young said. The police said Mrs. Smith had been charged with assault, resisting arrest and interfering with an officer in the performance of his duties.

May 31, 1963 N. Y. Times

Danville, Va - 6-11-63 Atl Const.

A Negro leader, the Rev. A J Dunlap, charged some demonstrators were "beaten unmercifully" with police clubs, ~~and~~.

May 21

South Newsletter

Albany Ga
[illegible] – May

Albany Ga., May 24, 1963
SNCC gave written statement

~~F~~ Faith Halsaert, 20 yr old white woman from Brooklyn, arrested in a prayer vigil in front

Police
brutality

When a Negro Is on Trial in the South

How accurate is the usual picture of 'Southern justice' in novels and the films? An observer says there is truth in the fiction—but also increasing hope for improvement.

By **BRUCE M. GALPHIN**

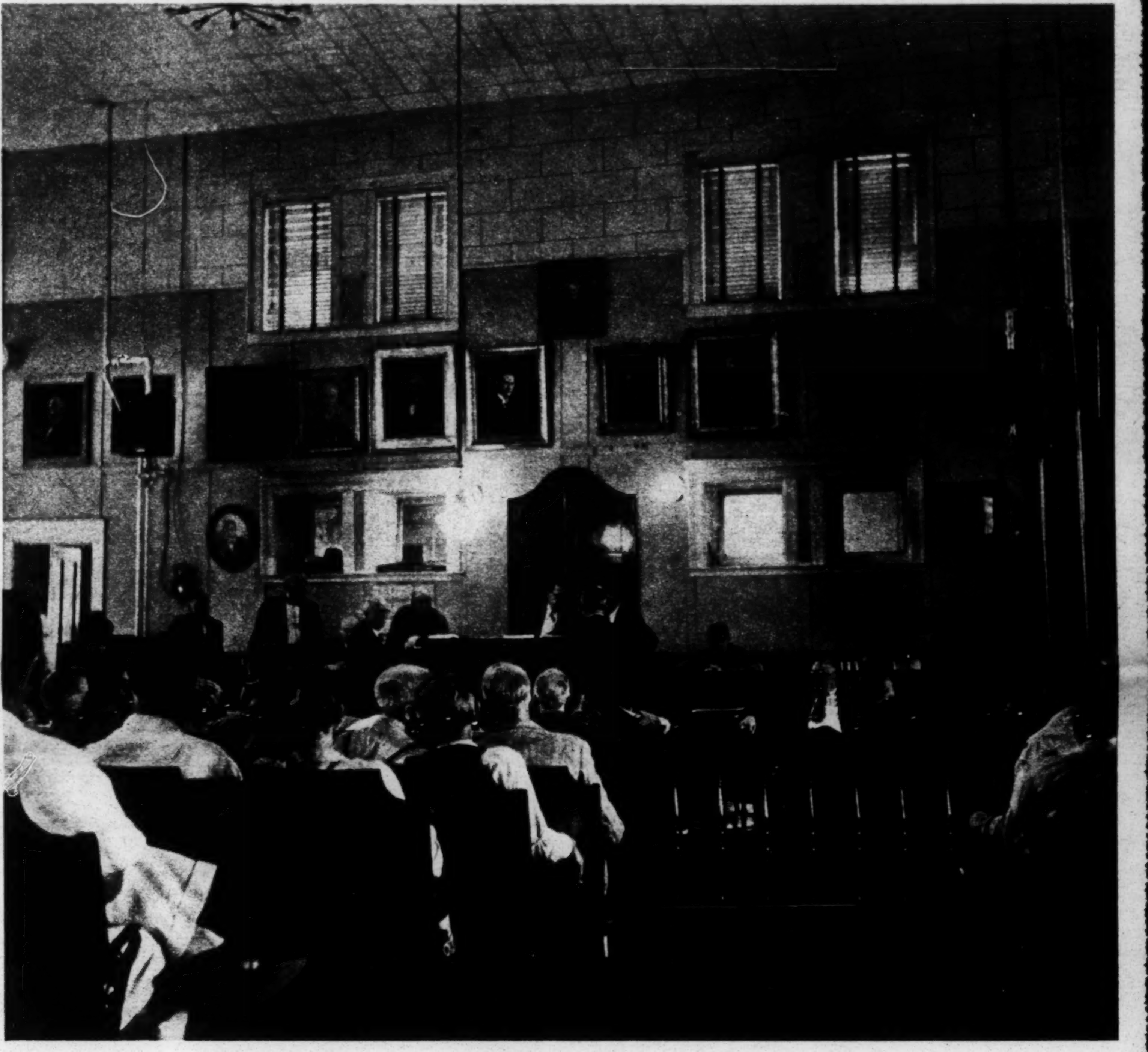
ATLANTA, Ga.

IN popular literature and drama, the trial of a Negro in a Southern court assumes the dimensions of Greek tragedy, played out in a shadowy Gothic setting, with a melancholy chorus of the victim's people in a segregated balcony, and inevitable doom hovering in the wings.

The white prosecutor is a ruthless, vengeful demagogue; his witnesses convince no one but the all-white jury; the old-school gentleman, the judge, who realizes the travesty on justice being acted out, looks furtive and nurses his ulcers; the white defense attorney, braving the community's hostility, argues eloquently; the defendant sits in quiet dignity. But ultimately, after all the noble speeches about humanity, the defendant goes to his sad but inevitable fate.

Is this portrait a faithful rendering of reality? Is it drawn from an unpleasant memory of things past? Or is it entirely a product of the artist's imagination?

The frightening but unblinkable truth is that, with certain qualifications, it is a true picture of many a rural or small-town Southern court today. But it is not a universal pattern in Dixie. In larger cities, most of the Greek-tragedy elements have been modified or even erased, and the changes are gradually being reflected in smaller areas. The improvements, however, do not come with the dramatic abruptness of a sit-in victory. Rather, they are laboriously won through the slower processes of political action, increased community sophistication and expanded legal manpower.



In a Southern courtroom.

THE literary stereotype is somewhat flawed even in small-town courts. For one thing, it overstates the quality of a typical defense. There have been Atticus Finches, but they are rare. The judge's ulcers more likely come from worry about the next election than from offended sensibilities. And the literary image applies only when the defendant is charged with a crime against a white victim. When one Negro kills another, the white community, and local justice, usually consider it only another "nigger shooting," punished with a light sentence or none at all. And a white man, it would seem from the record, almost never has been guilty of the first-degree murder of a Negro, or of raping a Negro woman.

In small Southern communities, the courthouse is not the cold, vaguely known, rarely visited administrative building of big cities. It is an important center of community life, usually on a square in the center of town, with a "loafers' bench" out front, and the main stores and one or two lawyers' offices around it. Even when court is not in session, citizens tread its dim halls and rickety stairs for automobile tags and hunting licenses, welfare payments and public meetings.

BRUCE M. GALPHIN, born in Florida, is a former Nieman Fellow and a reporter for The Atlanta Constitution. He is now working on a book about desegregation in the South.

When the circuit judge sits—and that may be only a few days a year—the courthouse takes on a festive air. In some small county seats, the local Ladies' Aid may sell sandwiches on the square during "high court." Farmers come to town with their families, do their trading early and spend the rest of the day watching the proceedings.

In this atmosphere, trials can become ritualized. Woe to the elective future of the judge who fails to play his role. The spectators come for entertainment, but not for deviations from the standard plots. The town bootlegger will have been caught again; he will say his expected funny piece, then receive his usual $50 fine and suspended jail sentence. The argument over who owns the cow will lead to a couple of angry outbursts and an admonition from the judge (and snickers from the spectators). Occasionally there will be a spicy divorce case.

For a Negro, the ritual is different. When he is charged with a lesser crime, such as drunkenness or minor theft, he will get off lightly if "his" white folks tell the judge, "Old Luke's a good, hard-working nigger." (Likely, they will pay his fine, too, and he'll be working it off for months or years.) But if the Negro is accused of a crime of violence against a white person, the paternalistic charity vanishes.

IN some ways, his plight is that of any poor, ignorant man in trouble with the law—but there is a difference. The law is white men's business, not his. He is arrested by white officers, held by a white jailer, accused by a white grand jury, tried before a white judge, denounced as a subhuman by a white prosecutor, defended—more or less—by a white, court-appointed lawyer, and found guilty by a white trial jury. And if anyone had any doubts about his guilt, he "proves" it by staring at the floor and mumbling his testimony.

REMEMBER THE NEEDIEST!

The presiding judge may himself be something of a tragic figure. As the literary convention suggests, he may be aware of and ashamed of the mockery of justice. He is quite probably the best lawyer in his circuit. In a big city, a skillful lawyer may prefer the greater rewards of corporate or criminal practice, but a judgeship is a great prize in a small town—the pinnacle of prestige, and financially satisfactory as well.

But the smaller his circuit, the more vulnerable a judge is to individual political pressure. He is tied by kinship, civic club membership, church, personal

(Continued on Page 34)

He loves me.....
He loves me not
He loves me.....
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On Trial in the South

(Continued from Page 17)

acquaintance and possibly business to the most influential white voters. He knows the role he is supposed to play, and not only justice but his political future is weighed in the balance in the trial of a Negro.

A Negro woman lawyer reported that she once defended a young Negro man who had irritated the white proprietor of a country grocery store by suggesting a loaf of bread was stale. The white man attempted to hit him with a bottle, then followed him into the streets and shot him in the side. The young Negro managed to disarm him, and took the gun to the sheriff. The Negro was promptly arrested and convicted of assault with intent to kill.

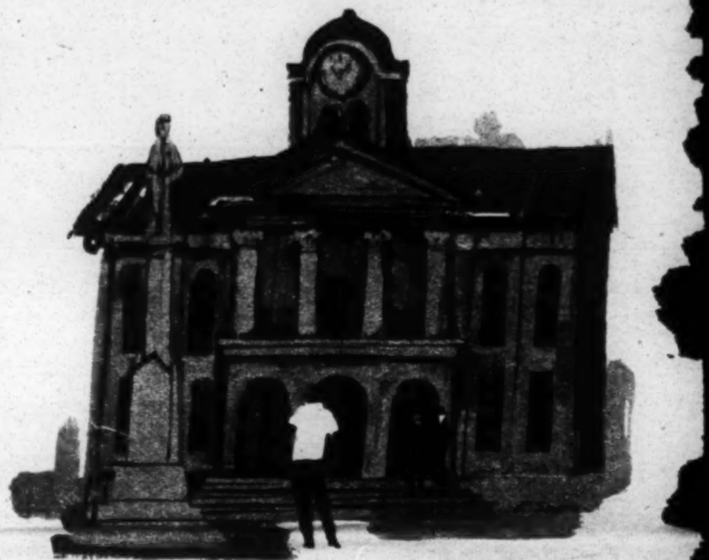
His lawyer made no motion for a new trial, because the day after the trial, the Negro escaped and authorities were notably uninterested in recapturing him. Apparently they were convinced of his innocence and went through the sham trial only to satisfy a community sense of propriety.

THE pressures on a small-town lawyer to follow the "formula" are much like those on a judge. A state supreme court justice, who from the bench has approved new trials for Negroes convicted in courts where Negroes are excluded from jury service, said he himself in 20 years of practice had never raised the jury-exclusion defense. In his small county, he explained, "I didn't think it would be best for the client."

In one case that attracted world-wide attention after the late Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and others pleaded for clemency, 15-year-old Preston Cobb Jr. was condemned to the electric chair by an all-white Jasper County, Ga., jury for murdering a 70-year-old white farmer.

His white court-appointed lawyer failed to object that there had been no Negroes on the county's jury lists for more than 30 years, even though whites constituted a minority of the population. He also refused to appeal the death verdict, and in an interview later said that Negroes "aren't as civilized as we are" and "murder doesn't mean much to them." (The N.A.A.C.P. later entered the case; it is still on appeal, after more than two years.)

When the "rules" of the stereotype are broken there is usually trouble. Just last summer, a Negro civil-rights worker, Miss Mary Hamilton, refused to answer the questions of the prosecutor as long as he addressed her merely as "Mary." For this refusal to abide by old and established tradition, she was convicted of contempt, and the Alabama Supreme Court sustained the conviction.



Even in the larger and more liberal cities of the South, justice is not always color blind. One day last August, an elderly white man, the Rev. Ashton Jones, who had joined Negro students in a "kneel-in" at a white Baptist church in Atlanta, was convicted of disturbing religious worship. He was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment and fined $1,000. Appeal bond was set at $20,000—a sum he has been unable to raise.

ON the same day, a 24-year-old white Maryland tobacco farmer was sentenced on a manslaughter charge. At a Baltimore charity ball, he had cursed a Negro waitress and struck her with a cane when he thought she hadn't brought him a drink fast enough. She had a heart condition and died eight hours later. He was fined $625 and sentenced to six months in prison. But execution of the sentence was delayed two weeks so that he could bring in his tobacco crop.

Despite such failings, the picture of justice in urban courts is, on the whole, a bright one. A rule of thumb is that the higher the court the greater the equality of justice. In

(Continued on Page 37)

REMEMBER THE NEEDIEST!

X

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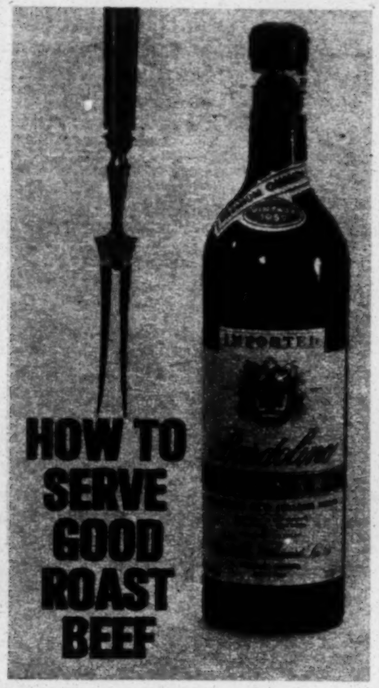

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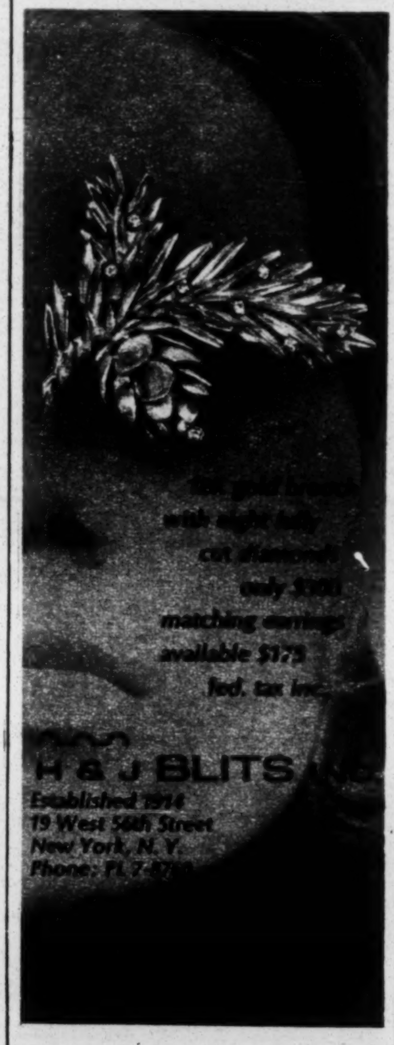

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(Continued from Page 34)

misdemeanor courts there may still be a tendency for a judge to be patronizing if not unfair: "Now, Lucy Mae, you see we can't have people just walking out of our stores with things, without paying for them."

And even in higher courts, an official may feel compelled to play to jurors' awareness of the lower status of Negroes. This can be perfectly friendly, as in a recent big-city trial in which a Negro supplied the key testimony for convicting a small-town white sheriff of auto theft. The prosecutor, in his summation, had to overcome defense contentions that the Negro was a willing accomplice. The argument went something like this:

"They try to tell you this Nigra could have refused to let them leave those stolen cars in his yard. Now he was depending on them for a job to feed all those kids . . . and living 'way out there alone . . . What choice did he have?"

FOR the most part, though, Negro lawyers testify to greatly improved standards of justice in urban courts. One summed it up this way: "In the courts here, you are not a Negro lawyer. You are just a lawyer."

A murder trial in Augusta, Ga., last year perhaps symbolizes the change. Many of its ingredients in the past would have spelled death for the defendant, a 20-year-old Negro charged with shooting a white youth during a peak of racial tensions aroused by sit-ins at downtown lunch counters. All of the jurymen were white. The parents of the deceased had engaged a special prosecutor, a small-town lawyer with a flair for flamboyant, emotional appeals to jurors. He was a skilled performer who alternately choked with grief in describing the victim's family, roared darkly of "race riots" and righteously demanded the grim retribution of the electric chair.

BUT there were new elements in the trial, too. The defendant was ably represented by two Negro lawyers. They cited provocations against the Negro community, questioned the motives of the white boy in driving through the troubled Negro section at the time, and argued eloquently for mercy and an easing of tensions. The judge did his best to bar derogatory racial remarks, repeatedly warning one young white witness against unfavorable references to Negroes and the N.A.A.C.P.

The defendant received a life sentence, making him eligible for parole by 1970.

Judicial inequality, bad as it is, sometimes helps defendants in small towns and large, when Negroes are charged with crimes against other Negroes. In 1959, a liberal Atlanta judge expressed shock, and scolded a jury which fixed a

(Continued on Page 39)

REMEMBER THE NEEDIEST!

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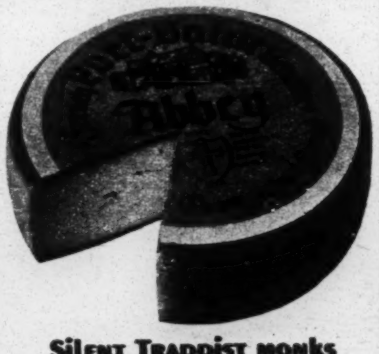

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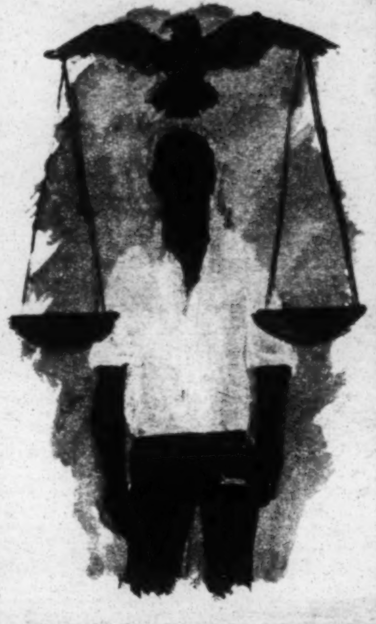
(Continued from Page 37)

two-year sentence for a Negro convicted of slaying a Negro minister. Later he commented: ". . . in Atlanta, probably 85 to 90 per cent of the murders are committed in the Negro community, and the only way we can reduce our crime rate is to give Negroes the same protection we give white communities."

A subsequent study showed that 38 Negroes tried on murder charges that year had received sentences of 20 years or less. Only seven charged with the murder of other Negroes received the death penalty or life sentences.

Lawyers defending Negroes are, of course, loath to challenge this kind of inequality, but one N.A.A.C.P. official observed that light sentencing "doesn't do us any good."



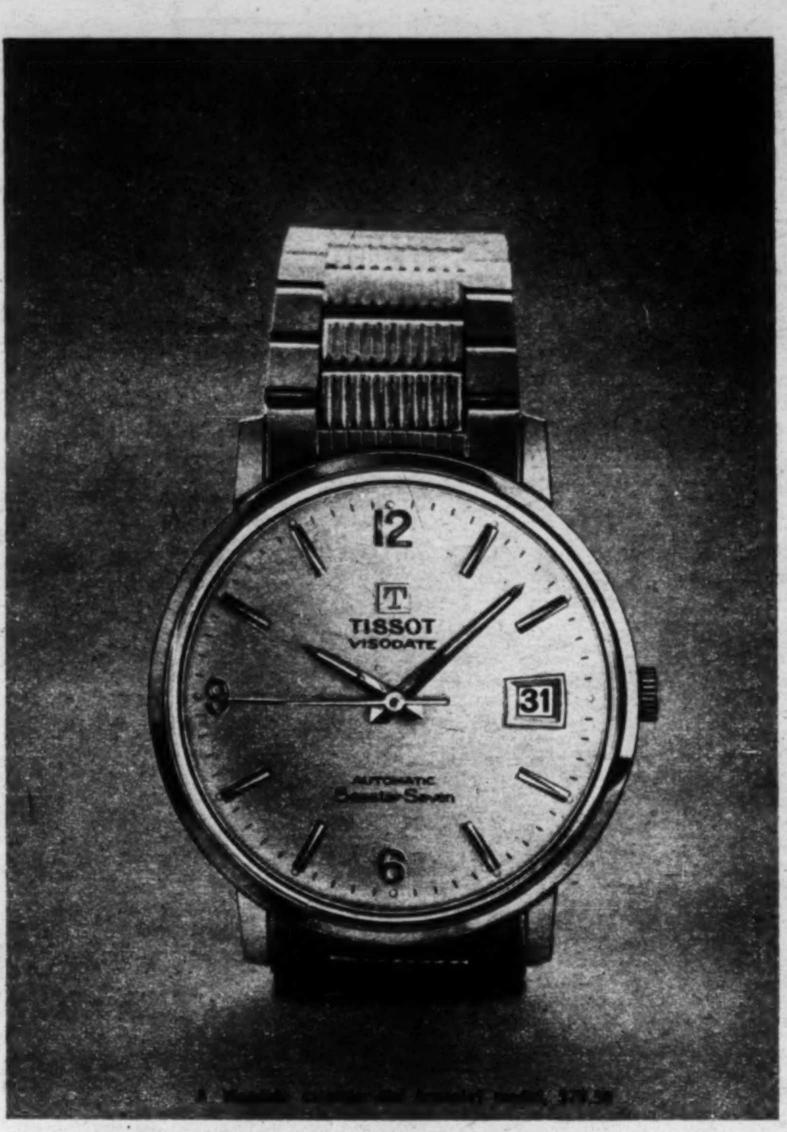
Generally, the improvement in the administration of justice is due to the growing weight of Negro political power, increased numbers of Negroes on juries, and expanded legal manpower.

THE relative handful of Negro lawyers is concentrated in metropolitan areas, and there, too, white lawyers are willing and able to take Negroes' cases. Furthermore, the level of education of the Negro community is higher in the cities, bringing sophistication about legal rights and court procedures. With economic resources of their own, urban Negroes long have provided legal aid for their communities. Indeed, much of the old-line Negro "power structure" was built on this ability to help those in trouble with the law.

The power of the ballot, however, obviously is a major weapon in the battle for equal rights. It has resulted in more respectful treatment by judges and other officers of the court. More and more courtrooms are being desegregated. Increasingly, where there is a substantial Negro vote, there are Negroes on police forces; occasionally, Negroes assist in parole and even prosecutors'

(Continued on Page 42)

REMEMBER THE NEEDIEST!



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(*Continued from Page* 39)

offices. And, significantly, a political voice has led to Negroes being placed on grand and petit jury lists.

Having Negro jurymen is more than a legal nicety. It can have a vital influence on the outcome of a trial. Wiley Branton, a Negro lawyer with extensive criminal law practice in Arkansas, and now head of the Voter Education Project, said he always tries to get at least one Negro on a jury if a Negro client is accused of a crime against a white person—"even when the Negro juror is known to be an Uncle Tom." The presence of a Negro juror, he explained, substantially reduces derogatory racial references in jury-room deliberations and racially tinged wisecracks from judges and lawyers.

IT is a long-established precedent that systematic exclusion of Negroes from juries can be grounds for reversing convictions of Negroes. Yet lily white juries are still common—perhaps the rule—in the South. A 1961 spot check of 21 Black Belt counties by the United States Commission on Civil Rights established that there were no Negroes on either grand or petit juries in 11 of the counties.

The discrepancy between law and practice means simply that there have not been enough lawyers willing to raise the jury-exclusion question. Even though the question has been raised successfully on occasion, it is going to require constant repetition before it becomes a regular practice to include Negroes, rather than merely a onetime tip of the hat to an appellate court.

The legal manpower problem is thus a basic one. Even in smaller courts, Negroes increasingly are receiving better treatment—if they have serious, well-trained legal counsel. And even if they do not receive a fair shake in trial courts, their chances on appeal are good if they have received proper representation from the beginning.

AS adequate counsel for Negroes become more common, furthermore, white lawyers are under less pressure to reject Negro clients or to give them less than adequate representation. Mr. Branton, for instance, recalled several cases in Arkansas in which white lawyers, including court-appointed counsel, raised the jury-exclusion question or carried appeals further than was formerly considered "necessary" for Negro clients.

Some of these lawyers were older men who never had handled such cases or raised such defenses before. Apparently, the weight of appellate decisions and the certainty that the N.A.A.C.P. would otherwise enter capital cases have forced white lawyers to begin giving Negroes the same rep-

(*Continued on Page* 44)

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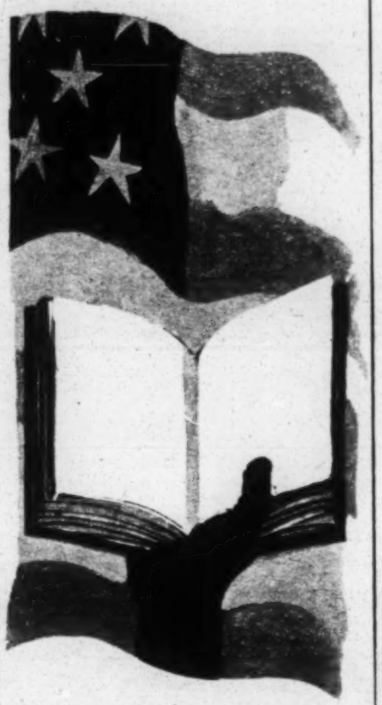
(Continued from Page 42)

resentation they would give white clients.

The lawyer shortage is being attacked on a number of fronts. One recent effort is the Lawyers Committee on Civil Rights Under Law, formed at the height of last summer's racial demonstrations at the request of the late President Kennedy. Though there are some 200 members, most have busy practices of their own or full-time faculty duties. Necessarily, the committee must limit itself to leading cases, such as those growing out of the civil-rights demonstrations in Mississippi.



It also expects to play a role of friendly persuasion and encourage formation of biracial committees to settle civil-rights disputes. By the influence of its prestigious membership, it can also be of help simply by spotlighting the problems and creating more favorable climates for equal justice.

Ultimately, the lawyer problem boils down to encouraging more lawyers to take cases for Negroes. In 1963, the Civil Rights Commission found that of some 1,300 Southern lawyers responding to a questionnaire only 14 per cent said they had represented Negroes in civil-rights cases in the preceding eight years. And of that 14 per cent, more than four-fifths were themselves Negroes.

THE N.A.A.C.P.'s Legal Defense Fund, despite enormously expanded activities, still has a relatively small staff. It could be supplemented if the Field Foundation's recent grant of $25,000 to provide advanced civil-rights training for young law school graduates has results.

Efforts for equal justice, then, are proceeding on many fronts, but none of them — even a dramatic breakthrough in Negro voting—is likely to work any overnight miracles. The Greek-tragedy stereotype will continue to be true enough to hurt for a long time to come.

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MEMO from a Dallas citizen

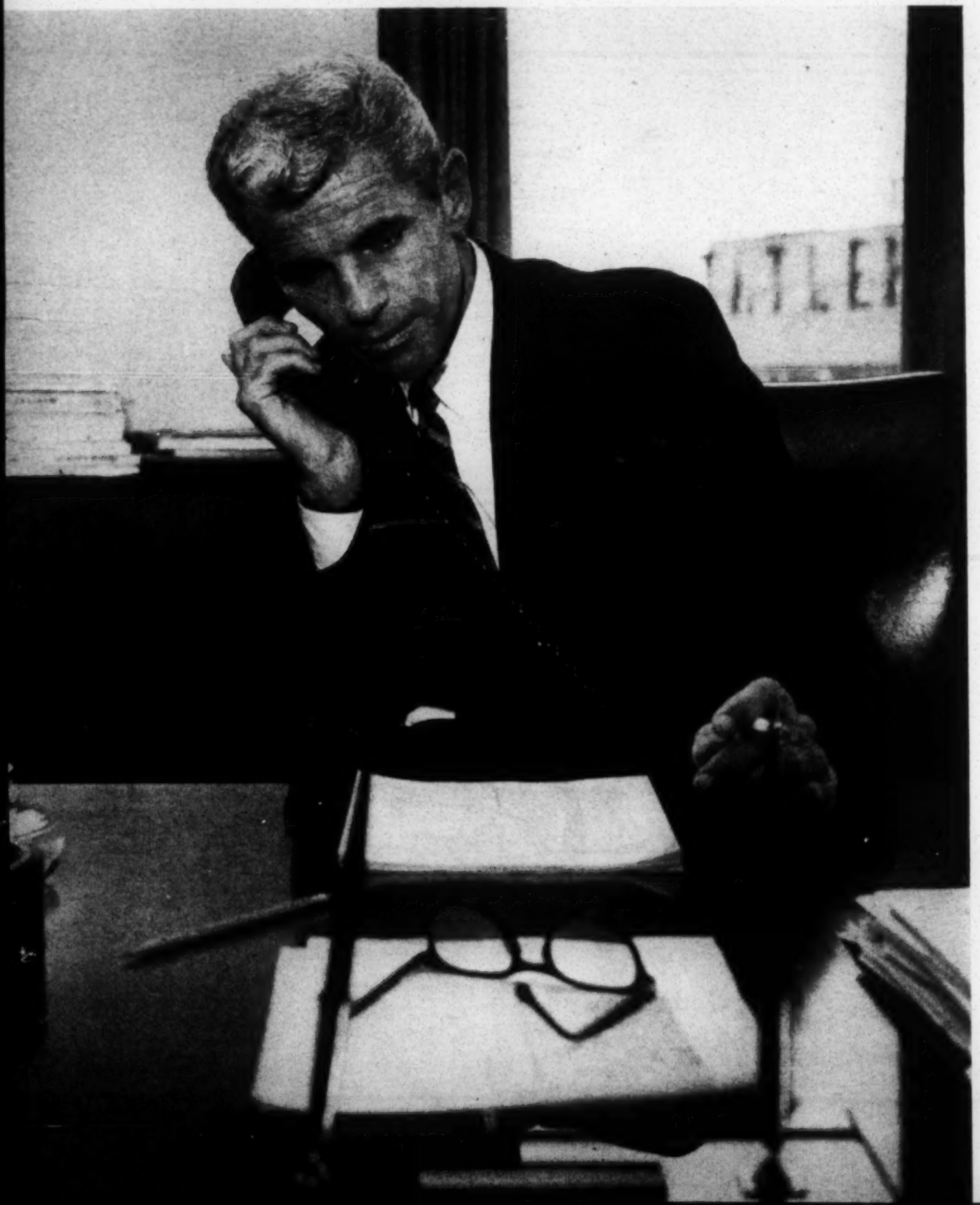
BY J. M. SHEA, Jr.

We are rich, proud Dallas, "Big D" to Texas, and we have never wanted a lesson in humility from any man. Not even from a murdered President of the United States. We have lived for three months with national tragedy, and I won't be popular for bringing this subject up now. But somebody must. To say nothing, more important, to do nothing, only says to the rest of the world that, as they have read, we shrugged the whole thing off.

For weeks after President John F. Kennedy was killed, the city fathers almost refused to admit that such a thing could happen, not here. While cities all over the United States dedicated memorials, our leaders could not bring themselves to think about marking the site of the national tragedy. They would, some said, contribute heavily to a memorial on condition that it be built in Washington—not here. "For my part, I don't want anything to remind me that a President was killed on the streets of Dallas," said a prominent businessman, whose view offered a kind of comfort to many. "I want to forget."

But the organized forgetting didn't work. The tragedy would not go away. Day after day, I drove down to the slopes in front of the Texas School Book Depository, and always, no matter when I got there, or whether it rained or snowed, groups of people stood as at a shrine among the madonnas put up by children and the fresh flowers brought by nameless citizens. It still goes on. As I write this, not so much as a street, let alone a stone monument, has been dedicated to Kennedy, but the people have built their own memorial out of their patient presence.

We were caught acting like fools when the nation needed our best



J. M. Shea, Jr., senior vice-president of an oil company based in Dallas, vows not to forget President Kennedy's death.

Now, some of our ablest citizens have begun to understand that we can't make sense out of the future until we confront the past. Kennedy's death is a fact. I hope that out of our many arguments will come a memorial that is more than a statue. If we are to learn the lesson that President Kennedy came to teach, we must build a living, searching memorial. We could, for instance, buy the Texas School Book Depository, from which the fatal shots were fired, and rebuild it for a better purpose. It could become a civic research center, under Southern Methodist University, dedicated to study of the urban evils that lead to violence and hatred.

Dallas leaders resist such a proposal. It seems, at first glance, to revive the charge that has most outraged this city—the suggestion, by Chief Justice Earl Warren and commentators, that the climate of hatred we share with the nation inspired Lee Harvey Oswald to violence. We keep on arguing. The Dallas *Morning News*, in its columns and selected reader letters, sighs with relief and gloats with self-assurance because the killer was a Communist, not the right-wing breed of extremist who flourished in the Dallas climate.

Both the *News* and its opponents miss the point. I think Dallas feels shame, not guilt. Many people here are ashamed to have been caught acting like fools—as they had been doing for many months—at the moment when the nation, and their President, needed the best they could give in thought, action and coherent criticism. He came to tell us so. Leaders must be guided by learning and reason, he planned to say, "or else those who confuse rhetoric with reality and the plausible with the possible will gain the popular ascendancy with their seemingly swift and simple solutions in every world problem." He never got to deliver his address, but his death, more than his life, shocked people out of the hysterics they had worked themselves into. Big D's penance for its silly years should lead to a meaningful memorial to its dead teacher. Or his death will be, for Dallas, in vain.

You had to live here in recent years to make sense out of today's confusion. None of us can claim to be blameless. For six years, I have been helping build an oil business, a successful one, but at church, civic functions and parties, I have sat on the sideline like a foreign observer at a tribal rite. I even got so I didn't pay much attention to the "Impeach Earl Warren" stickers on the bumpers in my neighborhood. They were not, it seemed then, much more of an affectation than the genuine alligator cowboy boots and mink chaps worn by people who had every other luxurious distraction our nation can offer.

The truth of the matter was that it was easier to step aside than to stand up and fight. With other businessmen, I helped the University of Dallas, a newly founded school that looked at first like a Catholic complement to the Methodist excellence of SMU. Only slowly did I realize that our dream of a great institution, a place to study truth in serenity, was not shared by all. A rightist New Jersey politician, imported by the board to be president, seemed to be using that office for a personal campaign platform, as he traveled the America-is-going-to-hell-in-a-handbasket circuit. I just gave up. I should have stayed to fight, of course. Those who did stay, eventually saw the

continued

MEMO from a Dallas citizen

Even our altar cross was, some charged, "Communist-inspired."

school, under a new president, return to its original idea. But at the time, it just seemed easier for me to avoid bitterness.

I'll leave it to the Baptists and the Methodists and all the others to remember what went on inside their churches. I'm a Roman Catholic. My former parish, the richest in town, kept its parochial school segregated, but passive anti-Christianity was not enough. One of my coreligionists called the late Pope John XXIII a traitor to his faith, and others agreed that his encyclicals were "Communist-inspired." They would not tolerate sermons that contradicted their personal dogma. I remember only one sermon in which a clergyman dared to praise Pope John's "Mother and Teacher" *(Mater et Magistra)* encyclical. For his earnest agreement with the Holy Father, the young priest found himself plastered with protest mail.

It took me a while to see the grim humor of the situation. One family up the street helped a lot. They boycotted our church because, they solemnly declared, the newly installed Stations of the Cross were "Communist" in design. So, they ruled, was the altar cross.

A Texan with a cause is formidable, and a Texan doing the work of his Lord is awesome. It was almost as if these people had set up a new religion. They put God aside, for the emergency, and replaced their old catechisms with the latest preachings of the John Birch Society. The ancient emphasis on the Holy Trinity, the Apostolic and Universal Church yielded to a modern black mass chanted against "Commies, Socialists, Comsymps and New Frontiersmen."

Outsiders make the mistake of thinking that the prominent businessmen of Dallas led the Birch chapters, the National Indignation Conference and the other political equivalents of a college panty raid. Not so. The Dallas leaders, the bankers and businessmen who set up the Citizens Council, are an intelligent and dedicated group. They have given the city an efficient government, an honest (if not always efficient) police force, a low tax rate and a booming economy. But they view their leadership in a narrow sense. When the hate throwers came along, they simply stood back and let the stones fly. They, like

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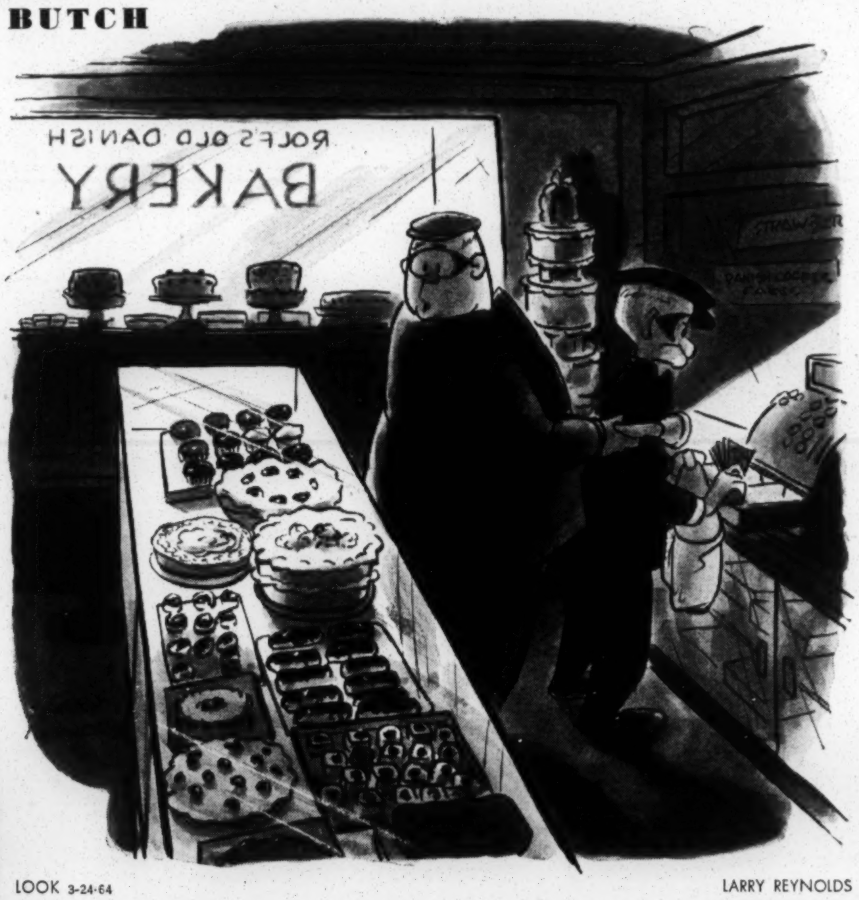

LOOK 3-24-64 LARRY REYNOLDS

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MEMO from a Dallas citizen

Spit and posters replaced, for a few, our traditional courtesy

most of us, allowed the fanatic fringe to intimidate the whole town.

We saw a new notion of manners spring up. When Lyndon Johnson, then our U.S. Senator, brought his wife to Dallas during the 1960 campaign, a group of our best-dressed ladies joined Rep. Bruce Alger (Rep., Texas) at the Adolphus Hotel and arranged an impromptu reception. For outdoor exercises, the matrons, their political consciences aquiver, hissed and showed off their spitting style. They swarmed around the Johnsons in the hotel lobby and screamed epithets at them.

Perhaps you know about how we helped Ambassador Adlai E. Stevenson commemorate United Nations Day here last October. By then, other self-anointed superpatriots had improved their spittle aim and had learned the manual of arms with indignation posters. The newspaper reporters, absorbed in watching Mr. Stevenson play target, missed the more formal arrangements in the Memorial Auditorium Theater. At a signal, amidst clamorous applause from the minority, the "UN Day" sign was turned over to show its flipside—"U.S. Day." Later, when the mayor apologized to Stevenson, Gen. Edwin A. Walker signaled his distress at the return to courtesy by flying Old Glory in his front yard upside down.

We were still upside down on November 22. Our local enthusiasts set the tone on the night before by stuffing handbills into the newspapers on the street racks: "Wanted for Treason" read the broadside, under convict-style head shots of the President of the United States. "This man is wanted for treasonous activities against the United States," explained an anonymous author, who did not fail to add a grace note about Kennedy's alleged "previous marriage and divorce." On the day of the assassination, the *Morning News* carried a full-page hate-group ad touting the "soft-on-Commies" theme.

Here, we had so many Americans vowing vengeance upon their President that a known Communist could seem, to veteran security men, like a lesser menace. If "treason" suggests that a man ought to be shot, then the law agencies were right to focus their available manpower on surveillance of our excited rightists. Maybe we could learn a lesson. Had Nikita Khrushchev or Fidel Castro conspired to kill the President, they could have found no better spot than Dallas—a city where the blame would automatically fall on our own lunatic fringe.

Then it happened. I was sitting over an eight-ounce steak at the Trade Mart, where the President was to speak. When the news came,

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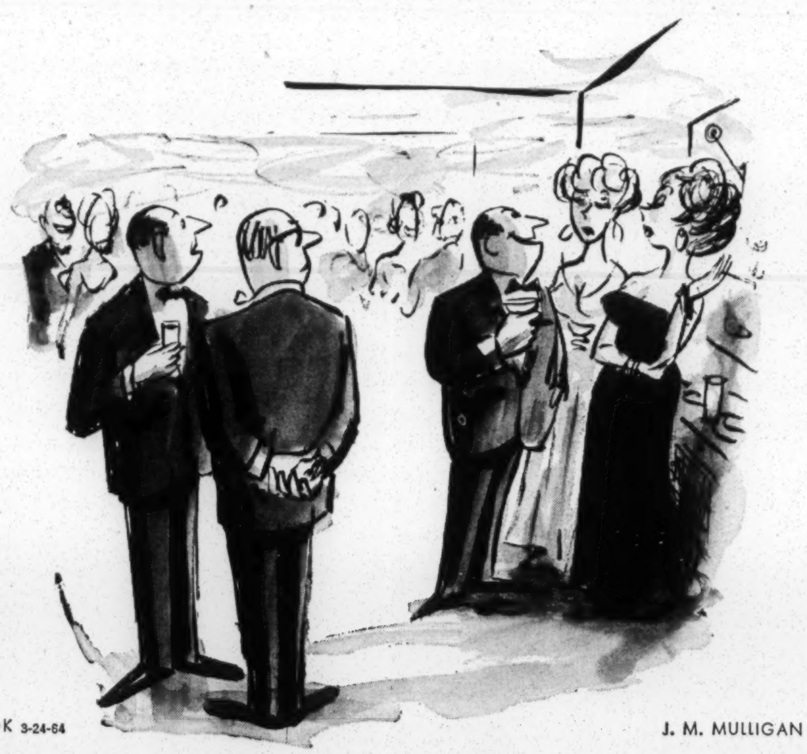

"I wish I had his overconfidence."

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GEORGIA

Albany	Miller Motor Company
Atlanta	Hix Green Buick Company Tom Mitchell Buick, Inc.
Augusta	Richards Buick, Inc.
Columbus	Cliff M. Averett, Inc.
Decatur	Hanson Buick, Inc.
Macon	Huckabee Auto Company
Marietta	Barron Buick Company
Rome	Bill Holbrook Pontiac-Buick, Inc.
Savannah	Critz Buick Co.

NORTH CAROLINA

Asheville	Deal Buick, Incorporated
Charlotte	Folger Buick
Durham	Johnson Motor Co., Inc.
Fayetteville	Dickinson Buick Company
Greensboro	Galloway Buick Company
Jacksonville	Faison Buick Pontiac Co.
Raleigh	Al Smith Buick Co., Inc.
Winston Salem	Stewart Buick Company, Inc

SOUTH CAROLINA

Charleston	Hallman Buick Co., Inc.
Columbia	Hancock Buick Company
Greenville	Sitton Buick Company, Inc.
Sumter	Goodwin Buick, Inc.

VIRGINIA

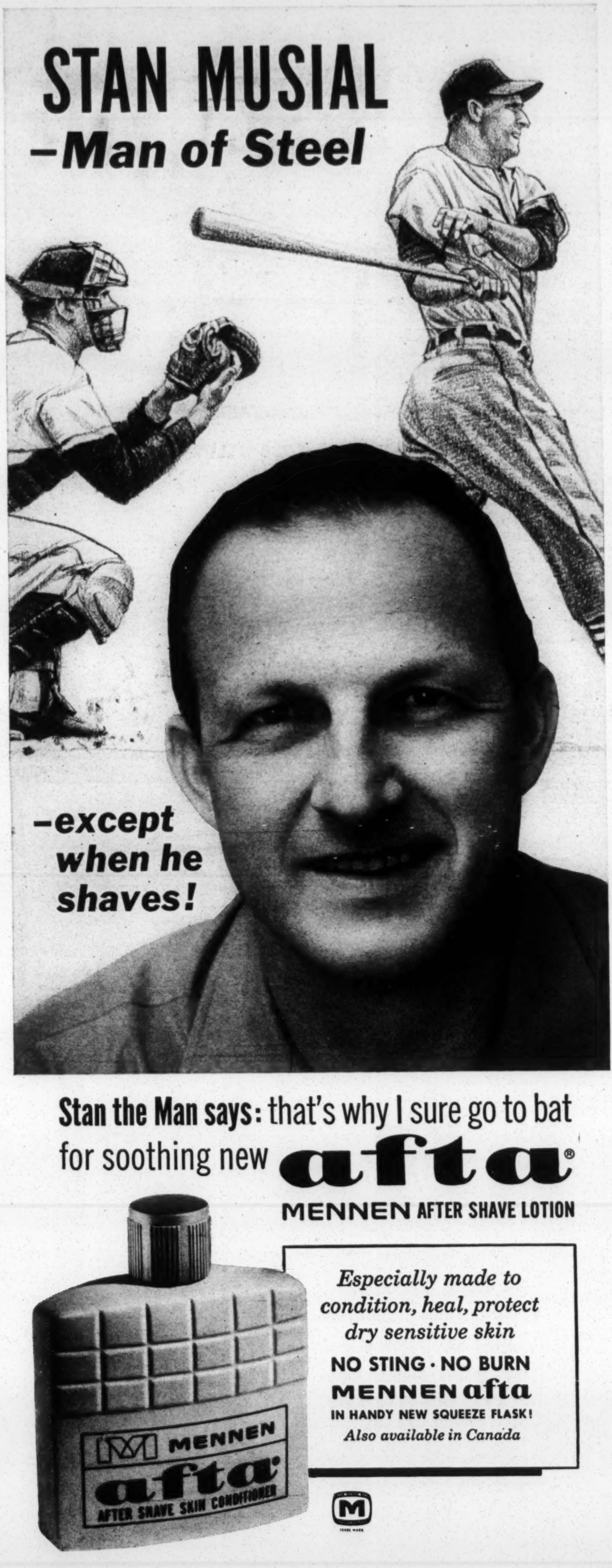
Charlottesville	Jim Williams Buick, Inc.
Newport News	"Nick" Allen Motors, Inc.
Norfolk	Perry Buick Company
Richmond	DuBose Buick, Inc. Muse Buick, Inc.
Roanoke	Blue Ridge Motors, Inc.

**New vehicle warranty*

Buick Motor Division of General Motors Corporation warrants each new Opel Kadett motor vehicle and chassis including all equipment and accessories thereon (except tires), supplied by Buick Motor Division and delivered to the original retail purchaser by an authorized Opel Kadett Dealer, to be free from defects in material and workmanship under normal use and service; Buick Motor Division's obligation under this warranty being limited to repairing or replacing at its option any part or parts thereof which shall, within twenty-four (24) months after delivery of such vehicle or chassis to the original retail purchaser or before such vehicle or chassis has been driven twenty-four thousand (24,000) miles, whichever event shall first occur, be returned to an authorized Opel Kadett Dealer at such Dealer's place of business and which examination shall disclose to Buick Motor Division's satisfaction to have been thus defective. The repair or replacement of defective parts under this warranty will be made by such Dealer without charge for parts, and if made at such Dealer's place of business, without charge for labor.

The provisions of this warranty shall not apply to any Opel Kadett motor vehicle or chassis which has been subject to misuse, negligence or accident, or which shall have been repaired or altered outside of an authorized Opel Kadett dealership in any way so as, in the judgment of Buick Motor Division, to affect adversely its performance and reliability, nor to normal maintenance services (such as engine tune up, fuel system cleaning and wheel, brake and clutch adjustments) and the replacement of service items (such as spark plugs, ignition points, filters and brake and clutch lining) made in connection with such services, nor to normal deterioration of soft trim and appearance items due to wear and exposure.

This warranty is expressly in lieu of any other warranties, expressed or implied, including any implied warranty of merchantability or fitnessf or a particular purpose, and of any other obligations or liability on the part of Buick Motor Division, and Buick Motor Division neither assumes nor authorizes any other person to assume for it any other liability in connection with such motor vehicle or chassis.



STAN MUSIAL

–Man of Steel

–except when he shaves!

Stan the Man says: that's why I sure go to bat for soothing new afta®

MENNEN AFTER SHAVE LOTION

Especially made to condition, heal, protect dry sensitive skin

NO STING · NO BURN

MENNEN afta

IN HANDY NEW SQUEEZE FLASK!

Also available in Canada

MEMO from a Dallas citizen

After the murder, the cry was: "Don't blame Dallas."

the first reaction around my table was the one I heard over and over in the next few hours: "I hope the killer didn't come from Dallas." But Dallas was elected by Providence to stand in the hard light of tragedy.

I'll never forget the rest of that terrible day. At the first telephone booth, I called a business friend to cancel an appointment. The telephone operator was sobbing, so I comforted her. She said, "That wonderful man—why did it have to happen in Dallas?" Next, my friend's secretary said, "Oh, Mr. Shea, I'm brokenhearted. It *must* have been somebody from out of town; nobody in Dallas would do such a thing." My friend said, "Well, they finally got what they wanted." He didn't have to explain to me—or anybody else in town—who he was talking about. I said, "Yes, but suppose it turns out to be a Communist or a Black Muslim?" His answer was loyal Dallasite: "Well, I sure as hell hope that whoever he is, he's from out of town."

The next few hours of uncertainty drove many a man, whatever his politics, to consider what he had done or not done. By next morning, though, some almost celebrated over the identification of the killer as a man under "the alien influence of communism." Some took a sort of "I-told-you-so" joy over it.

This revelation seemed particularly satisfying for those who hated Kennedy. Never was pious indignation bought so cheaply. However, not all of the haters were content to be sanctimonious, even in this hour:

- On the day of the President's funeral, a priest in my parish was cornered by a communicant and told off for holding a Requiem Mass. If assassination were the only way to get rid of Kennedy, the protesting Christian informed the priest, then the event should be celebrated.
- A prominent businessman, a leading Baptist layman, said in my presence, "I'm glad the son of a bitch is dead."
- Children at one public school were verifiably reported to have cheered at the news of the assassination. The Methodist minister who revealed this charming incident was hounded out of his home.

I'm happy to say that we hear less outspoken hatred now, but the original innocent-bystander refrain continues. From then until now, many local newspaper, TV and radio editorialists have pleaded: "Don't blame Dallas." If they didn't protest so much, we would have no public record of our humbling conviction that things have gone wrong here in Dallas. They have.

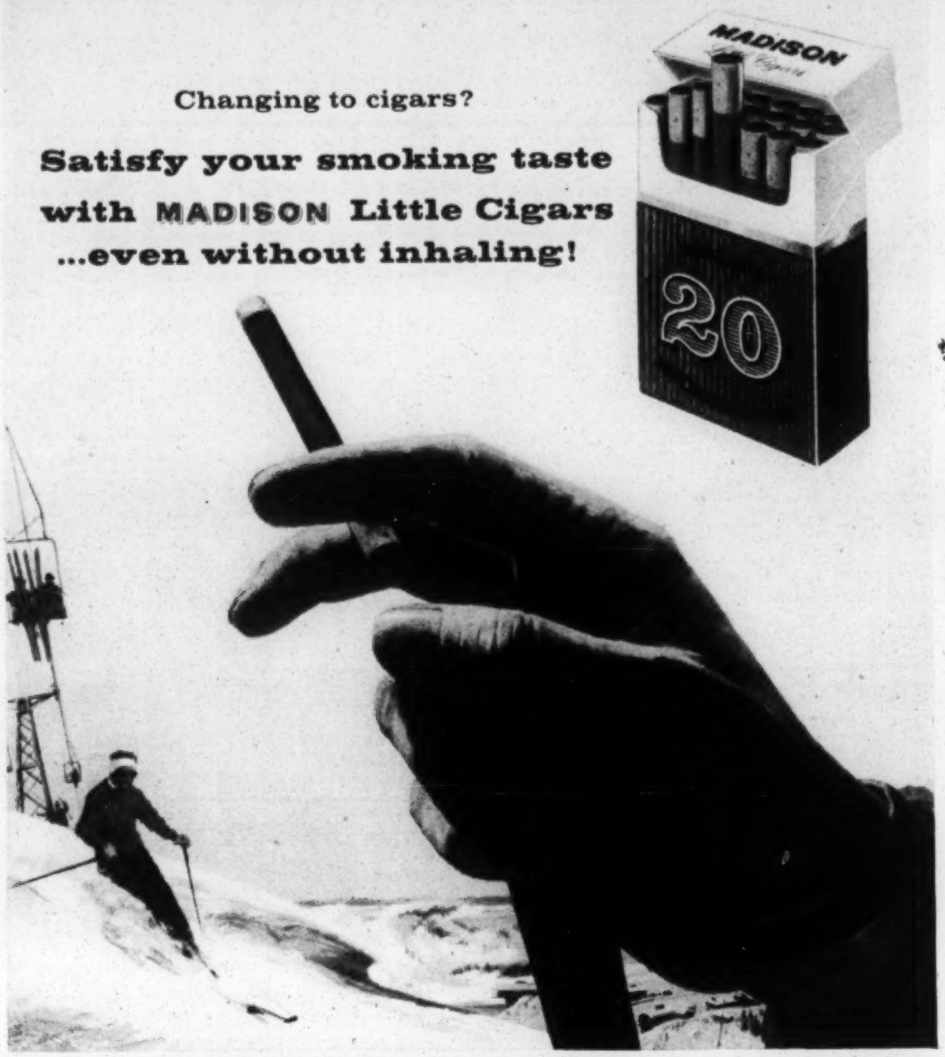
Basically, I suppose, the things that are wrong with Dallas are the things that are wrong with a world whose technology has raced beyond man's ability to shape it to his needs. We know how to get a man into orbit, but we can't find a good way to get to and from work. We can

continued

IN THE NEXT ISSUE OF **LOOK**

BIRTH CONTROL and the POOR

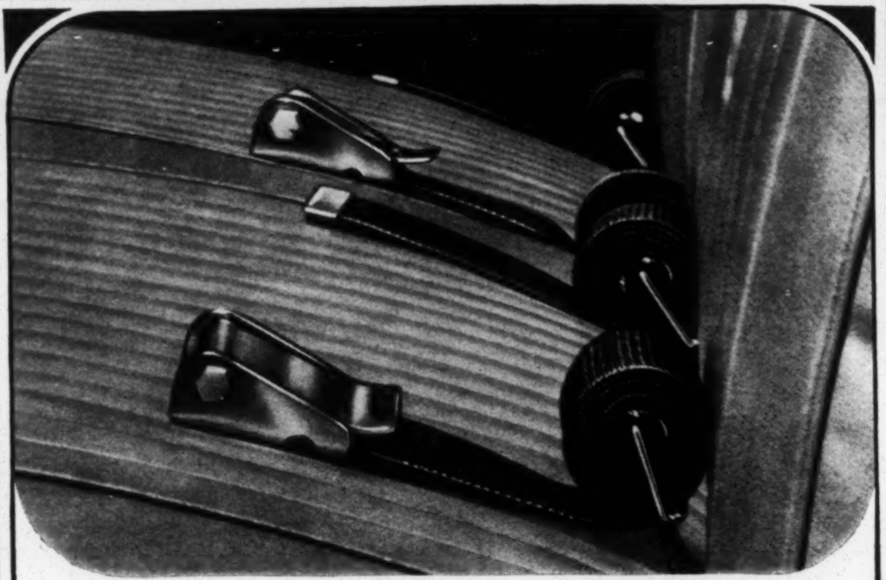
PRINCE PHILIP: The man and the rumors


Changing to cigars?

Satisfy your smoking taste with MADISON Little Cigars ...even without inhaling!

You'll be pleasantly surprised when you switch to MADISON LITTLE CIGARS. There's real smoking satisfaction from the mild, rich cigar tobaccos . . . *even without inhaling*. Try MADISON LITTLE CIGARS—the luxury cigar in a cigarette size. • Satisfying cigar taste • Slim, trim cigarette size • Genuine cork tip, crush-proof box

MADISON LITTLE CIGARS


The seat belt that's easy to use—gets used

Roll-a-belt
AUTO SEAT BELT REELS

New Roll-a-belt, the quality seat belt reel from Borg-Warner. Slips on any belt in seconds . . . keeps belts rolled neatly until ready for use. Chosen as original equipment on most 1964 cars. Don't be confused by imitations. Look for the Roll-a-belt package at retail stores and service stations, today.

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B·W
BORG-WARNER

MEMO from a Dallas citizen

We can't pass the buck. We *can* make Dallas proud again.

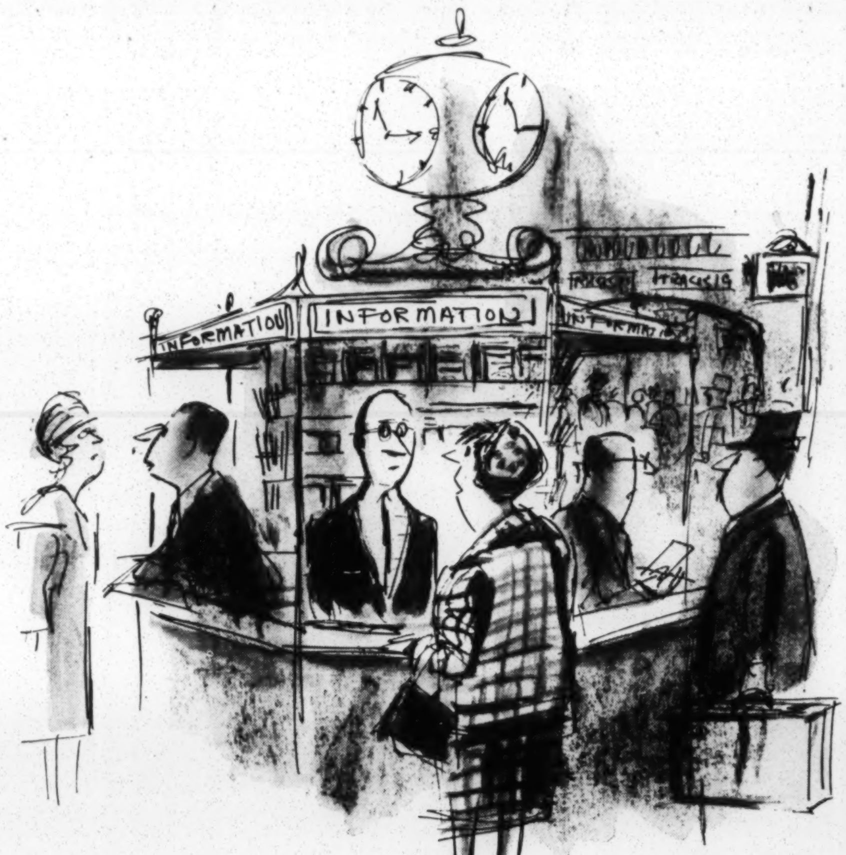
teach machines to think, but not our children. We have shining cities that false-front for stinking, crime-breeding slums; only a very rich society could afford so much poverty. We develop the greatest communications medium mankind has ever dreamed of, and then devote it to trivia and violence. And so on: Make up your own list. It will do, as long as it does not just pass the blame to somebody else—the UN, Washington, the Communist conspiracy, anybody. We can't pass the buck. We have work to do.

In one sense, those who say, "It could have happened *anywhere*," are quite right. But somehow Big D doesn't derive much comfort from that, nor is it possible. For I'm afraid the record shows all too clearly that in addition to having the world's ills, Dallas has managed to develop a few special complications. For all I know, other cities have our disease too, but the epidemic broke out *here*. Maybe the President could have caught it anywhere, but he caught it *here*. Here is where the quarantine sign is, and I don't think it will ever really come down until we take it down ourselves.

Will we do it? The answer now is: maybe. Thousands of us are taking inventory of our civic faults. The assassination shocked us into our reappraisal, so our search for solutions should, in justice, be a memorial to the man who died here. A civic research center in Kennedy's name could bring the best minds to help us, to keep up the momentum of the work. It won't happen automatically. We still have many who want the whole thing to blow away in the next dust storm.

We need help. If you who don't live here will see the difference between the guilt we don't feel and the shame many of us *do* know, we can succeed. We can bring pride, a better pride, back to Dallas, and make the School Book Depository more than a murderer's sanctuary.

One thing is sure: Thanks to the world's searchlight, we have a magnificently illuminated operating room. Never again will we be able to see our city, its good and bad, as clearly as we do now. We have the opportunity, bought by a great man's life, to treat what ails Dallas and, maybe, the "anywhere" where it didn't happen. END



EDWARD FRASCINO

"May I ask you a question, or are you feather-bedding?"

Justice

April 2, 1964

Professor Donald R. Reich
Department of Government
Oberlin College
Oberlin, Ohio

Dear Professor Reich:

We did consider compiling information on Southern Federal Judges, but two recent articles have covered the subject rather thoroughly:

Harpers, March 1964, "Justice With a Southern Accent," by Louis Lusky;
Yale Law Review, Vol. 73, No. 1, November 1963, "Judicial Performance in the Fifth Circuit," by Stephen R. Field (the latter is more detailed).

If we can help you further, please let us know. We would be most interested in reading a copy of whatever you write on the impact of the Civil Rights Acts on Southern Federal Judges.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

OBERLIN COLLEGE
OBERLIN, OHIO

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT

March 31, 1964

Southern Regional Council
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I am engaged in research on the impact of the Civil Rights Acts on Southern Federal Judges and I write to ask if you have compiled material on this subject or on subjects similar to it to which I might have access. no

The March, 1964 issue
Harper's Mag.
"Justice With a Southern Accent", by Louis Lusky

Sincerely yours,

Donald R Reich

Donald R. Reich
Assistant Professor

Yale Law Review Vol. 73 No. 1, Nov. 1963

DRR:lw

"Judicial Performance in the Fifth Circuit", by Stephen R. Field

April 9, 1964

Miss Isobel Blair
Room 1334
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Dunbar asked me to give you the reference on the insertation of our 1959 pamphlet, Intimidation, Reprisal and Violence in the Congressional Record. It was printed in its entirety.

Hearings Before the Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights of the Committee on the Judiciary, U. S. Senate, 86th Congress. Part 3--Appendix, pp. 1573-1603.

We are mailing you under separate cover the Synopses reports and Direct Action in the South. We are also adding your name to our mailing list to receive all subsequent research reports.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

4-9-64

at - Cong. hearing   Intim., Rep. & Violence

1959 - Intimidation, Reprisal, Violence

Miss Isobel Blair
Room 1334
Department of Justice

Sent

Mailing list
research

at 520

Am. Jewish Congress

Statement on Anti-Bombing submitted to Subcommittee #3 of the House of Rep Com of Judiciary

15 E. 84th St.

May 13, 1959

7913.

1955-1958

Const

When Defiance Is Met With Silence Of Decent Men, Georgia's in Danger

Lemuel A. Penn was a high-ranking and respected school official in the District of Columbia, a World War II veteran, a devoted husband and father of three.

He was also a Negro, and apparently because he was, he is dead now—the victim of a cowardly dark-of-night murder on a lonely Georgia highway.

Under any circumstances, the murder would have left a dark stigma on Georgia. That it occurred as Mr. Penn was returning home from Ft. Benning after two weeks' active duty in the service of his country's Army, adds an even more bitter note of irony.

The sniper was without a doubt a man of irrational and depraved emotions. There are those who would prefer to have the circle of guilt drawn no wider than that.

But there are irrational impulses in all of us: feelings of violence and streaks of madness. In a society of civilized conduct, we learn to restrain them. In a society under God, we respect the human soul too much to turn a hand against a fellow man.

An act of violence, then, requires a trigger; there is too much violence abroad in the land to pass off Mr. Penn's murder as an isolated incident.

"What is happening," Gov. Sanders said in a strong and perceptive statement, "is that we are permitting the rabble-rousers and extremists to become more and more vocal and influential, while the good people—the vast majority—are either not concerned enough or not speaking out as they should.

"If we want to see our state destroyed, our citizens demoralized and the very foundation of our nation undermined, we have only to let this type of individual assume greater prominence and eventually take over, and this will be the end of America."

There is a choice. On the one hand, self-promoting, deceitful politicians and posturing publicity-seekers whose hissings of defiance already have reaped a harvest of murders, beatings, church-burnings and intimidation. On the other are the leaders who look to the future, who seek justice for all.

The silence of decent people is a vote for the politics of violence. It allows easily misled people to be stirred to irrationality. It means the homes and highways of Georgia will not be safe from sudden violence.

As Gov. Sanders said, a rabid minority can seize and pervert an entire nation. Nazi Germany was a case in point.

A healthy society at times needs more than nods of approval from decent people. It is time to contain and neutralize the poison spilling over our land.

* * * * * *

5-16-64 Journal

Dallas Reports Murder Increase May Set Record

DALLAS, May 16 (AP)—There have been 50 murders in Dallas since Jan. 1 and President John McKee of the Dallas Crime Commission forecasts a record total by year's end.

If murders continue at the current rate, he told directors of the commission the figure will reach 150 for all of 1964.

The number of murder victims for the first four months of this year is 13 greater than the 37 recorded for the same period in 1963.

McKee reported major crimes in Dallas have increased 17 per cent this year, compared to a 6 per cent rate of increase nationally.

Justice

July 20, 1964

Mr. Phil Hirschkop
C/O COFO
1017 Lynch St.
Jackson, Miss.

Dear Mr. Hirschkop:

In response to your telephone call to Mrs. Morgan, we have mailed you today, airmail special as you requested, the information on civil rights we thought would be helpful to you. Duplicates were sent to your New York office also.

We do not have any recent publication on the Klan and the White Citizens Councils; I will get together for you and send in the next few days such information as we have on the more recent activities of these groups.

Please let us know if we can be of any further help.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
- Law Enforcement in Mississippi
- VEP Report: 64 Acts of Violence
- The Question from Jacksonville
- Albany
- Synopsis: IV
- The Federal Executive and Civil Rights

Memo : from **MONTEX ALBRIGHT**

7-20-64 Telephone

Phil Hirschkop
Kunstler & Kinoy (Lawyers)
511 5th Ave.
NY 17, NY

Same to
c/o Cofo
1017 Lynch St, Jackson, Miss.

Meridian on CR case
everything we have on Civil rights - Air mail special

Postage $3.17 over

Sent - 7-20-64 (dup. to
NY

Law Enforcement in Miss

FEP - 64 Acts

Question from Jacksonville

4th Synopsis

Albany

Fed Exec & Civil Rights

MONDAY

JULY						
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13

JULY 1964

Meridian

Civil rights

both addresses

Air Mail special

Klan -
WCC -

Miss. Report

POLICE PROTECTION OR

From The Files of

1960

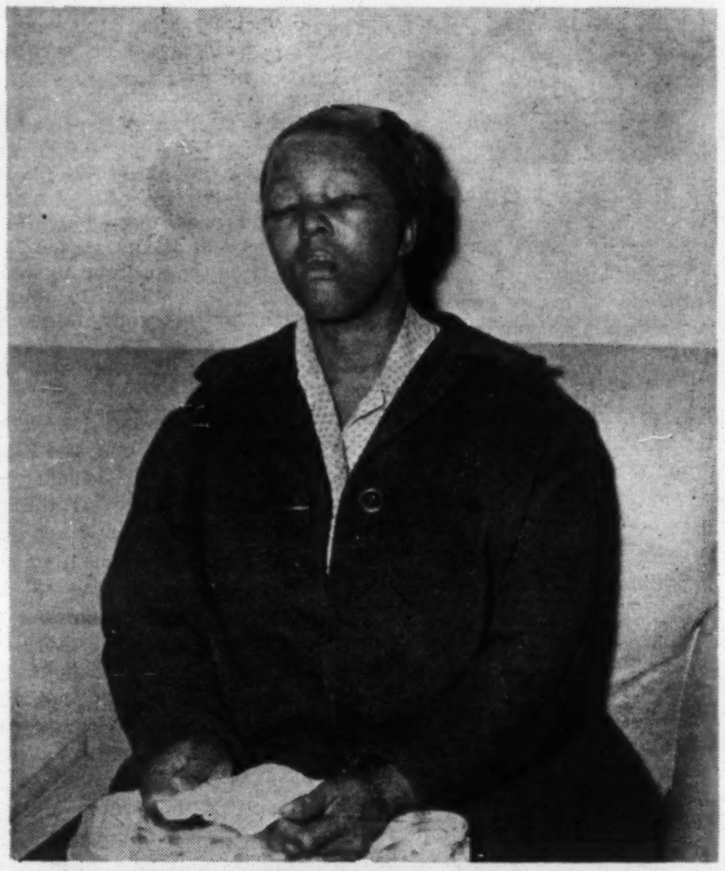
BY JONDELLE JOHNSON

ALMOST from its birth the Atlanta Inquirer has taken a stand against police brutality. It has adheared to the principles that it is the responsibility of every person -- child or adult -- to support orderly law and order in our community and to respect law enforcement officers. On the other hand, this paper has maintained that citizens, of all colors and creeds, are entitled to protection under the law, by law enforcement officers who are paid to do just that.

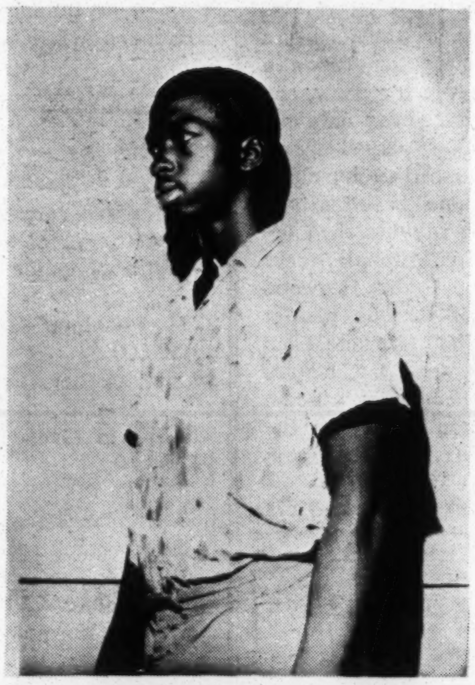
The annals of Inquirer history are black with case after case of Negroes who have suffered shootings, head-whippings by billy clubs, plain horse-whippings and manhandlings under questionable circumstances by law enforcement officers who bloody the heads or break the bones of citizens at their slightest whim.

In August, 1960, just four weeks after the paper was started, John Gibson by-lined a story, Voter's League Presses Brutality Case. On November 21, 1960, crime reporter Gibson dug deep and reversed the wheels of justice in his first story on the Guffie case -- in which a bondsman was said to have justifiably killed Guffie. In January 1961, the Inquirer ran headlines such as, Teenagers Beaten, Jailed in East Point; Bondsman in Guffie Killing Up For Trial, Atlanta's "Little Alabama" cites Charges By Scotts-Crossing Residents of Police Brutality and KKK Bullying, Ulcer Victim Charges Policeman Beats Him, NAACP To Probe Police Brutality, Scotts-Crossing Store Bombed and Trouble Continues in Scotts-Crossing Area.

The celebrated Rayart Cox case in which Cox was alleged to have escaped from a city work gang shortly before he was to be freed on probation was headlined, Cox's Arrest Won't Change Police Case. James O. Gibson of the NAACP charged that the case dealt with the deliberate use of brutal and excessive force by trained officers of the law as observed by 40 sworn witnesses. The aldermanic police committee cleared officers E.E. Weeks and T.R. Smith of charges that they beat and kicked Cox after



1961 MRS. FANNIE FARLEY



1962 TEEN BEAT BY COPS

woman who they alleged was mentally ill and slain by police officers. This was headlined,

Neighbors, Husbands Say, 'They Didn't Have To Kill Her!' March found the Inquirer reporting, Cox Case Killed By Grand Jury.

Jondelle Johnson, society editor in August 1962, wrote her first article on police brutality, Teen Charges Cops Beat Him. Charles A. Black and Jondelle Johnson collaborated on the Albert Canty case. Canty was held for murdering Special agent Glenn Jenkins of the State Revenue Department who allegedly stopped him for speeding on the South Expressway,

Canty claimed that the officer fired upon him before he returned the fire. Canty alleged that he was brutally beaten by officers that arrested him.

On April 27, 1963, Charles A. Black reported the Anger of residents of Grady Homes over the shooting of a 9-year-old Negro boy who was shot in the back by Officer E.D. Conway as he allegedly burglarized a department store. Also in the same issue, Jondelle Johnson reported the Southwest Community Up In Arms Over the Public Disrobing of a Citizen by a police officer.

On Saturday May 4, 1963, the Inquirer headlined the beating of 50-year-old Negro Frank Eley, by Atlanta police officers. The incident occurred on Parkway Dr., N.E. as Eley, an unemployed plasterer, and Miss Evie Riley were walking along about 9:15 P.M. He displayed several stitches and bruises during a visit to the NAACP when he reported the beating by arresting officers. Rufus Brooks of a Foundry Street address was reported in the August 17, 1963 issue as losing four teeth in a police beating.

Inquirer headlines on March 28 , 1964 read, Northwest Residents Blast "Wild Shooting" by Detectives. Citizens of Lincoln Homes, Scotts-Crossing and Carver Hills communities were aroused over a wild shooting spree by two city detectives which endangered they lives of innocent children, men and women. They alleged that the shooting occurred when Detectives C.E. Lyons and R.J. Shattles, assigned to the auto-

1964 EDWARD HUFF

1964 JE

Charges By Scotts-Crossing Residents of Police Brutality and KKK Bullying, Ulcer Victim Charges Policeman Beats Him, NAACP To Probe Police Brutality, Scotts-Crossing Store Bombed and Trouble Continues in Scotts-Crossing Area.

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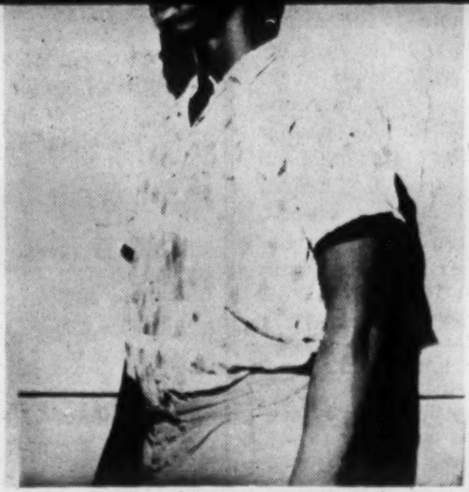
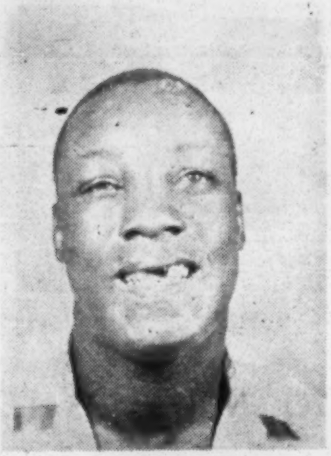
January 1962 was ushered in by an editorial, Police Brutality Must Be Stopped. In the same issue, Henry Dodson reported the story, Two Witness Man, Wife In Cop Beating; the slaying of Elmo Goodson, 18-year-old Washington High School football star by an Atlanta police officer was titled, Teachers Friends Mourn Youth Slain By Police Man. The January 27, 1962 issue headlined the charges made by the husband and neighbors of a mentally-ill Magnum Street, N.W.



1962 TEEN BEAT BY COPS

1963 FRANK ELEY



RUFUS BROOKS

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1964 JE

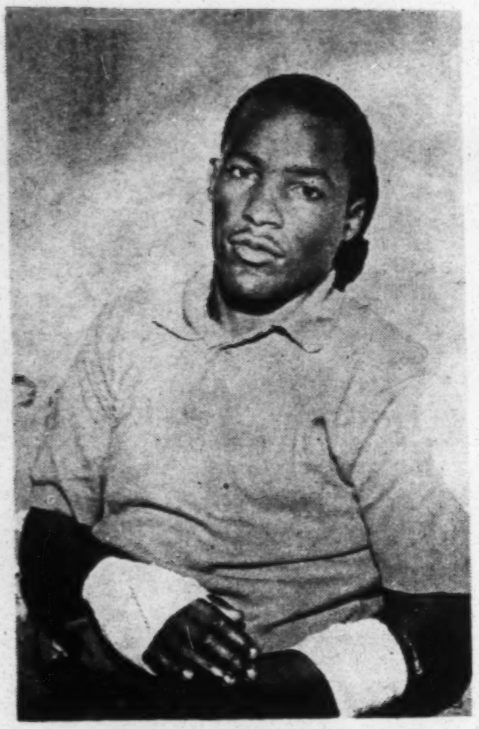
196

N OR POLICE BRUTALITY ??

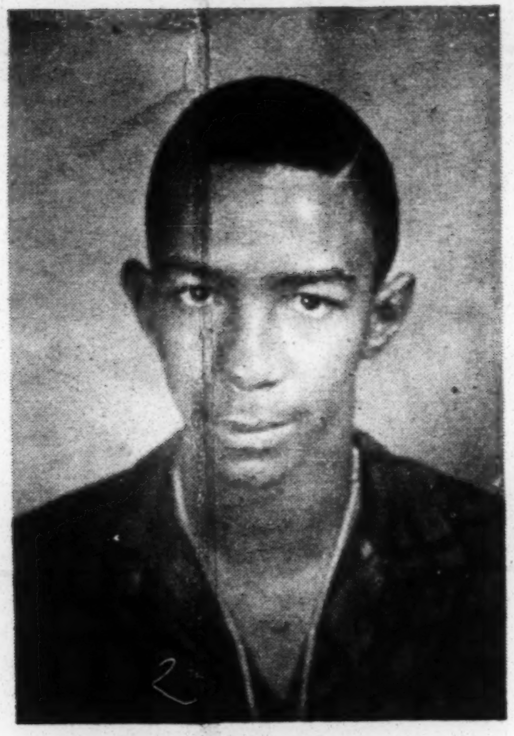
Files of The Atlanta Inquirer

1960-1964

4 EDWARD HUFF



1964 JEROME WALLACE



1964 JERRY WILLIAMS

with disorderly conduct-assault with intent to murder and released under $2400 bond. Trial is still pending.

May, 1964 found the Inquirer entrenched in the police slaying of 22-year-old Jerry Williams who was allegedly burlarizing the Schmeid Warehouse on Fairmont, N.W. The pregnant widow of the victim produced three eye-witnesses who declared in sworn statements that Williams did not burglarize the warehouse. Two of the witnesses said they were with the slain man on the fateful night, parked behind the warehouse in what residents of the area described as a "lover's lane." The widow called for an inquest and later sought to take out a warrant for murder against Officers B.J. Teems and H.W. McKeithan. Finally, a hearing was held in the Fulton County Civil Court with Judge J. Wilson Parker ruling "justifiable homicide" in favor of the police officers. Solicitor Boyd granted a hearing before the Grand Jury on request of the widow on August 2, 1964 which ended in a "no-bill" ruling. Citizens led by civic leaders Otelius Shellman and Zannie Tate reported that they were furious over the ruling and would take the case "all the way to the Supreme Court if neccessary."

JUNE, 1964:

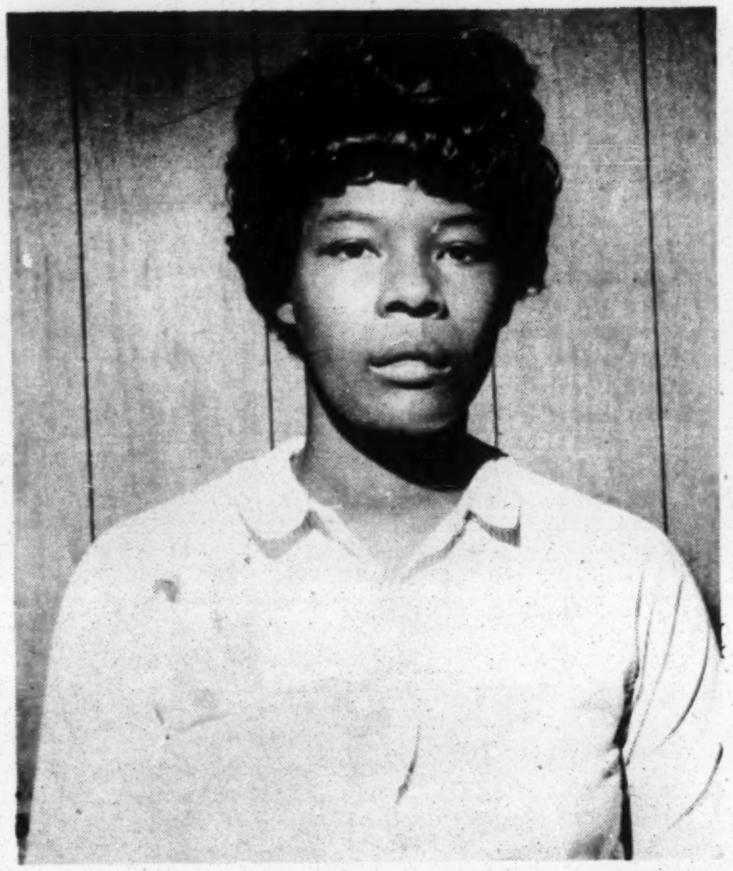
Jerry Williams Case; Eyewitnesses Say Cops Killed Negro For Fun, No Date For Inquest Granted In Police Slaying, Police Chief, Solicitor Give Widow Run-Around On Murder Warrants.

JUNE 27, 1964:

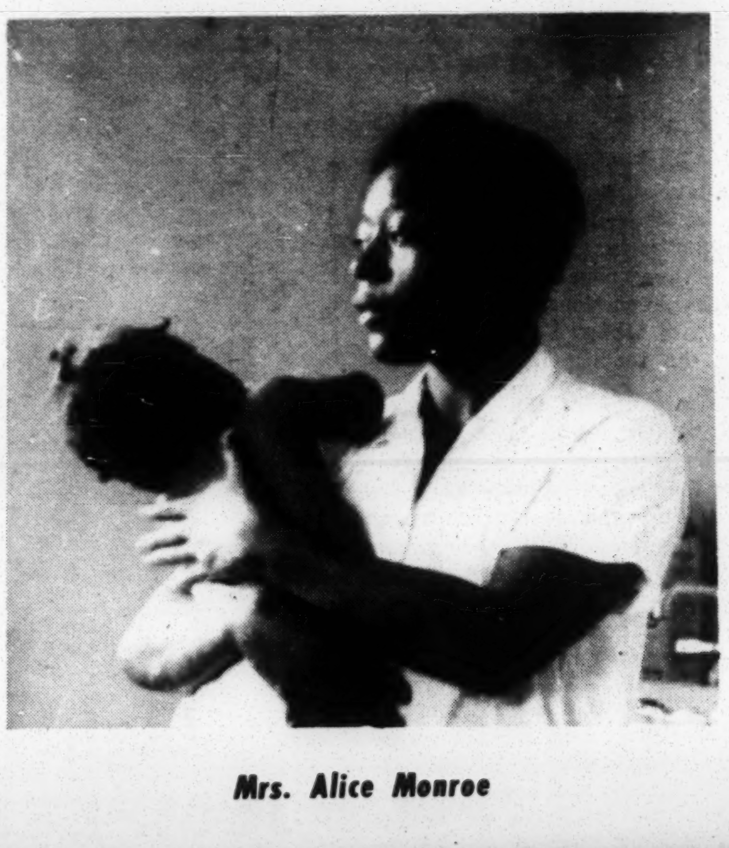
The Inquirer reported the story, Elderly Negro Citizen Manhandled By Police As He Sat In His Backyard Talking.

JUNE 20, 1964:

Neighborhoods Report, Fulton Marshals Curse, Beat, Jail Woman Over Furniture Company Debt was the story carried in this edition. Mrs. Alice Monroe 221 Dodd Avenue, S.W. reported that Fulton County Marshals Cates and Pirkle cursed, beat and manhandled her and a 3-year-old daughter when they came to pick up furniture for the Comfort Furniture Company. Mrs. Mon-



1964 Mrs. Maria Thornton



Mrs. Alice Monroe

Williams Case — 9 Weeks After Death.

AUGUST 8, 1964:

Victim Of East Point Police Beating Hospitilized. An alleged beating of a 21-year-old College Park man by East Point law enforcement officers set off a chain of events. Louis Dill, a Lockheed employee stated that he was at the home of Mrs. Doris Pierce on Washington Circle in East Point when he went to find a taxi-cab. He saw a car approaching and stopped it when he discovered it contained police officers. Mrs. Pierce said Dill returned to the house when the officers came in and arrested him. She said Dill was jerked up and dragged by the officers. Clifford Dyer, another eyewitness, stated that one officer held Dill while the other beat him for about 20 minutes with a blackjack. Witnesses also charged that the officers rammed Dill's head against a cement wall and asked them "if they wanted some." Dill was charged with being drunk, assault on an officer, resisting arrest and creating a disturbance. He was released on $600.00 bond. The case is still pending in court.

AUGUST 15, 1964:

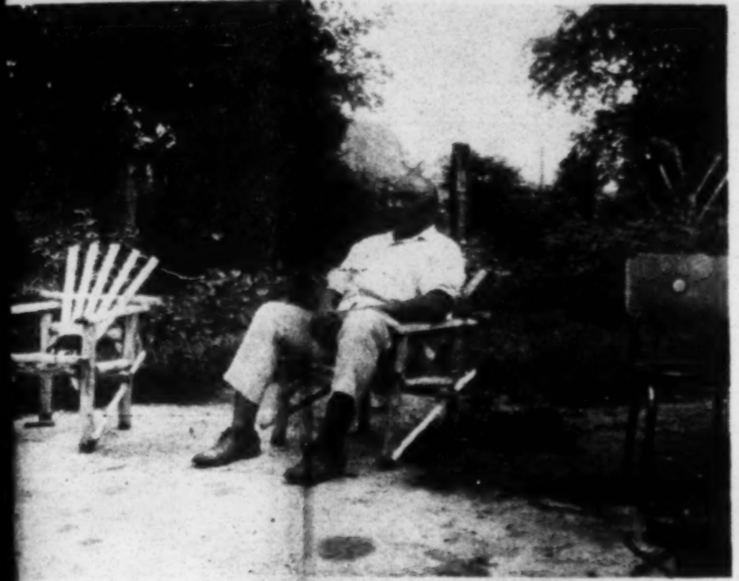
A 23-year-old father of three children, charged four white men with attacking and knifing him in a Roswell Road parking lot. Jerome Wallace of a Mayes Ave., N.E. address said that he obtained the license number of the car which police officers said came from Cherokee County. No known arrest has been made.

AUGUST 15, 1964:

A 23-year-old father of three children, charged four white men with attacking and knifing him in a Roswell Road parking lot. Jerome Wallace of a Mayes Ave., N.E. address said that he obtained the license number of the car which police officers said came from Cherokee County. No known arrest has been made.

Pregnant Widow, Residents Furious Over "No-Bill Ruling By Fulton Grand Jury In Police Slaying Of Jerry Williams. Mr.

1964 JERRY WILLIAMS



1964 BUCHANNAN

quest Granted In Police Slaying, Police Chief, Solicitor Give Widow Run-Around On Murder Warrants.

JUNE 27, 1964:

The Inquirer reported the story, Elderly Negro Citizen Manhandled By Police As He Sat In His Backyard Talking.

JUNE 20, 1964:

Neighborhoods Report, Fulton Marshals Curse, Beat, Jail Woman Over Furniture Company Debt was the story carried in this edition. Mrs. Alice Monroe 221 Dodd Avenue, S.W. reported that Fulton County Marshals Cates and Pirkle cursed, beat and manhandled her and a 3-year-old daughter when they came to pick up furniture for the Comfort Furniture Company. Mrs. Monroe admitted she was behind in payments but insisted that she was man-handled. Civic leaders of the area protested the incident and announced plans to seek justice in the case.

JULY 18, 1964:

Mrs. Marie Thornton of Li- was slapped, dragged and forced from her home by five Lithonia and Decatur police officers who were looking for her cousin for arrest. She alleged that she suffered bruises of the chest, legs, arms and swollen face as the result of the beating. She was arrested and charged with assault and battery and released on $2,000.00 bond.

JULY 25, 1964:

Grand Jury To Hear Jerry

Mrs. Alice Monroe

Civic Leaders

BENNY SMITH

ROBERT DOBBS

SHELMAN

COLBERT

Mayes Ave., N.E. address said that he obtained the license number of the car which police officers said came from Cherokee County. No known arrest has been made.

AUGUST 15, 1964:

A 23-year-old father of three children, charged four white men with attacking and knifing him in a Roswell Road parking lot. Jerome Wallace of a Mayes Ave., N.E. address said that he obtained the license number of the car which police officers said came from Cherokee County. No known arrest has been made.

Pregnant Widow, Residents Furious Over "No-Bill Ruling By Fulton Grand Jury In Police Slaying Of Jerry Williams. Mr. Otelius Shellman and Zannie Tate expressed indignation over the Fulton County Grand Jury ruling in the celebrated Jerry Williams case. The jury refused to bring Officers Teems and McKiethans to trial for the slaying which witnesses termed "unneccessary."

There is to be no denying the fact that there can be no safe community without police protection and citizen respect for law and order. But, it is equally true that blatant, irresponsible and [illegible]otted use of this authority by cowardly police officers is self-defeating and is definite encouragement for disrespect and defiance of the law and order these public servants are sworn to up-hold.

Jury Turns Eye To Civil Rights In Mississippi

9-28-64 Nat'l Observer

A Searching Inquiry Goes Beyond the Murders Of 3 Men Buried in a Dam

BILOXI, MISS.

Cecil Price, husky, tanned, and 27 years old, stepped from a waiting room off a narrow third-floor corridor in Biloxi's pretty, pink Federal Building one day last week and nodded to a circle of friends and a knot of reporters. He raised his hands above his head, clasped them together, and waved them in the style of a boxer who had just floored a tough opponent.

Cecil Price is a deputy sheriff in Neshoba County, Mississippi. He had just come from an all-day vigil outside the deliberations of a Federal grand jury, waiting to be called inside to tell what he knows about the disappearance and deaths of three civil-rights workers in Neshoba County last June 21.

Everyone stepped onto the elevator for the descent to the lobby, and someone asked Cecil how the day had gone.

"Just fine, just fine," he replied. He stuck his hand into the pocket of his brown silk jacket and fished out his car keys. Then he grinned, ever so slightly. "I didn't like the way the man said, 'we're going to have to keep you here.'" Everyone laughed.

"Got to go back in the morning," he said. "They didn't get to me today." One of the men with him, Clayton Livingston, the constable in Philadelphia, the seat of Neshoba County, chuckled and broke into a spontaneous song: "Be here when the morning comes. . . ."

Deputy Price

Just then the elevator stopped and the door popped open. "I guess you'll be glad to get on back home," someone else on the elevator remarked. "Fourteen dollars a day won't go very far down here." Deputy Price fixed his dark straw hat firmly atop his head and nodded. "It's only $11.50 a day, anyway." Then he walked away, to return the next morning to earn another $11.50 as a key witness in what everybody in Mississippi knows has become the nation's most celebrated civil-rights case.

The next day, as promised, Mr. Price went before the grand jury; he finished in about 10 minutes. That's just about the length of time his boss, Sheriff Lawrence Rainey, stayed the day before with the 22 white men and 1 Negro woman who make up the Federal grand jury for the Federal District of Southern Mississippi.

Their Testimony Was Secret

What Sheriff Rainey, his deputy, and dozens of other witnesses said once they stepped behind the thick, blond-colored door on the third floor must, by law, remain a secret.

These witnesses can, if they want to, discuss with anyone what they know about the case, so long as they don't reveal what actually went on in the grand jury room. But Judge Sidney Mize, who read the charge, or instructions, to the jury warned that he didn't want to read any "leaks" about the investigation. So far, that's enough to seal the lips of most witnesses too.

Robert Hauberg of Jackson, the U.S. attorney for Southern Mississippi, presents the evidence; most of it was compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Witnesses are called in as he and two Justice Department lawyers from Washing-

Please Turn to Page 21, Column 1

A Week With the Grand Jury

Civil Rights and Sudden Death: An Inquiry Begins in Mississippi

Continued From First Page

ton, D. C., Robert Owen and Jacob Tanzer, want them. Each juror can ask any additional questions he or she chooses. The jury can call in any additional witnesses it wants, too.

Nearly everyone knows the grim, bare facts of the case: That, on June 21, two white men, Michael Schwerner, 24, and Andrew Goodman, 20, of New York City, and a Negro, James Chaney, 21, of Meridian, Miss., were arrested for speeding in Philadelphia by Deputy Price. They were fined $20 by Leonard Warren, a justice of the peace. After that, Deputy Price says, the three men were escorted to the city limits and told to leave town. Deputy Price says, he last saw them as their station wagon disappeared down the road to Meridian.

Then the Search Began

The next day their station wagon was found outside Philadelphia burned almost beyond recognition. The President of the United States sent in some sailors to search for the three men, but neither they nor the state troopers dispatched by Gov. Paul Johnson turned up a sign of them.

Then, on Aug. 4, the FBI dug their bodies out of an earthen dam on a farm not far outside Philadelphia. The FBI won't say how it knew the bodies were there, or whether the gruesome discovery was a detective's hunch that paid off. There is speculation in Mississippi, never officially denied, that the FBI paid $30,000 for the tip that led to the discovery of the bodies.

A remarkable interview with the dragline operator who unearthed the bodies indicates the FBI and the Government lawyers are telling the Biloxi grand jury a lot more about the three deaths than the public has guessed. Tom Gregory, a reporter for the Meridian Star, found the operator of the dragline (a huge shovel suspended by a cable from a long steel boom); the man promised to describe the discovery only if he could do it anonymously.

'Right Down to It'

"If the FBI hadn't known where to dig," he said, "we wouldn't have been there. We went right down to it. We went straight down the middle of the dam. We dug a bucket wide (a width of about two feet). We had to dig out the sides a little to keep them from collapsing.

"We didn't dig anywhere else. Hell, they knew where we were supposed to dig." This probably means that the tipster was there when the bodies were buried.

The tipster might also be under subpoena to testify here in Biloxi. Perhaps he has already testified. More than 100 residents of Neshoba County were ordered to stand by for the grand jury's invitation to come and testify.

These persons included the sheriff, Lawrence Rainey; his deputy, Mr. Price; Richard Willis, a Philadelphia policeman; Rev. Edgar Ray Killen, a Baptist preacher; Pete Jordan, a used-car dealer; Bob Howell, a storekeeper; Basil Johnson, a barber; John O. Risher, a television repairman, and Virgil Herring, the 17-year-old son of the Neshoba County jailer. All were called to testify the same day Mr. Price went before the jury. But the jury didn't get to them all last week; some were told to return for the second week of the hearings.

The jailer had been called earlier in the week; his wife, who was put under hospital care just after the three men disappeared, is expected to testify later.

and a $1,000 fine. Another section of the law explained by Judge Mize deals with intimidation of those seeking to register to vote; those convicted under this section of the law could be sentenced to a year in prison and fined $1,000.

There is no Federal law against murder, unless the killing is done on U.S. Government property; there's little if any likelihood that the three civil-rights workers were killed on U.S. property. But Federal authorities believe that a murder conviction would be much easier to obtain in a state court in Neshoba County if the killers are convicted first of Federal civil-rights violations.

U.S. attorneys are expected to ask for 25 indictments; not all of these, it was understood by reporters here, deal with the civil-rights workers' deaths. The number of witnesses under subpoena, and their identities, supports this speculation.

These witnesses include more than 30 Negroes, some of whom are elders and other officials of the Mount Zion Methodist Church, which was used as a voter-registration school until it burned several nights before the slain rights workers went to Philadelphia. It was this fire, as a matter of fact, that attracted the three men to Neshoba County; they went there from Meridian to see how and why it burned. The grand jury also subpoenaed the arrest and trial records of dozens of Negroes (and one Choctaw Indian); these documents were delivered on the first day of the hearings by Sheriff Rainey.

"That's all they wanted to talk to me about," the sheriff said as he talked jovially with reporters after his session with the jury. Mr. Warren, the justice of the peace who followed the sheriff before the jury, added little more. "I couldn't tell them what they wanted to know," he said.

Tension and Suspicion.

There's a deceptive surface atmosphere of good humor and joviality about the hearings, but underneath there is tension and suspicion. Philadelphia is 200 miles inland from Biloxi, and the two towns, one in the piney woods and the other on a bustling sea coast, are a world apart. The Neshoba County people don't appear to feel at home.

And this isn't a country grand jury. The foreman is Dallas Cowan, a rich and socially prominent insurance executive in Jackson. The deputy foreman, Fred W. Johnson, is a railroad executive. He lives in Jackson too.

Most of the jurors exchanged banter with the reporters, but they appear to be deadly serious about their work. The sessions start promptly at 8:30 and usually run past 5 in the afternoon. They break only an hour for lunch.

Mr. Cowan was particularly amused with one of the local reporters who described the group as a "blue-ribbon jury." Mr. Cowan cornered the reporter one afternoon and, with mock solemnity, ordered him to bring in a piece of blue ribbon for each juror the next morning, "two inches wide."

The jury was empaneled before the rights workers were slain, but if Federal authorities had tried to pick an intimidation-proof grand jury they probably couldn't have done much better than this one.

Other jurors include a banker, the advertising manager of a Jackson newspaper; a state representative; a country storekeeper, and an automobile dealer. The only Negro is the only woman on the

—AP

Sheriff Lawrence Rainey

fore he went upstairs to wait for the grand jury's call, Cecil Price showed reporters a tiny white card he carries in his breast pocket.

"Regardless of what you see or hear about me," the deputy's card protests, "I'm innocent." —WESLEY PRUDEN, JR.

to stand by for the grand jury's invitation to come and testify.

These persons included the sheriff, Lawrence Rainey; his deputy, Mr. Price; Richard Willis, a Philadelphia policeman; Rev. Edgar Ray Killen, a Baptist preacher; Pete Jordan, a used-car dealer; Bob Howell, a storekeeper; Basil Johnson, a barber; John O. Risher, a television repairman, and Virgil Herring, the 17-year-old son of the Neshoba County jailer. All were called to testify the same day Mr. Price went before the jury. But the jury didn't get to them all last week; some were told to return for the second week of the hearings.

The jailer had been called earlier in the week; his wife, who was put under hospital care just after the three men disappeared, is expected to testify later.

Apart From the Deaths

There is no explanation, official or otherwise, of what any of these witnesses is believed to know about the case. But there's a belief here that the Government's evidence involves more than the deaths of the civil-rights workers; the U.S. lawyers also hope to prove that others have been deprived of their civil rights in Neshoba County over a period of months, perhaps years. But they most want the answer to the big question: Who killed the rights workers?

In his charge to the grand jury, Judge Mize told them they might be asked to consider violations of Federal conspiracy laws enacted in 1948. One of these laws deals with punishment for those "acting under color of law" who deprive citizens of their civil rights; this could mean law-enforcement officers. The maximum penalty for this violation is a year in prison

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Other jurors include a banker, the advertising manager of a Jackson newspaper; a state representative; a country storekeeper, and an automobile dealer. The only Negro is the only woman on the jury. She's a cook at a Biloxi restaurant.

A Prosecutor's Show

The Government won't have to prove the guilt of anyone they want the jury to indict; the jurors must be convinced only that there is "reasonable cause" to believe that those it indicts are guilty. There's no opportunity for those accused to defend themselves before the jury; that would come later before a trial jury. This is the prosecutor's show. And only 12 members, a bare majority of the 23, must agree to indict.

The real test would come at Philadelphia, where a Neshoba County grand jury is already conducting its own investigation into the deaths of the civil-rights workers. It is a Neshoba County grand jury that will return indictments for murder, if any jury ever does. The Neshoba jury was recessed late in the week by Judge O. H. Barnett (a distant cousin of former Gov. Ross Barnett) until the Federal grand jury here in Biloxi concludes its hearing. Both juries want to hear the same witnesses.

"The decent people of this county have been held up before the world as guilty of this crime," Judge Barnett told the jurors in Philadelphia. "We must get to the bottom of this dastardly deed and punish the guilty ones."

Mennonite Chapel Burns

But even as the jurors deliberated in the two cities, police in the Philadelphia area were sifting the ashes of another church, the 24th to burn since the beginning of the summer. The latest was a tiny Mennonite chapel, built for the Choctaw Indians in the area, and used during the summer for civil-rights rallies.

Civil-rights workers accuse night-riding segregationists of burning the churches as a fiery protest to the summer-long Mississippi project. It's a subject the grand jury here is likely to look into too.

The jury's findings, which probably won't be completed for at least another week, will also end the state's No. 1 guessing game. Nearly everybody has heard the gossip about the identity of the conspirators, or has tried to guess when the arrests would be made.

The Air of Suspicion

"Everybody in Philadelphia is under suspicion," one of the Neshoba County witnesses told me during a break in the proceedings. "We won't be able to quit being suspicious of each other until all this is over."

This seems to be a prevailing sentiment among the Philadelphians. Just be-

3B9

LBJ to Replace Hoover for Feud?

11-30-64

NEW YORK (AP) — Newsweek magazine said today that President Johnson has decided to replace J. Edgar Hoover as chief of the FBI.

The White House promptly denied it.

George Reedy, presidential press secretary, said:

"The President never heard of such a plan and never heard of such an idea."

The magazine said Hoover "has become a figure of controversy — not merely to longtime leftish critics but among old admirers who wonder whether he has forgotten the motto on his desk."

The motto, inscribed on a small brass plaque: "Two feet on the ground are worth one in the mouth."

Hoover held one of his rare news conferences Nov. 18, in which he told women reporters that civil rights leader Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. is "the most notorious liar in the country." He also denounced the Warren Commission for its criticism of the FBI's role in the events preceding President John F. Kennedy's assassination.

Newsweek said:

"One such disenchanted fan of Hoover's is Lyndon B. Johnson who had decided by last week that he must find a new chief of the FBI. It was a tough decision. . . .

"Even tougher perhaps is the task of finding a worthy replacement . . . someone as irreplaceable as a respected jugde, preferably a federal judge. The search is on."

The magazine noted that Johnson signed an executive order last May in which, in "the public interest," he waived the compulsory retirement that would take effect on Hoover's 70th birthday next Jan. 1.

The President also had assured the FBI boss he could stay in his job "as long as I am in the White House."

But Newsweek also observed that Johnson, in a news conference last week, "seemed to damn the FBI director with faint praise."

The President said of Hoover at that time, "He has been diligent and rather effective, and I would hope that in the months ahead we would have further evidence of the outstanding capacity of his people, and that this would not degenerate into a battle of personalities."

The magazine also quoted, without naming, "one of the FBI's highest ranking officers," as saying of the man for whom he has worked for 20 years: "He has through the years made a tremendous contribution. Now, when he is no longer able to do so, maybe he just ought to retire."

If Hoover does step down voluntarily, the aide was quoted further, a tremendous upheaval within the FBI would follow, "because more than 70 per cent of the 80 to 100 top-level executive personnel in the bureau are already eligible for retirement," and as a group they strongly support Hoover's views.

JBS 11-30-64

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS:

Who Should Handle Civil Rights Cases?

The Editors: Perhaps Journal columnist William F. Buckley had better check on his facts before he enters the fray against Dr. King in behalf of J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI.

Mr. Buckley stated (Tuesday, November 24) that ". . . in respect of the men apprehended by the FBI and charged with the murder of the three Freedom Fighters who were killed during the summer" a grand jury has failed to indict them.

No grand jury could indict those men, because the FBI has not yet apprehended anyone for the crime.

One of Dr. King's criticisms—and the most general one—of the FBI is precisely that. . .

Hoover's defenders maintain that the FBI has no police powers. There are hundreds of men at Atlanta's Federal Prison who wish it didn't. The FBI can and will arrest kidnappers, narcotics pushers, interstate auto thieves, anyone who violates a Federal law, unless that law happens to be the 1957, 1960 or 1964 Civil Rights Acts. . . .

I suggest that the FBI is incapable of handling civil rights cases, and that some other agency be instructed or formed to handle them, for willingly or not, the FBI has not done so. Justice Department attorney Burke Marshall is quoted in the Congressional Quarterly saying "they (civil rights matters) aren't their favorite cases." They could not be, because active FBI participation in civil rights cases would mean a rapid end to the historic rapport between FBI agents and Southern policemen.

J. Edgar Hoover cannot have run the FBI for nearly 50 years without training a successor. Let Mr. Hoover retire graciously before he turns on other, kinder targets than Dr. King and destroys himself and the FBI.

HORACE JULIAN BOND.
Atlanta.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1965

REPUBLICAN SENATORS INTRODUCE POLICE BRUTALITY MEASURE

A group of Republican Senators today introduced a bill to protect citizens against unlawful official violence. Introducing the "Protection Against Official Violence Act" were Senators Jacob K. Javits of New York, Thomas H. Kuchel of California, Clifford P. Case of New Jersey, Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, Hiram F. Fong of Hawaii, Gordon Allott of Colorado, and John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky

They issued the following joint statement: "The tragic week in Selma, Alabama --- which began with the brutal suppression of a peaceful march for voting rights last Sunday and is seemingly ending with a Boston clergyman, attacked by segregationist toughs, lying mortally wounded -- has shocked all decent citizens. Such acts also demonstrated once again the total inadequacy of our Nation's law in the field of excessive police action, as have the attempts to prosecute those accused of murdering three civil rights workers in Mississippi last summer.

"It is a travesty on our Constitution that the question can be asked --- as it is by thousands of our constituents every day --- 'why can't the Federal Government put a stop to this kind of thing?'

"The answer is that, short of sending in Federal troops, Federal law is not adequate to meet this kind of deprivation by violence and terror of the rights guaranteed by the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, and that without law our Constitution is not sufficiently self-enforcing.

"The bill we are introducing today would remedy the most glaring defects in the law to give the Federal Government, and the victims of unlawful official violence, a series of remedies against the kind of police terror seen in Selma last Sunday. The bill carries out the unamious recommendations of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights in its exhaustive report on the Administration of Justic in 1961 and repeated in its 1963 report. The bill would:

1. Amend the existing criminal statute (Section 242 of Title 18, United States Code), which prohibits deprivation of constitutional rights to make that provision specifically applicable to particular unlawful acts of police officers. The statute was restrictively interpreted by the Supreme Court in the case of Screws v. United States to require 'specific intent' to deprive of a constitutional right rather than the usual general criminal intent, and the bill would remedy that defect so as to make the statute usable. The acts specified as crimes would include: subjecting any person to unnecessary injury for an unlawful purpose, subjecting any person to unnecessary force during the course of an arrest or while the person is being held in custody, refusing to provide protection to any person from unlawful violence at the hands of private persons, knowing that such violence was planned or was then taking place, or aiding private persons in any way to carry out acts of unlawful violence.

2. Amend the existing civil statute (Section 1973 of Title 42, United States Code), to make any county, city or other local government entity jointly liable for damages in suits by victims of police brutality against its police officers. At present the statute, which authorizes such civil suits only against the officers for deprivation of constitutional rights, is virtually useless because few such officers are able to pay a substantial money judgment. The bill would correct this situation in conformity with the usual rules of agency law, under which an organization is liable for the unlawful acts of its employees.

3. The bill would also protect officers of the United States who are not covered by laws prohibiting interference with the carrying out of their duties, such as various attorneys of the Department of Justice and members of the Armed Services, other than the Coast Guard, the only one specifically covered. Some years ago an attorney of the Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department was beaten and injured during a civil rights crisis and the absence of this criminal sanction was underscored, as it is today with members of the Division continually required to be present in crisis situations which may explode into violence."

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From the office of:

SENATOR JACOB K. JAVITS (R-N.Y.)

FOR RELEASE AT NOON
SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1965

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The following are the remarks of Senator Jacob K. Javits prepared for delivery at the Russwurm Awards Luncheon of the National Newspaper Publishers Association, Terrace Room of the New York World's Fair at noon, March 13, 1965.

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THE FEDERAL POWER AND SELMA

The brutality and blatant violations of human and constitutional rights which we winessed in Selma, Alabama during the last few weeks, is not news to you gentlemen. It is part, in fact, of an all too familiar pattern of State resistance--in some parts of the nation -- to any attempt to exercise those rights. The incidents in Selma constitute a direct confrontation between citizens of the United States, seeking to exercise their constitutional rights of free speech and petition, and the State of Alabama, which is quite obviously determined to prevent them from doing so. In such a situation it is the Federal power which must be asserted resolutely, otherwise the citizen is helpless, a victim of tyranny he cannot muster power to resist.

For months, we have been assured that the Federal Government was "observing the situation with concern;" and that they were "exploring the possibility of legislation." The President's promise of a voting rights law, in fact, dates to his State of the Union message. As of this time, we have seen no such bill -- not even a draft of a bill -- in spite of constant proddings and proposals submitted by civil rights advocates in the Congress. And in the South, we have seen no significant Federal action outside the courts, not only to ensure citizens their right to vote, but to preserve their very lives in the face of vicious and, on their face, unlawful actions by State officials.

If this kind of lawlessness continues, irreparable harm will be done to this nation. I speak not only in terms of our national image abroad -- which has certainly been sullied by racial segregation and discrimination -- but of the deep scars which will remain on the American character, if we allow this situation to continue. What can be done, and what are we in the Senate planning?

First, we must meet the immediate problem of violence and excessive police action which has characterized the Selma situation from the beginning. It is within the President's power -- indeed it is his duty -- to send Federal marshalls -- or if need be -- troops to areas where it is necessary to preserve order and protect citizens.

- more -

There is ample precedent for such action. President Eisenhower sent troops to Little Rock and President Kennedy sent them to Mississippi when Federal rights were at stake. A clear and similar challenge is presented in Selma. And if the threat persists the response must be adequate to meet it. The worn out excuse that the Federal government cannot concern itself with maintaining law and order within a State rings hollow in the face of these atrocities. Swift and firm action has been taken in the past and should be taken when needed.

Second, the Congress must pass effective legislation to curb police violence. Perhaps the most shocking fact about the Selma maulings last week is that they were perpetrated under color of law. Club-swinging deputies used their badges as shields, and boldly announced that they were enforcing a court order. The citizen has little remedy in cases like this -- and the U.S. Civil Rights Commission has recognized the deficiency. As early as 1961, the Commission called for laws which would impose criminal penalties for certain specific acts of police or law enforcement officials which were violative of constitutional rights. In addition, they asked for legislation which would make local governments financially responsible for the actions of police acting under color of law. I sponsored such legislation in the 88th Congress, and with 6 Republican senators as cosponsors, I introduced it again last Thursday. Hopefully, the shock and disgust over that Sunday in Selma -- which all Americans felt --- will be mobilized into action for the passage of this bill.

Third, and most important in the long run, is the need for effective voting rights legislation. Until now, we have concentrated on court procedures to enforce these rights. And that is as it should be in a nation where we had always believed we could settle our differences in court. Unfortunately, in the civil rights field, court action is painfully slow, and delay is irremediable because human rights are at stake.

On Thursday, a bi-partisan group of Senators met and agreed to introduce a meaningful voting rights bill, providing for the automatic appointment of Federal registrars in areas where the right to vote has been denied. We waited long and patiently for an Administration bill along these lines, but we have waited long enough. As I have said many times, this is not a partisan issue. Democrats and Republicans are agreed that we can delay no longer, and Republicans and Democrats will unite --- as we did in 1957, in 1960, and most effectively in 1964 --- to see that this bill is passed. While I cannot reveal the exact details of our bill until tomorrow, I want to assure you that it will be comprehensive, applying to state and local as well as Federal elections; that it will be automatic, not requiring court determinations, which can be made to affect long delays, and that, if adopted, it will be effective in ending voter discrimination definitively once and for all.

- more -

I know we shall have your support in this effort, and your support is vital. You are members of the leadership and you are the voice of the community. Negroes need to have faith in their leadership and to strengthen the whole cause by following their leadership.

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 was made possible, not simply because the American people demanded the result. The press, the civil rights groups, and most particularly, the churches were tremendous forces in achieving that victory.

The same forces are mobilizing this weekend, united in one clear voice, and we can assure our brothers in Selma and throughout the nation: We Shall Overcome.

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McCOMB INCIDENT SUMMARY
June - September 1964

JUNE

21 Homes of two NAACP members bombed. Freddie Bates and C.C. Bryant were planning to house summer voluntoers. Seven dynamite sticks found on lawn of Mrs. Corine Andrews.

JULY

8 SNCC Freedom House bombed. Curtis Hays and Dennis Sweeney injured slightly. Threats had been received. Police protection had been sought and denied.

17 Mount Zion Hill Baptist Church in Pike County burned to the ground. Pastor associated with summer project.

22 Mount Vernon Missionary Baptist Church near Percy Quin State Park, Pike County, burned to the ground. Church had no connection with civil rights movement.

24 Mr. Brock, owner of local Negro cafe, beaten and then arrested. Policeman threatened to kill him.

26 Two bombs thrown at home of Charles Bryant, long active on civil rights movement. As the second bomb thrown a shot was fired into the house. House damaged slightly and lawn torn up.

27 Staff member Mendy Samstein arrested for "failure to yield right of way" while driving local Negro children for voter registration canvassing.

AUGUST

4 Two Negro boys, students at Freedom School, who had been receiving harrassing phone calls were arrested for using profanity over the phone, tried without counsel, and sentenced one year each to jail under Mississippi's phone harrassment law.

11 Two crosses burned at homes of white residents.

14 Burgland Supermarket, across the street from the Freedom School, bombed. All windows shattered, walls and roof damaged.

Local Negro, Roy Lee Morton, threatened and then arrested later for inciting to riot when only officers were present. Fine $250.00.

16 Staff office at Freedom House raided by 24 officers representing city, county, and state police. Warrant for illegal liquor; none was found, but officers stayed and inspected letters and material in the office.

18 Summer volunteer chased and threatened. Attempted house burning of local Negro whose daughter is in Freedom School Two Negro voter registrants threatened with arrest.

22 Local voter registration worker, Percy McGhee, arrested for "loitering" inside the courthouse. Staff member Cephus Hughes went to post bond. Jailer refused the money and pulled a gun on him. Later four staff members successfully bonded out McGhee.

23 Friendly poor white man abducted for three hours by five hooded and armed white men.

28 Bomb exploded on lawn of Willie J. Dillon. Whole family active in summer project. Dillon was arrested later for "running an unlicensed garage and stealing electricity." Trial set for 2 pm next day, was held at 10 a.m. without his lawyer present, and he was convicted. Sentenced to jail plus $1500 fine. When Mrs. Dillon tried to pay the fine, it was raised to $2000. Mrs. Dillon had been threatened twice by police officers.

AUGUST

29 Police cars and cars with white hoodlums circled the Freedom House from midnight to 5 a.m..

SEPTEMBER

2 Robert Stone, white volunteer, assaulted by white man in downtown McComb. Rev. Russell Bennett from Inglewood, California, dragged from car and beaten by several men while waiting at Western Union office for a summer volunteer who was also stuck. struck.

5 Mr. and Mrs. Albert Heffner, Jr., white segregationists and parents of 1963 "Miss Mississippi", moved out of town after two months of harrassment. They had tried to arrange peaceful relations between the summer project and the community.

7 Four bombings today. A grocery store whose front was demolished. The house of Rev. Hugh Washington was seriously damaged. He has no connection with the civil rights movement. A pool hall in a white section was completely destroyed. A church in Chilsom Mission suffered slight damage. No connection with civil rights.

20 (Sunday). Home of Mrs. Alyanne Quin bombed. Extensive damage. Baby sitter and two small children escaped with minor cuts.

Society Hill Baptist Church bombed. Almost totally destroyed.

After Quin bombing local Negroes poured into the streets, carrying arms; threw rocks at police cars. Police falsely reported a 3000 person riot and called in State Police. Project workers Hughes and Harris quieted Negroes. State police sent 50 cars and 100 men into McComb. Arrests began.

21 (Monday). At an evening mass meeting at Society Hill site more Negroes were arrested, most of Project staff taken to city jail, questioned, and threatened.

22 (Tuesday). More Negroes arrested on various phoney charges. Some let go, some fined. Police stationed on every corner. Many State police still there.

23 (Wednesday). Two bombings. One at home of Artis Garner, Negro ex-policeman who testified today before the Civil Rights Advisory Committee in Greenville, Miss.. Mrs. Garner evacuated shortly before the bombing. Two children are staying with relatives. Both Garners are to be flown to Washington, D.C. to talk to Justice Department.

Second bombing at home of Mr. Matthew Jackson near the Percy Quinn State Park.

Twenty four Negroes have been arrested and originally charged under the Criminal Syndicalism law. Bond ranges from $1,000 to $5,000. Dennis Sweeney, project staff member, arrested for "accessory after the fact and possession of dynamite." Released Thursday, after a Negro refused to testify against him at preliminary hearing. The prosecuting attorney told Sweeney he'd "damn well better get a lawyer, because after we get one of them to testify we're going to pick you up." He was told they would be watching him 24 hours a day.

11-30-64 C

PUSH RIGHTS CASE ARRESTS

Race Workers List FBI as Oppressive

By PETER KIHSS

(Copyright 1964 by the New York Times Co.)

NEW YORK—"For Negroes, the FBI has become part of the oppression of the South," says an editorial in Student Voice, a publication of the Student Non Violent Coordinating Committee.

Beneath the editorial is a cartoon in which "J. Edgar Standby," a play on the name of J. Edgar Hoover, the Federal Bureau of Investigation director, is asking:

"Would you like to contend that the sheriff denied this Negro some civil right in killing him?"

The editorial and the cartoon are examples of the distrust of the FBI that exists among civil rights organizations.

FBI'S PROBLEMS

Their feeling of suspicion persists despite the bureau's reported stepped-up efforts against racial brutality and discrimination in the South, and despite the recognition by many civil rights leaders of the problems the FBI faces.

James Farmer, director of the Congress of Racial Equality, asks FBI agents to "make arrests on the spot" in civil rights cases. Jack Greenberg, director-counsel of the NAACP legal defense and educational fund, says there has long been authority in the law to permit far more federal criminal prosecutions in this field.

But there is another side—the approach of the FBI and, even more important, of its parent Department of Justice.

DOING BETTER

"We're doing better all the time," Burke Marshall, assistant attorney general, contended after a two-hour interview on the FBI's role. "I think if we devoted all our energies to this problem for the next 10 years, that would not be enough. We're not satisfied. But it's hard to see what we can do except put more energy into what we're doing."

In civil rights cases, the FBI can automatically investigate only certain brutality cases. Other problems must be cleared first with Justice department lawyers.

C. Campbell of Dougherty County July 28, 1962. The lawyer had gone to discuss the beating in jail of a white worker; the sheriff said the lawyer had interfered with business.

Leslie W. Dunbar, executive director of the Southern Regional Council in Atlanta, says this was a "glaring" violation of civil rights statutes.

There was an investigation. Marshall says that the Justice department presented the case to a grand jury which refused to indict.

An alternative technique might have been used. A U.S. attorney, on his own, could have filed an information, or complaint, invoking a misdemeanor charge.

THEY TRIED IT

The information technique, Marshall says, was considered. It has been used at least three times in the last few years, once against a New Orleans policeman who drew a 30-day sentence last year in the killing of a 12-year-old Negro boy suspected of stoning trains. The two other efforts, in Georgia and Mississippi, led to jury acquittals.

Marshall says that only certain crimes become federal questions. The prevailing Supreme Court ruling is a 5-to-4 decision in 1945 overturned the conviction of Sheriff Claude M. Screws in a jail killng in Newton, Ga. The court held the government had to show the sheriff intended to deprive the Negro victim of a constitutional right.

"It is not a federal crime on its face to kill a Negro any more than anyone else," Marshall says. "There might be circumstances that make it a federal crime—for example, was he working on voter registration? Were his children applying for a white school?"

voted all our energies to this problem for the next 10 years, that would not be enough. We're not satisfied. But it's hard to see what we can do except put more energy into what we're doing."

In civil rights cases, the FBI can automatically investigate only certain brutality cases. Other problems must be cleared first with Justice department lawyers.

The department and the FBI uphold the value of cooperation with local authorities. They see this as the essence of the nation's federal system. They cite practical difficulties for any other technique.

SEEKS ANSWER

"There is no answer which embraces both compassion and law," acting Attorney General Nicholas de B. Katzenbach told a University of Miami group nine days ago, "and there can be no such answer until the use of the states' rights doctrine once more becomes a philosophy for political action, not an excuse for bigoted obstruction."

The contrasting views emerged in a survey following Hoover's denunciation of King. Hoover called King "the most notorious liar in the country." King in turn offered to discuss the FBI's role with Hoover at any time, but King's office says he has had no reply.

On the firing line in the South, the rival approaches clash, for example, over such cases as the mass demonstrations against racial segregation that flared over and over in Albany, Ga., during the last three years.

More than 2,000 arrests of demonstrators took place in Albany. The civil rights leaders recall the caning of C. B. King, a Negro lawyer, by Sheriff D.

victim of a constitutional right.

"It is not a federal crime on its face to kill a Negro any more than anyone else," Marshall says. "There might be circumstances that make it a federal crime—for example, was he working on voter registration? Were his children applying for a white school?"

MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM PROJECT
1017 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

TO ALL VOLUNTEERS AND FRIENDS

We are writing to ask your immediate and active help.

The situation in McComb, and throughout Pike County, has deteriorated to a point of extreme danger. Local Negro citizens live in fear of arrest and violence in retaliation for any association with civil rights activity. In the week preceding this letter, there have been four bombings and dozens of arrests on charges ranging from "being out after 4 a.m." to "criminal syndicalism." Mississippi State Highway Police have swarmed into McComb. Civil rights workers have been interrogated and threatened. State Highway Police have set barricades throughout the Negro community.

The enclosed list outlines briefly the pattern of violence and fear which has characterized Pike County. There have been 16 bombings alone since the McComb project began last June. In the words of a local Negro resident of McComb, an ex-policeman:

> ". . . my life is in danger and my family's is, too. I am scared for us and for all Negroes in McComb . . . we are all told we have no rights . . . we can't use them if we want to stay alive or keep our homes safe . . . I've been on the police force and everybody in town knows that the Klan leaders and the police chief and the mayor are close friends . . . and in Mississippi that means trouble. Everybody is scared to death there's going to be murder. Everybody is sitting up nights. They can't sleep, guarding their homes and churches. Dozens of police and highway patrol are driving around the Negro neighborhood---just scaring people---not trying to calm them . . ."

On September 9, the McComb Freedom Project staff directed a letter to Mr. Burke Marshall, Chief of the Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department, explaining the deteriorating situation there. The letter expressed fear of further violence and a possible repetition of another tragic civil rights murder unless specific federal action were taken. Copies were sent to the press and to several Congressmen, several of whom expressed concern...but no action was taken. The most recent incidents in McComb underscore the explosiveness of the situation even further, and they make the need for federal intervention more apparent.

This federal action could take several forms:

1) the appointment of federal registrars to insure the basic right of qualified citizens to vote.

2) the guarantee of federal protection, not to civil rights workers particularly, but to all local citizens for whom local police power is a threat, not a source of help.

3) a statement from authorities - including the President - about the role of the federal government in the prevention of violence and intimidation.

We urge you, then, to wire, call or write your congressmen, senators and the White House (C/o Lee C. White, Special Assistant to the President), asking for greater federal support. Please inform others of the McComb situation, since it takes many letters to obtain even minimal action. Perhaps you could reproduce this letter and distribute it among members of organizations with which you have contact. We will be happy to send you further information if you send the Mississippi Summer Project a self-addressed envelope.

We also ask that you actively push the inclusion of this issue in local campaign efforts for national candidates. Please ask specifically about McComb in interviews with candidates and urge candidates to make public statements about the situation.

Most of you are familiar enough with Mississippi to know that the actions in McComb are similar to those that have occurred throughout the state - but not so intensely, nor with such concentrated danger. Please help us to free the people of Mississippi and to remove them from the shackles of fear.

Freedom,

The Staff
of the Mississippi
Freedom Project

THURSDAY

SEPTEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

3

SEPT. 1964

Series on racial
disorders, Summer '64
Paul Martin, Gannett
group of newspapers
first one: Aug. 14, 1964
"Current Racial Disorders
Come Long Way Since 1961"

Law Enforcement

FRIDAY

SEPTEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

4

SEPT. 1964

Columbus Ga.
Ledger-Enquirer
7-26-64

"although 76 institutions of higher learning in 27 states offer courses in law enforcement, the general training of men in the ranks remains far from ideal." ed for 1955-1958 see file copy Violence, Intimidation & Reprisals

VIOLENCE — & INTIMIDATION — SOUTH

Note: victims Negro, unless otherwise noted

Southern Regional Council
March 30, 1965

not included are more than a score of incidents involving alleged police discrimination and/or brutality in fatal shooting of suspects, drunks etc.

CIVIL RIGHTS RELATED DEATHS IN THE 11 SOUTHERN STATES

1965

Deputy Sheriff O'Neal Moore	6-2-65	Bogalusa, La. {Ambushed & killed by whitemen Deputy Creed Rogers also shot in shoulder but recovered.
Rev. James Reeb (w)	3/12/65	Selma, Ala.
Jimmie Jackson	2/21/65	Marion, Ala.
Mrs. Viola Liuzzo (w)	3/25/65	Highway 80, between Selma & Montgomery, Ala.

1964

Louis Allen	1/31/64	Liberty, Miss.
James Andrew Miller	8/30/64	Jackson, Butts Co., Ga. shot in highway altercation by white man, John Lo Whitaker, ruled justifiable homicide
Frank Morris	12/11/64	Ferriday, La. his shoe repair shop fired (by two arsonists, according to his deathbed report) & he dies of burns
Frank Andrews	11/28/64	Butler, Choctaw Co., Ala. reportedly shot in back by sheriff's deputy
James E. Chaney Andrew Goodman (w) Michael H. Schwerner (w)	6/21/64	Philadelphia, Neshoba Co., Miss.
Charles E. Moore Henry Hezekiah Dee	7/64	both from Meadville, Miss., missing since May 25, bodies found mutilated in Mississippi River
Ethel B. Bryant (w - a male)		
Hubert Ormsby (14 yrs)	9/7-9/64	Pickens, Miss. coroners jury ruled accidental drowning; body found in Big Black River wearing a CORE T-shirt
Charles Sammie Marrow, Jr.	10/29/64	Chattanooga, Tenn. shot by white man in restaurant after he reportedly insulted a white waitress who threw hot coffee on him
Bruce Bell	2/26/64	Baton Rouge, La. a suicide, after wounding his brother, a civil rights attorney
Billy Wayne Wallace (w)	8/10/64	Dallas, Tex. shot by 2 Negroes during racial argument in park
Lemuel Penn	7/11/64	near Colbert, Madison Co., Ga. shot on highway by nightriders
Ike Homer, Jr. (12)	8/27/64	Albany, Ga. was an intruder shot by auto parts store owner

1963

Ethel B. Bryant (w) (a male)	10/18/63	Jackson, Miss. Negro Hal C. Zachary got life imprisonment for his shooting in argument over Zachary's using "white only" water fountain
William Moore (w)	4/23/63	U.S. Highway 11 near Attalla, Ala. on freedom walk from Chattanooga to Montgomery
John L. Coley	9/4/63	Birmingham, Ala. killed in rioting which followed bombing of Arthur Shores' home
Denis McNair Carol Robertson Cynthia Wesley Addie Mae Collins	9/15/63	Birmingham, Ala. 16th St. Baptist Church bombing
Johnny Robinson	"	" shot in crowd in rioting following above bombing
Virgil Ware	"	" shot by white youths after bombing
Mrs. Johnnie Mae Chappell	3/23/63	Jacksonville, Fla. killed by white youth from car cruising through Negro neighborhood during rioting

5-2-65 - Houston, Texas - shot in chest by automobile booby trap Houston Chronicle religious news editor Melvin Leon Steakley. Had received "crank" letter with implied death threat to persons who believe in racial integration.

1963 continued

Medgar W. Evers	6/12/63	Jackson, Miss.	shot from ambush
Fred W. Link (w)	6/7/63	Lexington, NC.	shot during rioting
Andrew Lee Anderson	7/17/63	Marion, Ark.	chased & shot by 9 white men after rape rumor, later proved false

1962

Cpl. Roman Duckworth, USA	4/12/62	Taylorsville, Smith Co., Miss.	shot by policeman when he refused to move to back of interstate bus
LeRoy Parks (w)	9/6/62	Dallas, Paulding Co., Ga.	one of masked night riders shot by Mrs. Rebecca Wilson, ruled justifiable homicide
unknown	4/7/62	Jasper, Marion Co., Tenn.	badly decomposed body of Negro man found in Tenn. River
Clarence Sims (16)	4/18/62	Norfolk, Va.	shot without provocation by confectionery store owner Ollie F. Sally; given 5 years for voluntary manslaughter

1961

Herbert Lee	9/25/61	Liberty, Amite Co., Miss.	shot by white legislator E. H. Hurst
Eli Brumfield	10/13/61	McComb, Pike Co., Miss.	shot by police officer, ruled justifiabble homicide
Alfred S. Crishon	12/30/61	Mobile, Ala.	prominent Negro leader found shot to death in his car
Paul Guihard (w) Ray Gunter (w)	10/30/63	Oxford, Miss.	in rioting following James Meredith's entry at Ole Miss

1960

Mrs. Mattie Green	5/19/60	Ringgold, Catoosa Co., Ga.	during dynamiting of her home

1959

Mack Charles Parker	4/25/59	Poplarville, Miss.	lynching
Airman 2-C Robert L. Humphrey	11/27/59	Tampa, Fla.	reportedly a suicide in his car, NAACP protested action of Bay County sheriff
Jonas Causey	5/16/59	Clarksdale, Miss.	former mental patient killed by shots from 15 law officers
William Roy Prather (15)	11/10/59	Corinth, Alcorn Co., Miss.	8 white youths held in Halloween "prank" slaying
Will Davis	12/20/59	Vicksburg, Miss.	elderly Negro recluse shot by police (after he had killed a white man, Ulmer Griffith)

April 1, 1965

Mr. Paul Brest
Supreme Court and Developments Editor
Harvard Law Review
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Brest:

We are enclosing xerox copies of a few things from our files that we believe may be helpful to you in writing your article on racial violence and the role of state law enforcement officials and courts in preventing and punishing such violence.

We are airmailing you some publications dealing with your subject, as you requested (listed below).

In addition, I am listing for you articles and other sources of information that should be in the Harvard Law Library. If you have any difficulty in obtaining these, let us know and we can xerox copies for you.

Christian Century, 11-11-64, "The Battle of McComb," by
Malcolm Boyd
Phylon, Summer 1964, Vol. XXV, No. 2, Gilbert Ware,
"Civil Rights [illegible] Contempt of Federal Courts," (Jury trial amendments to CCR)
Harpers, March, 1964, "Justice with a Southern Accent,"
by Louis Lusky
Yale Law Review, Vol. 73, No. 1, Nov. 1963, "Judicial Performance in the Fifth Circuit," by Stephen R. Field
New York Times Magazine, 12-15-63, Bruce M. Galphin, "When a Negro Is on Trial in the South."
1-24-65, Hodding Carter, "A Double Standard for Murder?"
2-21-65, Reese Cleghorn, "The Two Faces of Sheriff Rainey"

The Progressive, January 1965, James A. Wechsler, "The Decline of J. Edgar Hoover"

These two brochures you may wish to order; we only have file copies: *The McComb, Mississippi Story: 1, 2*, a series of editorials published in the *Enterprise-Journal*, McComb, Mississippi; *Mississippi Project*, an account of the National Lawyers Guild program of Legal Assistance to Civil Rights Workers in Mississippi, Summer, 1964. (order from 1509 Cadillac Tower, Detroit, Michigan). (66 lawyers; 45 case files; 315 defendents)

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Enclosed: (xerox copies)
- Republican Senators Introduce Police Brutality Measure
- Caution to All Clerks and Jury Commissioners of United States District Courts --Personal Liability for the Exclusion of Jurors on Account of Race or Color.
- Institute on Police and Community Relations, NCCJ, Atlanta
- Civil Rights Related Deaths in the 11 Southern States (notes made by research of Southern Regional Council from news clips)
- Editorials: *The Nation*, *Christian Century*
- "Way Down South...", *Moderator*, Winter 1965

Mailed separately: SRC
- The Federal Executive & Civil Rights
- What Happened in the South?
- Law Enforcement in Mississippi
- The Question from Jacksonville
- Albany: a study in national responsibility
- Racial ~~Crisis~~ Violence and Law Enforcement
- The Freedom Ride
- Synopsis IV
- *New South*: Mississippi, St. Augustine, Alabama Police Practices and Book Reviews

Other:
- *Report on Mississippi By the Mississippi Advisory Committee to The United State Commission on Civil Rights, 1963*
- *Mississippi*, A Chronology of Violence and Intimidation in Mississippi Since 1961, by SNCC

HARVARD LAW REVIEW
PUBLISHED BY
THE HARVARD LAW REVIEW ASSOCIATION
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

March 31, 1965

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I am writing an article dealing with racial violence in the South, and with the role of state law enforcement officials and the courts in preventing and punishing such violence.

Would you be so kind as to send me by air mail any publications that might bear on these matters, as well as a catalogue of all your publications. Please bill me for the costs of the publications and the air mail postage.

Your prompt assistance would be very greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Paul Brest

Paul Brest
Supreme Court and Developments
Note Editor

February 22, 1965

Mr. Roy L. Sparrow
208 Stinson St. Ext.
Chapel Hill, N. C.

Dear Mr. Sparrow:

For your thesis on law enforcement in areas of local opposition, we are sending you several things. Many of them were published before the passage of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, but would still apply. Our current publications list is inclosed for your information.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Bibliographical information:

- Christian Century, 11-11-64, "The Battle of McComb" by Malcolm Boyd
- With Justice for All, Anti-Defamation League, 315 Lexington Ave. New York, N. Y. 25¢
- Phylon, Summer 1964, Vol. XXV, No. 2, Gilbert Ware, "Civil Rights is Contempt of Federal Courts" (Jury trial amendments to CCR)
- New York Times Magazine, Bruce M. Galphin, "When a Negro Is on Trial in the South" 12-15-63
- Harpers, March, 1964, "Justice with a Southern Accent," Louis Lusky
- Yale Law Review, Vol. 73, No. 1, Nov. 1963, "Judicial Performance in the Fifth Circuit," Stephen R. Field.

Mailed separately:

- Federal Executive & Civil Rights
- What Happened in the South?
- Law Enforcement in Mississippi
- The Question from Jacksonville
- Albany
- The Freedom Ride
- Synopsis IV
- L-33
- New South: Mississippi, St. Augustine, Alabama Police Practice

Book Explosion

208 Stinson St. EXt.
Chapel Hill, N. C.
February 14, 1965

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. NW
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I am doing research for an honors thesis on the problems of federal law enforcement in areas where there is local opposition to national law. In particular I am concerned with enforcement of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Many proposals have been made for the creation of federal enforcement agencies--a federal police system or federal voting registrars, for example. If any studies have been undertaken by for for your organization concerning the topic of my research, I would be grateful for any information you could give me about how to obtain reports of these studies. I would also appreciate any bibliographical information you have available.

Yours truly,

Roy L. Sparrow

Fed. Exec. & Civil Rights
What Happened in the South?
Law Enf. in Miss.
The Question From Jacksonville
Albany
The Freedom Ride Synopsis IV
L-33 F.S.: Miss., & St. Augustine, Ala. Police Practice

Violence

April 7, 1965

Miss Martha Botwisick
New York Herald Tribune
230 West Forty-first St.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Miss Botwisick:

Enclosed is the information on bombings we discussed on the telephone. Some of it overlaps; some of it includes other kinds of violence, but perhaps it will be helpful to you for your Sunday story.

Intimidation, Reprisal and Violence, 1959 - covers period 1955 through 1958.

Table in New South, May 1963, "Southern Bombings" covers period January 1956 through May 1963 in 11 southern states.

VEP Report, March 31, 1963, Chronology of Violence and Intimidation in Mississippi covers 1961 through March 1963.

SNCC Chronology of Violence & Intimidation, covers Mississippi violence period 1961 through February 1964.

New South, June 1964, Police Practice in Alabama

Law Enforcement in Mississippi - Jan, 1964 thru July 14, 1964

Attached sheets: bombings in South, 1964, and also bombings in Alabama, 1963.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

P.S. recent book: J. E. Curry & Glen D. King, Race Tensions & the Police. 1962

April 8, 1965

Mr. Sammie L. Philmore
2303 Highland Avenue
Tampa, Fla. 33602

Dear Mr. Philmore:

We are mailing you, separately, the requested publicationand several other things we think may be helpful to you. Our current publications list is enclosed for your information.

Regarding the section of your term paper on law enforcement (and justice, of course, implied) you may wish to look up and read the following:

Christian Century, 11-11-64, "The Battle of McComb," by Malcolm Boyd
Phylon, Summer 1964, Vol. XXV, No. 2, Gilbert Ware, "Civil Rights and Contempt of Federal Courts,"
Harpers, March, 1964, "Justice with a Southern Accent," by Louis Lusky
Yale Law Review, Vol. 73, No. 1, Nov. 1963, "Judicial Performance in the Fifth Circuit," by Stephen R. Field
New York TimesMagazine, 12-15-63, Bruce M. Galphin, "When a Negro Is on Trial in the South."
1-24-65, Hodding Carter, "A Double Standard for Murder?"
2-21-65, Reese Cleghorn, "The Two Faces of Sheriff Rainey"
The Progressive, January 1965, James A. Wechsler, "The Decline of J. Edgar Hoover"
Report of the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights: Civil Rights, 1963, pp. 47-50

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
Law Enforcement in Mississippi
Alabama Police Practices
Racial Violence & Law Enforcement

Unequal Badge
L-133

MA please reply

March 28, 1965

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Presently, I am a student of Police Administration at St. Petersburg Junior College, St. Petersburg, Florida. I am a Negro Patrolman on the Tampa Police Dept., and a veteran of eight years service. My immediate goal is an A. A. degree from St. Petersburg Junior College, in Police Administration. I plan, later, to acquire my B. S. in Sociology (minor in Psychology) at the University of Tampa.

One of the subjects that I am studying this period is Introduction to Psychology, (my minor), by Clifford T. Morgan, 2nd Edition. Among the requirements to complete this subject is a term paper of a subject of interest to me that can be related to the subject matter. My main interest, as a subject, is the problems of the Negro in Law Enforcement in the South. The areas in the text to which I would like to relate my interest are: Chapter 4, "Feeling and Emotion"; Chapter 5, "Frustration and Conflict"; and Chapter 18, "Vocational Adjustment."

One of my required texts is Police Patrol Readings, by Samuel G. Chapman. In this text is a section titled, "The Unequal Badge", by Elliot M. Rudwick. This research was done by Dr. Rudwick for your Council.

This is the type of information that I need to make my term paper complete.

Enclosed is an airmail-stamped, self-addressed envelope. Please send me either a source of this type material, the price of same, or, if you have this type of current material on hand, I would very much appreciate your forwarding it to me immediately.

Very truly yours,

Sammie L. Philmore

mkp

Enclosure

TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1965 Wall St. Jour.

The Liuzzo Case

* * * V & I - South *

Chance for a Conviction in Civil Rights Slaying Is Slim

By NEIL A. MAXWELL

HAYNEVILLE, Ala.—The facts in the case seem simple. The aging Ford pulled alongside Mrs. Viola Liuzzo's white 1963 Oldsmobile as it sped along a dark, lonely section of U.S. 80 and a barrage of bullets cut her dead. A witness in her car will testify to that.

The next morning the FBI arrested four Ku Klux Klansmen and President Johnson went on TV to name them and denounce the acts of which they were accused. He didn't say they were guilty, but most listeners got the idea.

Since then, three of the accused have been twice indicted— first by a Federal grand jury for depriving Mrs. Liuzzo of her civil rights, then here at the seat of Lowndes County on charges of murder. The fourth man named by President Johnson was not charged, for it developed that he was an FBI informer, eye-witness to the crime.

Civil rights leaders say the evidence against the three defendants must have been strong, because the grand jury that indicted them for murder was all-white and civil rights crimes are looked on with a great deal of tolerance in these parts.

Yesterday, in the musty, high-ceilinged courtroom of the spacious white courthouse here, the first of the three defendants went on trial. What are the chances that he or the two others implicated in the murder will be convicted? Using the history of civil rights slayings as a guide, they are slim indeed. Moreover, there are in the Liuzzo case added pitfalls that convince many civil rights experts it is highly unlikely any of the accused will spend much time behind bars.

The President's Statement

First, consider the elements peculiar to the Liuzzo case.

Of most striking significance is the President's blatant statement on television; it is expected to provide the defense with excellent fodder for contending the Klansmen can't get an impartial trial in Lowndes County—or anywhere else, for that matter.

"There are going to be four defendants," declares a Birmingham attorney who is following the cases, "the three Klansmen and President Johnson." If a guilty verdict should be returned, he explains, the defense can claim in appeal that the matter was pre-judged by the President. "If these cases go to the Supreme Court, part of the ruling will have to be on what the President did."

Just as damaging, observers insist, is the presence of the FBI informer in the car when the killing occurred. In many crimes, in many places, such a circumstance might clinch a guilty verdict—but not in a civil rights slaying in the Deep South in 1965. The fact that the informer was there, one attorney speculates, opens the door for the defense to paint in jurors' minds a picture of entrapment of the three Klansmen, with Mrs. Liuzzo being offered as a sacrifice to make a case.

Even if that isn't done, the lawyer continues, "the testimony of anyone connected with the Federal Government hasn't been worth a hoot in the South in the past. After the defense shows this witness to be a stool pigeon as well, I don't imagine his testimony will carry much weight in Lowndes County." There is also the possibility that the three defendants will claim that the informer, who wasn't charged with the crime, was the one who actually did it, the lawyer adds.

Composition of Jury

Also working against conviction is the fact that the jurors, as selected yesterday, all are white and presumably strong segregationists, as are nearly all of the 2,000 whites who live along with the 12,000 Negroes in Lowndes County. There was nothing legally that says the jury had to be all white, but a Negro has never served on a jury hearing a civil rights slaying case.

any of these slayings produced was the case of Byron de la Beckwith, a Mississippian who was charged with the death of Medgar Evers, an official of the NAACP. Beckwith had two trials, both of which ended in hung juries.

In the three cases that resulted in a finding of guilt, one involved the death of a white man in which three Negroes were sent to prison; a second involved the death of a Negro in which two white youths were found guilty but not sent to prison; in the third, a white man received a sentence of 10 years.

A brief review of the 24 slayings follows:

1965, THREE DEATHS

MRS. VIOLA LIUZZO — The Detroit woman went to Selma to help in the march on Montgomery. She was killed the day the march ended as she drove through Lowndes County on her way to Montgomery to pick up a second load of marchers and ferry them back to Selma.

THE REV. JAMES REEB—The Boston minister was beaten on a Selma street and died two days later. Four Selma whites were arrested and three have been indicted on murder charges. They will come up for trial sometime later this year.

JIMMIE LEE JACKSON—A Negro youth, he was killed in a voter demonstration at Marion, Ala. Officials said later that a state trooper did it. No arrest was made.

1964, SEVEN DEATHS

JAMES E. CHANEY, ANDREW GOODMAN, MICHAEL H. SCHWERNER—The three civil rights workers were slain shortly after being released from jail in Philadelphia, Miss. Later 18 whites, including the sheriff and his chief deputy, were arrested on Federal civil rights charges which later were thrown out. No prosecution.

LEMUEL PENN—The Washington, D.C., educator was gunned down as he drove home from a tour of Army reserve duty at Fort Benning, Ga. Four Ku Klux Klansmen were arrested, three indicted for murder, and two tried. Despite a confession by one which implicated the others, they were acquitted.

HUBERT ORMSBY—A Mississippi Negro youth, he was found floating in the Big Black River, clad in a CORE T-shirt. The verdict was accidental drowning.

LOUIS ALLEN—A Mississippi youth who reportedly witnessed an earlier slaying of a Negro active in civil rights work was slain himself. No arrest was made.

MRS. JOHNNIE MAE CHAPPELL—A Jacksonville, Fla., Negro woman, she was shot by a white youth from a car cruising a Negro neighborhood after demonstrations there. The white youth was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to 10 years.

1963, TEN DEATHS

ADDIE MAE COLLINS, CYNTHIA WESLEY, CAROL ROBERTSON, DENIS McNAIR—The four Negro girls were at Sunday School in Birmingham when killed by an exploding bomb. No arrests.

JOHNNY ROBINSON—The Negro was killed in rioting that followed the church bombing. No arrests were made.

VIRGIL WARE—He was killed the same day by a pistol-toting white lad riding with a buddy on a motorscooter. One of the white boys was convicted of manslaughter, and the other pleaded guilty. After a stern lecture, the judge sentenced them to seven months in the county jail, but then probated the sentence and set them free.

JOHN L. COLEY—A Birmingham Negro, he was shot dead in rioting that followed another bombing of a home two weeks earlier than the one at the church. No arrests were made.

WILLIAM MOORE—A Baltimore mailman making a lone protest march across Alabama, he was killed by a bullet from a passing car. A white man was arrested, but defendants will claim that the informer, who wasn't charged with the crime, was the one who actually did it, the lawyer adds.

Composition of Jury

Also working against conviction is the fact that the jurors, as selected yesterday, all are white and presumably strong segregationists, as are nearly all of the 2,000 whites who live along with the 12,000 Negroes in Lowndes County. There was nothing legally that says the jury had to be all white, but a Negro has never served on a jury hearing a civil rights slaying case.

Alabama law calls for a jury roster to list the names of "all male citizens of the county who are generally reputed to be honest and intelligent men and are esteemed in the community." In the box containing 100 names from which a jury was chosen for the first trial, there was the name of one Negro, but he was excused at his own request on grounds of health.

The attitude toward the crime of many white citizens of Hayneville also argues against a conviction. The merit of their reasoning aside, many residents hereabouts are convinced that Mrs. Liuzzo, an "outside agitator," got what she deserved.

Whatever weight the various factors in the Liuzzo case may bring to bear, the outcome of other civil rights slayings suggests it would be difficult indeed for the state to get a conviction on a lesser charge, let alone on a murder charge.

Since the civil rights movement began its present phase in 1960 with lunch-counter sit-ins, 24 persons have been slain for reasons directly related to integration activities, according to records at the Southern Regional Council, an Atlanta-based human rights organization. Up to the death of Mrs. Liuzzo, here is how these cases had been resolved:

	No arrests	12
	Arrests but no trial	6
	Acquittal	1
2 –	Hung jury	1
	Guilty of murder	0
	Guilty of manslaughter	3

The closest to a murder conviction that

boys was convicted of manslaughter, and the other pleaded guilty. After a stern lecture, the judge sentenced them to seven months in the county jail, but then probated the sentence and set them free.

JOHN L. COLEY—A Birmingham Negro, he was shot dead in rioting that followed another bombing of a home two weeks earlier than the one at the church. No arrests were made.

WILLIAM MOORE—A Baltimore mailman making a lone protest march across Alabama, he was killed by a bullet from a passing car. A white man was arrested, but not indicted.

MEDGAR W. EVERS—Mississippi field secretary for the NAACP, he was slain by an ambush sniper outside his home in Jackson. Byron de la Beckwith had two trials, each ending in a hung jury.

FRED W. LINK—A Lexington, N.C., white man, he was killed during a racial riot. Three Negroes were tried and convicted of manslaughter. Two were sentenced to six months, the third to four to seven years.

1962, TWO DEATHS

PAUL GUIHARD, RAY GUNTER—Both white, they were on the campus of the University of Mississippi at Oxford during rioting over the admission of James Meredith. A rooftop sniper killed Mr. Guihard, a reporter from France, and Mr. Gunter, a local TV repairman. No arrests were made.

1961, ONE DEATH

HERBERT LEE—A Negro active in civil rights activities, he was shot by a white state legislator. The death was ruled justifiable.

1960, ONE DEATH

MRS. MATTIE GREEN — The Ringgold Ga., Negro woman was killed when a bomb blasted her home. No arrests were made.

It's always possible, of course, that one or more of the three defendants being separately tried in the Liuzzo case could be convicted. But, as the history of civil rights slayings in the South suggests, it must be considered unlikely.

result –
Liuzzo case –
hung jury

May 5, 1965

Dr. Arnold Trebach
School of Law
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Trebach:

Mr. Dunbar asked me to send you two things: Racial Discrimination in the Southern Federal Courts and Law Enforcement in Mississippi. These were mailed out to you Monday. Mr. Dunbar said you were particularly interested in changes in the southern legal situation, such as desegregation of state and city bar associations. I have done a quick check of news clips for 1964 and 1965 (see attached) and have copied several news clips that seemed interesting.

Probably you are familiar with the following articles, but if you have missed any of them, or find they are not readily available, let us know and we can make copies from our files:

Phylon, Summer 1964, Vol. XXV, No. 2, Gilbert Ware, "Civil Rights and Contempt of Federal Courts," (Jury trial amendments to CCR)
Yale Law Review, Vol. 73, No., November 1963, Stephen R. Field, "Judicial Performance in the Fifth Circuit"
Harpers, March 1964, Louis Lusky, "Justice with a Southern Accent"
New York Times Magazine, 12-15-63, Bruce M. Galphin, "When a Negro Is on Trial in the South"
1-24-65, Hodding Carter, "A Double Standard for Murder"
2-21-65, Reese Cleghorn, "The Two Faces of Sheriff Rainey"
The Progressive, January 1965, James A. Wechsler, "The Decline of J. Edgar Hoover"

We have also, and could copy for you if you do not have it, Caution to All Clerks and Jury Commissioners of United States Distric Courts--Personal Liability for the Exclusion of Jurors on Account of Race or Color.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Enclosed:
State-by-state notes on bar ass'ns dropping color bar
St. Petersburg Times, 3-26-65, "Simon Hits Unwillingness to Defend Unpopular Causes" by Samuel Adams
Montgomery Advertizer, 12-31-64, "Professor Criticizes State Bar"
The State (Columbia, S.C.) 6-18-64, "Bar Group Answers Rights Bid"

P.S. If you wish additional information, please let us know.

BAR ASSOCIATIONS DROP COLOR BAR: 1964 to May, 1965

ALABAMA

7-19-64--Ala. Bar Assn. voted unanimously to denounce demonstrations as disruptive and breeders of disrespect for law and order.

GEORGIA

6-17-64--Members of the Atlanta Bar Assn. have voted to amend their constitution and dliminate membership restrictions based on race. Members voted by mail (unsigned) 393 to 183 to strike word "white" from applications.

NORTH CAROLINA

Forsyth County, 4-23-64. During the summer of 1963 the county's lawyers voted to change their constitution and admit Negro attorneys.

SOUTH CAROLINA

9-24-64--Richland County Bar Assn. accepted four Negro lawyers for membership: Harold R. Boulware, Lincoln C. Jenkins, Matthew J. Perry, and Hemphill P. Pride were invited along with eight white lawyers by the 200 member assn.

TENNESSEE

10-27-64--The Memphis & Shelby County Bar Assn voted to admit Negroes to membership. A mail ballot to delete word "white" was submitted to the about 700 membership; no vote count was given.

TEXAS

1-4-64--Fort Worth-Tarrant Co. Bar Assn. approved 73-26 admission of Negro lawyers to tehir group.

7-4-64--The Resolutions Committee of the 15,000 member State Bar Assn of Texas approved a proposal urging integration of all local Texas bar associations. (State Bar Assn. deseg. 1939) The resolution was passed 7-5-64 by 3-1 standing vote.

3-31-65--Waco--Billy Barrett and Robt. L. Penrice, Waco Negro attorneys, were invited to annual banquet of the Waco-McLennen Bar Assn then turned down when they tried to buy tickets. They were told the refusal was because of rules of Waco's Ridgewood Country Club. Featur ed speaker was the president of the Nat'l Bar Assn, Edw. W. Kihn of Mem Memphis. Geor. Chase, president of local bar group, said they had urged country club to reconsider without success. He added the local officers would never intentionally schedule a meeting at any place all members could not attend.

VIRGINIA

7-4-65--Norfolk--The Norfold-Portsmouth Bar Assn. has admitted the first Negro into membership in its 64 year history. Hilary H. Jones was one of 12 applicants accepted.

Mr Arnold Trebach

Howard University Law School
Washington, 1, DC

Sent - 5.3.65
MA

Changes
in
Sou legal
sit -
law

Racial discrimination
Federal Courts
Law Enforcement in
Mississippi

St + City Bar
Ass desig.

Law Enf — also
FBI
New Republic 2-25-64
"When Law Collides with Custom
by Christopher Jencks
Newsweek 12-7-64
"J Edgar Hoover & the FBI"

Wash. Human Rights Project
Comment on Proposed Act
Pt I & II

May 7, 1965

Miss Johnnie Campbell
2905 Harrison Street
Gulfport, Mississippi

Dear Miss Campbell:

We are sending you the requested copy of Law Enforcement in Mississippi and copies of a few things regarding the role of the F.B.I. Attached is an additional list of articles in leading magazines which you may look up in your library.

We have only file copies of the Report of the U. S. Civil Rights Commission, 1963 and our xerox does not copy book pages. I have, therefore, cut the pages on court cases from my copy and copied them for you.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

~~Enclosed:~~ Mailed separately:
- xerox copy court cases (above)
- " " U.S. News & World Report, "Next: A National Police Force"
- " " Peter Kihss, N. Y. Times, "Race Workers List FBI as Oppressive"
- I. F. Stone's Weekly, editorial

Additional References, to look up:
- The Progressive, January 1965, James A. Wechsler, "The Decline of J. Edgar Hoover"
- Christian Century, 11-11-64, "The Battle of McComb, by Malcolm Boyd

Also mailed separately:
- Law Enforcement in Mississippi
- Report of the Mississippi Advisory Committee to the U.S.CCR

2905 Harrison Street
Gulfport, Mississippi,
April 19, 1965

Dear Sir

I would like some informatiom which has to with the FBI making arrests, also special reports including Law Enforcement in Mississippi, also(PP 37-50 of 1963 report of U.S.Civil Rights Commission lists court cases in 1961-3 under Title 42, Secs.1971(a)and(b).

Thank you
Johnnie Campbell
Johnnie Campbell

May 14, 1965

Mr. William D. Russell
Herald House
Box 477
Independence, Missouri 64051

Dear Mr. Russell:

Sorry for the delay in replying to your letter; I've been away on vacation and have gotten behind in correspondence. We are usually more prompt.

Under separate cover we are mailing you several things which I believe will interest you in your story on discrimination in the administration of justice. Attached is a list of references, also, in case you may not have seen some of the things listed.

You are right that we know of no Negro death in which the white murderer received capital punishment. To be strictly fair, however, we must list several instances in which white persons have received court convictions for crimes against Negroes:

> The two boys in Birmingham who shot Virgle Ware (N) in 1963 during the Birmingham riots were later convicted of manslaughter. They were out on bond until a probation hearing, then put on probation so never served any time in jail.
>
> Mrs. Chappell (N) who was shot in Jacksonville in March 1964 by a white man riding around in a car in the Negro section. The w. man was convicted of manslaughter (trial December 1964).
>
> In 1962 Clarence Sims (16) of Norfolk, Va., was shot without provocation by confectionery store owner Ollie F. Sally, who was given five years for voluntary manslaughter.

However, the shame of the southern courts is that in all the really major crimes that have received such wide publicity there have been no convictions.

These are the references I referred to:

Phylon, Summer 1964, Vol. XXV, No. 2, Gilbert Ware, "Civil Rights and Contempt of Federal Courts."
Yale Law Review, Vol. 72, No. 1, Nov. 1963, Judicial Performance in the Fifth Circuit,: by Stephen R. Field
Harpers, March, 1964, Louis Lusky, "Justice With a Southern Accen
New York Times Magazine, 12-15-63, Bruce M. Galphin, "When a Negro is on Trial in the South." 1-24-65, Hodding Carter, "A Dou Double Standard for Murder?" 2-21-65, Reese Cleghorn, "The Two Faces of Sheriff Rainey"
Report of the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights: Civil Rights 1963, pp. 47-50
The 1961 Report on Justice also is interesting.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
- Racial Discrimination in Southern Federal Courts
- Law Enforcement in Mississippi
- New South: Alabama Police Practices
  - St. Augustine
  - Registration in Mississippi
- Albany

P.S. Also see: New Republic, July 25, 1964, "When Law Collides With Custom," by Christopher Jencks

Herald House

Box 477 • 103 South Osage, Independence, Missouri 64051 • Telephone CL 2-5010
Publishing Division of the Reorganized CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST of Latter Day Saints

William D. Russell
Editor ~~Stride Magazine~~
Priesthood and Leaders Journal

April 16, 1965

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I am writing a series of articles for our youth magazine, Stride, on racial discrimination in America. One article will deal with discrimination in the administration of justice. Do you have any information you could send me about Negroes who have been murdered or had other serious crimes committed against them and the guilty parties not brought to justice? I know of cases like Mack Parker, Medgar Evers, William Moore (the Baltimore postman), the four girls in the Birmingham church and the three civil rights workers. But I'm sure there are many more cases less publicized but just as terrible. If so, such information would be valuable for my article.

Also, I plan to quote a statement I heard Aaron Henry make in a speech in Kansas City: "Never in Mississippi has a white man been called to conviction for a capital crime against a Negro." Do you know whether or not this satement is true throughout the Deep South? I personally know of no case whe~~ther~~re a white man anywhere in the Deep South has been convicted of a capital crime against a Negro but I do not know whether or not this is the case.

Any information you could send would be appreciated.

Sincerely,

Wm D Russell

William D. Russell

WDR:js

Racial Disc in Sou Fed Courts
Law Enforcement in Miss.
NS: Ala. Police Practice
NS: St. Augustine
Albany

Convictions, but not cap pun.

2 boys in Bham who shot Virgil Ware^N (1963)
Conv. for manslaughter – then out on bond til probation hearing then put on probation.

Mrs. Chappell N who was shot in Jacksonville March 1964
W. man conv. of manslaughter (trial Dec 1964)

1962 Clarence Sims (16) Norfolk, Va. shot w/out provocation by confectionery store owner Albert Sally, wh. given 5 yrs for Volun manslaughter

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June 22, 1965

Mr. Dick Moore
235 East 12th St.
New York, N. Y. 10003

Dear Mr. Moore:

Enclosed is a brief running account of the deaths related to civil rights activities in the 11 southern states, beginning in 1959 and running through March, 1965. I have added the more recent death of Deputy O'Neal Moore in Bogalusa, La.

Also enclosed is xerox copy of a Wall Street Journal newsclip; they did not include all the cases we did but just the direct, proven murders. Each lists outcome of the case.

Sincerely yours,

Montez B. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

June 18, 1965

Dear People,

I am gathering some material for an editorial to appear in the newsletter put out by the Medical Committee for Human Rights. The idea is to kindle some strong emotions in those doctors who see a conflict between professional demeanor and participation in civil rights activities such as picketing the A.M.A. For this purpose a list of all those who have died through participation in the civil rights movement would be very helpful. If you have such a list, or could somehow find the time to compile one, both myself and the editor of the newsletter, Dr Lee Hoffman, would be grateful.

Sincerely

Dick Moore

235 East 12th ST.
NYC 10003

June 23, 1965

Mr. C. E. Wilson
1045 St. John's Place
Brooklyn 13, New York

Dear Mr. Wilson:

I have up-dated our running reports on deaths due to civil rights activities and bombings in the 11 southern states. In the latter, I have included "fire-bombs" of the Molotov cocktail type of bomb which is hurled into a building and if allowed to explode and burn long enough to get a good start will completely destroy a structure.

As to beatings and reprisals--I'm sorry, we just haven't tried to keep up with them this year. 1964 is covered for Mississippi, where a great deal of it took place, in Law Enforcement in Mississippi; 1963 is pretty well covered in a Civil Rights: Year end Summary, and in a publication by SNCC. Some of the worst things which happened in Alabama are covered in our June 1964 New South. The trouble with beatings is that so many are not reported, or never come to trial, or are mentioned in the news as "alleged"; cases are dismissed, nobody is arrested, and in many cases the beatings mentioned are really police brutality in jails, and of course are denied. So it is very difficult to keep any kind of accurate count. If you just count the ones where the victims are beaten badly enough to be hospitalized and where arrests were made, it is not really an accurate picture. It would take one person nearly all summer to go back to 1960 and tabulate all beatings and reprisals. Especially if we were to follow through on what happened after, and whether or not anyone was ever arrested or convicted.

I hope the list of deaths and bombings will be helpful to you.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Enclosed:
  Bombings, 1964, 1965
  Deaths, 1959, 1965
Mailed separately: 3 publications
  mentioned above.

C E Wilson

1045 St. John's Pl
Bklyn, 13, N.Y.
June. 19, 1965

Information Service
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta, 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Your agency has long been a clearing house for information on civil rights matters in the South. I am particular interested in any and all information you might be able to send concerning the numbers of murders lynchings bombings beatings reprisal reported since 1960 to 1965.

I recognize that this represents a large request since often such figures are not even tabulated by civil rights groups themselves but I hope you are able to provide such this information. I would be happy to pay for the costs of securing such information.

Thank you for your cooperation and help

Sincerely yours

CEWilson

P.S. - Would you please include ~~the~~ ~~price~~ any information you have on number of Convictions of violators of the rights of the Negroes and their allies

SOUTHERN BOMBINGS: 1965 (compiled June, 1965)

Bogalusa, La. January - Episcopal Church where Brooks Hays was to speak had bomb-threat; speech cancelled.

New Bern, N.C. January 24, 1965. Three bombings near St. Peters AME Zion Church, where civil rights rally going on. Two cars and Negro mortuary. Three whites arrested, one a Klan leader. 6-5-65--Two pleaded guilty dynamiting two cars, given suspended sentence 5 yrs, probation for 3 yrs. One pleaded guilty to exploding dynamite, given suspended sentence 2 yrs., probation. R. D. Mills, exalted cyclops New Bern Klan, ordered to make restitution to car owners. Charges dropped on mortuary and conspiracy, civil rights.

Jonesboro, La. 1-18-65--Two rural Negro churches firebombed--both had been sites for recent Negro voter registration rallies. Both churches totally destroyed.

Birmingham, Ala. 3-22-65. Six live bombs(Home-made) were found ready to explode in six different locations in Negro neighborhoods. Dismantled by two Army demolition experts, who said bombs crudely made with 50 sticks dynamite each and alarm clock--defect in the assembly of bombs responsible for their not exploding at times set. Bombs found at: Our Lady of Queen Church (mass going on at time); Western Olin (Negro) high school; home of Arthur Shores, attorney; Gaston-Smith Funeral Home, Poole Funeral Chapel (both Negro) and former home of A. D. King, brother of Dr. Martin L. King, Jr.

Birmingham, Ala. 4-2-65--Powerful dynamite bomb exploded in a Negro neighborhood Thursday, at home of Negro T. L. Crowell, public accountant, and shortly afterward time bombs were found at homes of two city officials. The blast damaged several Negro homes and one youth suffered a cut hand. City officials were Mayor and councilwoman.

Dothan, Ala. 4-8-65--A bomb blast wrecked a house where four white perso were asleep. No racial connection known.

Meridian, Miss. 3-29-65--Firebombs were thrown at two Negro churches early Sunday, slightly damaging one of them--the Mt. Pleasant Baptist Church. Police extinguished a burning bottle of kerosene before it exploded at the Bethel Baptist Church.

Vicksburg, Miss. 3-23-65--A kerosene firebomb was thrown into a desegregated cafe in downtown Vicksburg. The fire was quickly extinguished.

Indianola, Miss. 3-6-65--A "Freedom School" burned about three a.m. several hours after civil rights rally held there. No one injured. 2,000 books, 35 recordings, two short-wave radios, office furniture equipment and records a total loss.

Brandon, Miss. 4-13-65--Fire destroyed a small Negro church 12 miles nw of Brandon. Six members of church had sought to register as voters yesterday. Kerosene fuel can found under charred floor joists of Mt. Pisgah Baptist Church--5th Negro church to be burned in Rankin County since early last year.

Indianola, Miss. Two Negro homes and a Negro home-store were extensively damaged by fire bombs. A "Freedom House" for civil rights workers was slightly damaged. Persons were sleeping in the homes when the firebombs were hurled through windows. All four bombs used against persons active in civil rights work.

SOUTHERN BOMBINGS, 1964

Jacksonville, Fla. 2-16-64. home of six yr. old Donald Godfrey's grandparents (Gilliam) who had integrated Lackawana School.

Montgomery, Ala. 12-13-64. outside Negro First Baptist Church
" " 11-29-64. home of Charles Spears (Negro) car and home damaged. manufacturer's agent, not connected with civil rights movement. 1st bombing in Montgomery since 1956.

Atlanta, Ga. 11-26-64. dynamite (50 sticks) cache found on E. Confederate Ave.

Jacksonville, Fla. 4-26-64. home of KKK leader

Appomattox, Va. 7-12-64. incendiary bomb home asst. principal of Negro high school

West Helena, Ark. 8-1-64. incendiary bomb at home where four SNCC workers staying.

Birmingham, Ala. 9-8-64. 243 sticks failed to go off outside R. & W. De Delicatessen, owned had recent phone call saying she was too "buddy buddy" with a Negro porter. was placed in garbage can with bricks on lid for shrapnel effect. "work of professional" said fire chief.

St. Augustine, Fla. 7-24-64. Motel

Notasulga, Ala. 2-10=64 bomb threat at integrated school

Griffin, Ga. 0 9-17-64. five sticks? dynamite found on roof of police station to Carbon

CONFIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM

FROM: Benjamin Muse, Box 312, Manassas, Virginia

RE : The Problem of Law Enforcement in Mississippi

(Enlargement of remarks to Mr. Dulles in Jackson, June 25)

The deteriorating situation with respect to the public peace in Mississippi makes it necessary to examine realistically the law-enforcement capability of that state in conditions of racial turmoil.

What are the possibilities of halting the burnings, bombings, floggings and occasional killings? In the event of a massive interracial clash, what reliance could be placed upon Mississippi police to restrain a white mob?

We need first to consider the Mississippi theory of law enforcement in the area of race relations. In Mississippi, "law enforcement" means control of Negroes. Protection of Negroes and restraint of their white attackers are not included in the concept.

Public tranquility is expected to be preserved by intimidating -- if not terrorizing -- Negroes. The state attorney general expressed the aim quite naturally when he said to me: "The Negroes have to be restrained so they won't provoke irresponsible whites." White outrages are deplored and the danger of anti-Negro mobs is feared -- at least at the highest official levels -- but they are to be prevented by keeping the Negroes from giving "provocation." The rigorous surveillance of Negroes by the Jackson police, for instance, is born of a deep fear, not of Negro excesses, but of a possible rampage by white fanatics whom Negroes might "provoke." Police brutality is condoned by much of the public if it is directed toward keeping the Negroes "restrained." When the Negro is subdued, there is peace. That is the philosophy of a large element of the state's political leadership; it is deeply ingrained in the law-enforcement personnel.

An even more vicious sentiment is present among the now numerous members of the Ku Klux Klan and Americans for the Preservation of the White Race and other extremists. These feel that it is salutary to make an example of the few Negroes, or "nigger-lovers" now and then. They are not shocked at the beatings, even the killing , of a Negro somewhere in the woods. Rather this is regarded as a contribution to a good cause -- that of keeping the Negro reminded that the white man is in control.

This one-sided system had kept a kind of peace in Mississippi for many decades past; the Negro minority was successfully intimidated. But it will not work in the 1960's. Apart from moral considerations, Mississippi has not yet grasped the fact that the old system will no longer work. White Mississippians do not understand the new Negro. They do not realize that he will not submit, will never submit again.

We have thus a deadly collision of an obsolete concept of "law enforcement" with an irrepressible upsurge on the part of the people against whom it is directed.

To reinforce the official machinery for repression of the Negro minority, two secret vigilante organizations have recently grown to ominous proportions. The revived Ku Klux Klan in Mississippi claims a membership of 91,000, and it probably has more than half that number in fact. Estimates of the membership of the new Americans for the Preservation of the White Race are not available, but it is substantial and growing. (At the rally in the Jackson Coliseum June 25, when Governor Wallace spoke, introduced by Governor Johnson, the programs were distributed by young people wearing APWR badges.)

The state administration is plainly disturbed over the burgeoning vigilante movement, though the numbers involved induce caution from a political point of view. The governor has given the KKK and the APWR no encouragement; he has said that he believes their strength to have been exaggerated. But he avoids condemning them by name. He denounces "extremists on both sides." (When extremists are denounced in Mississippi, it is politically necessary to refer to "both sides," although the Negroes initiate no violence.)

The Jackson Clarion ~~Alarm~~ Ledger, which is close to the administration, reports: "Many state officials have privately expressed alarm at the formation of 'vigilante' groups of whites in some parts of Mississippi."

Somewhat ironically the most outspoken attack upon the racist vigilantes -- and some of the healthiest advice to the public in the matter of public order -- has come from the State

Sovereignty Commission. The SSC, which is headed by the governor, is usually devoted to defending state rights and the "Mississippi way of life."

Erle Johnston, Jr., State Sovereignty Commission director, addressed a white civic club in Canton, a center of race tension, on May 13, saying:

"I would like to suggest to you and to all other Mississippians that you can do a greater service to your state and be more effective in helping to meet this challenge by co-operating with your county, municipal and state law-enforcement agencies, rather than join any secret organization which might have well-meaning motives, but could get out of hand under emotional leadership."

The reference to the KKK and the APWR was transparent. It was so interpreted in the press. The sensitive APWR issued a blast in reply.

Erle Johnson has incurred the wrath of extremists by his whole attitude of "softness" toward the civil rights "invaders." In his conversation with me Johnston displayed anger at several instances where police "got out of line" in harassing the visitors, though he quickly explained that these were "exceptional" cases. The arrest of civil rights workers for traffic violations, etc., he said had been in the regular line of duty. He was himself arrested for speeding last week! In spite of his defensive attitude in talking to me, it was evident that he is gravely concerned and is exerting some pressure to improve the attitude of police -- also that he reflects the personal concern of the governor. Johnston said repeatedly: "We are only voicing the views of the governor. We are doing what he tells us to do."

Start P. 6

The generally inflammatory Hederman newspapers have been surprisingly conciliatory in editorials about the Summer Freedom Project. The Mississippi Economic Council includes the state's leading corporation executives and, though over-cautious, this is the most powerful moderate influence in the state. Following a meeting of the ME~~A~~C executive committee, June 18, its president issued the following statement:

> Within the next few weeks the patience and self-control of Mississippians will, no doubt, be taxed to an extreme degree by the unfriendly activities of many outside students and adults coming into our state.
>
> It is imperative that we conduct ourselves with dignity, poise, forbearance, and, if possible, even good humor. We should not gather into curious crowds or allow ourselves to be provoked into impulsive acts that would reflect discredit on our state. We should support the governor in his declarations that law and order will be maintained and leave law enforcement duties in the hands of those trained to handle these matters.

> We have great confidence that the sound judgement, self-control and good sense of all our people of all races will prevail so the goodwill and good feelings which have always existed will continue among the races.
>
> We urge the citizenship in every community to be alerted to the importance of these matters.

The Jackson Daily News quoted the MEA statement on its editorial page, terming it "a timely and common-sense appeal," which "makes an excellent editorial in itself."

Governor Johnson, addressing a grocers' convention in Biloxi on the 19th, warned that all must obey Mississippi's laws whether they are "black, white or spotted."

But all this is very little and very late.

In addition to the prevailing concept of law-enforcement we have to consider the prevailing concept of wrong-doing -- in the area of race relations. A suggestion that a prominent white man favors racial integration, for instance, is matter-of-factly referred to in the press as an "indictment." From time immemorial, "stirring up the niggers" has been regarded as one of the most heinous of all crimes. Today the crime which arouses white indignation more than all others is that of "racial agitation." Physical assault, even murder, if committed by whites against Negroes, are relatively minor offenses. They are considered excusable by many -- even desirable by some -- as a contribution to the general effort to keep the Negro under control. Any Negro, or white civil-rights worker who is engaged in activity classed as "agitation" is a public enemy who can be harassed with a large measure of impunity. Police officers arrest such persons on a variety of frivolous charges; they look the other way when white hoodlums belabor them.

The Summer Freedom Project has aroused fears in some quarters comparable to the ancient terror of a slave uprising. It is regarded by a majority of Mississippians as an "invasion" by a wicked scheming band -- "agents of Satan," Communists, etc. -- who from a variety of evil motives are seeking to foment strife in this state.

What reliance can be placed on the individuals and organizations responsible for law enforcement to protect these civil- rights workers and Mississippi Negroes generally? How strong is the bulwark against interracial anarchy in Mississippi?

The most reliable -- or the only reliable -- force is the Mississippi National Guard. The National Guard met the test of combat with white fanatics in the insurrection at "Ole Miss" and behaved admirably. The Guardsmen who participated in that action have suffered some odium and abuse from their neighbors since; on the other hand, some of these Guardsmen conceived a lasting disgust for racist fanatics. At any rate the discipline and integrity of the Mississippi National Guard are a safeguard in the type of situation in which the Guard might be used.

The State Highway Patrol has been made available for police functions, and its authorized strength has been increased from 275 to 475 men. Legislation was also enacted last spring to enable localities to merge their law-enforcement resources in time of crisis. In the argument for these measures the need was related to the racial tensions, and the impression was given that they were aimed at containing the civil rights movement. I am told, however, that the governor had very much in mind the danger from white vigilantes and said as much privately to some leaders of the legislature.

The danger of Negro aggression in Mississippi being insignificant, the criterion of the effectiveness of any law-enforcement agency must be the degree to which it can be relied upon to restrain whites. In this respect the performance of the Highway Patrol at "Ole Miss," of course was lamentable. Would these troopers again turn away from white rioters or fraternize with them?

State Treasurer William Winter is deeply apprehensive over the outlook in Mississippi, and he speaks frankly to me. ~~He~~ Winter thinks that under clearer political direction the Patrol would have done better at "Ole Miss." He said that a nucleous of veteran Patrolmen is well-disciplined and reliable. Some of these had told him they were ashamed of what happened at "Ole Miss." He said their commander, Col. T. B. Birdsong, is a capable officer, with a National Guard background and an instinctive sense of discipline and duty.

Former Governor J. P. Coleman, with whom I discussed the whole matter of law enforcement, also spoke well of Birdsong, although the latter ~~was~~ has been a political opponent. I regard Coleman ~~is~~ as a warm personal friend, but his remarks have to be judged in the light of his habitual propensity to de~~p~~fend all Mississippi institutions. I remarked that I had heard from various sources that dubious characters had gotten into the Patrol in recent years. He said no, the Patrol's "high standard" had been maintained. He added that applicants complete a six-weeks course of training, after which recruits are selected on the basis of competit~~ion~~ive examination. I asked the former governor flatly: "Would the Highway Patrol do its duty in the event of a massive white attack upon Negroes?" After some hesitation, he answered that it would, if the governor's wishes were clearly expressed and if his orders were firm.

The Jackson city police force is notorious for its brutality in handling Negroes, and in many instances -- some of them well publicized -- policemen have stood idly by while Negroes were beaten and kicked by white hoodlums. The police force is, however, efficient, and it should have learned some discipline in the course of its intensive training. Ma~~j~~yor Allen Thompson has sought to reassure the public with many boastful statements about the invincibility of his police force, but these are generally couched in slurs on the civil rights movement and they include no word of caution for white trouble-makers. Some Jackson financial magnates who feel that they are close to the mayor, say that, "when the time comes," he intends to use the police with all vigor against any white mob. But the Jackson police have had no psychological preparation for such a duty. Moreover, Thompson is an ambitious politician with thoughts of running for governor; he would be extremely loath to give the impression of being a protector of Negroes and civil-rights "agitators."

In some of the smaller cities local community leadership has brought about a relatively stable law-enforcement situation, as in Tupelo and Greenville. Other cities like McComb, Greenwood, Canton, etc., are festering sores. Incidentally, I am told that the "auxiliary police" in many of these cities is a liability and a menace in case of interracial turmoil.

Of all areas of law enforcement, it is in the rural counties that protection for Negroes is most alarmingly lacking. Some sheriffs and deputy sheriffs are said to be members of extremist organizations; none would like to affront them or offend their racist constituents. The anti-Negro ruffian hero is protected by the concealment of woods and swamps, by the sympathy of many of his neighbors and by a paralysis of law enforcement.

The desperate need in Mississippi is not for more policemen, but for something far more difficult to secure -- a reorientation of law enforcement. One distinguished observer (Marquis Childs) said the state's whole law-enforcement apparatus would have to be "reorganized from top to bottom."

I find it the opinion of all who speak fraknly that the worst is yet to come. Ultimate federal military intervention is foreseen by many (non-Mississippi) newspaper men as inevitable.

Robert Ezelle, president elect of the Jackson chamber of commerce, believes that outrages against Negroes will continue and get worse, but that at some point the public will be shocked into a ~~revolution~~ revulsion of feeling. He says that odium will descend upon the extremists as it did upon the Ku Klux Klan of old, and that stability and decency will return to Mississippi by this route.

Governor Coleman was very serious when we came, at the end of our talk, to the outlook for this state. He thinks the change will come dramatically. "Mississippi will have to have a catharsis," he said. It will be a massive convulsion which will shake the entire state. After that Mississippi will come to itself and go forward to its great future. (This is a widely-held view.)

Many thoughtful people here can see no ray of light. My own pessimism is tempered by several hopeful considerations.

The FBI is popular in Mississippi as a symbol of anti-Communism. FBI agents are more acceptable than any other element of federal authority. Whatever their tangible accomplishment, their presence is a stimulus to proper police activity and a reminder of the meaning of even-handed law enforcement.

There is no element of clash between the state administration and the federal government in the present situation. Notwithstanding Paul Johnson's seconding of Barnette in the "Ole Miss" crisis ~~in~~ of 1962, the posture of defiance of the federal government is foreign to Johnson's temperament and it has been absent from his performance as governor. There is no talk of resistance in the manner attempted on occasion by Barnette, Faubus and Wallace. For all the fulminations and lamentations over civil rights agitation, the ~~precise~~ precisely spirit of defiance of the federal government has faded in this state. It has not been significantly present in this year's legislature. ~~All~~ The planning of the governor and legislators for evasion of school desegregation has contemplated compliance with the letter of federal court orders.

I believe there is a possibility of developing a cooperative federal-state relationship in the area of law enforcement.

BENJAMIN MUSE

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1960 - George McMillan, Racial ~~Xxxxxxx~~ Violence and Law Enforcement

1962 - Howard Zinn, Albany (mimeographed Special Report)

__________, Albany; A Study in National Responsibility

Elliott M. Rudwick, The Unequal Badge

L-Report 33--A Statement of Recommended Police Policy Resulting from the New York University Graduate School of Public Administration Conference on "The Challenge of Desegregation for American Police Executives."

L- Report 38--What Price Violence? Press commentary on economic hazards of University of Mississippi riots.

1963 - L-Report 47--The Question From Jacksonville. (Easter Week outbreak of violence)

1964 - Law Enforcement in Mississippi (mimeographed Special Report)

NEW SOUTH articles on the subject of Law Enforcement:

1946 - Guy B. Johnson, "What Happened at Columbia, Tenn."

1949 - "Pattern of Violence," March, ~~19x~~ 1949.
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"Mobile Violence: Motorized Mobs in a Florida County," Aug., 1949.

1951 - "The Law Gains Ground, " (lynchings) Jan. 1951

1952 - "Hard Times for the Klan," April, 1952
"Blight, Bigotry, & Bombs," July, 1952

✓ 1957 - Irving Carlyle, "Law Is to be Obeyed" January, 1957

1958 - Alexander F. Miller, "Violence: It Need Not Happen," March, 1958

1959 - "South Is Experiencing Erosion of Liberties," (condensation of Intimidation, Reprisal & Violence Report, July-August, 1959.

? 1960 - Wm. K. Williams, "Jacksonville Experience Is Another Costly Lesson," December, 1960

1961 - E. Frank Holloway, "Travel Notes From a Deep South Tourist," (freedom ride from Alabama to Mississippi) July-August, 1961

✓ E. C. Hale, Chief of Police, Lexington, Ky., "Police, Minorities, and Mobs," September, 1961.

? Janet Feagans, "Voting, Violence and Walkout in McComb," October, 1961.

? 1962 - Mississippi, October 1962

? Herbert T. Jenkins, Chief of Police, Atlanta, Ga., "Police, Progress and Desegregation in Atlanta."

? 1963 - "Seven Years of Bomb Terror," (with chart of bombings) May, 1963.
Marion King, "Reflections on the Death of a Child," February, 1963.

? — Charles Morgan, "Integration in the Yellow Chair," (police and courts in Alabama) May, 1963.

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NS - April 1958 editorial: "Our Police Will be Ready" Dallas Morning News
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New South

✓ **The Attack on the Segregation Cases**

Charles Fairman

✓ **The K.K.K. and Industry**

✓ **The Church and the Negro**

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New South Notes

New South this month presents an intensive analysis of the attacks on the Supreme Court segregation decisions. The article was written by Dr. Charles Fairman, professor of law in the Harvard Law School, as a foreword to the section "The Supreme Court, 1955 Term," printed in the November, 1956, *Harvard Law Review*. The article is reprinted here in its entirety by permission of Dr. Fairman and the *Harvard Law Review*.

Dr. Fairman lists the nature of the various attacks on the Supreme Court school decision and tells what basis in fact these attacks contain. The article has been broken down into sections based loosely on the nature of the attacks.

In keeping with past articles and features concerning the South and industrialization and the effect pro-segregation groups can have on this phase of Southern development, *New South* reprints a letter from the *Alexander City Outlook*. In this letter, the manager of the local Chamber of Commerce relates the reaction a representative of an industrial firm had to one action of the K.K.K.

New South concludes its May issue with a review of a new book, *American Churches and the Negro: A Historical Study from Early Slavery Days to the Present*, by W. D. Weatherford. The review was written by Dr. George S. Mitchell, former executive director of the Southern Regional Council.

The Attack on the Segregation Cases*

By Charles Fairman
Harvard Law School Professor

Reprinted from
Harvard Law Review

EVENTS have dictated the theme of this foreword. The Supreme Court has run into a storm of protest, as severe as it has ever encountered. If the protests are unjust, then the protestants, however sincere, are doing enormous public harm. I believe that the attacks are unjust, that on the controverted matters the Court has been right, that it has acted with courage, and that it merits our confidence and support.

The storm revolves of course, around the *Segregation Cases.*[1] To this has been joined criticisms of *Pennsylvania v. Nelson,*[2] in which the Court construed federal legislation as precluding a state statute proscribing sedition against the United States. Now there is a clamor to make judicial service a qualification for appointments to the Court.[3] Time and space limit this Foreword to the matter of desegregation, which over-shadowed all else in the past year.

The so-called Southern point of view has been expressed without restraint on the floor of each house of Congress and in extensions of remarks in the *Congressional Record.* There have been statements in the press from responsible Southern leaders.[4] We have had the Declaration of Constitutional Principles, the "Southern Manifesto," signed by most of the senators and representatives from eleven Southern states,[5] and declarations of interposition and nullification by the legislatures of five states.[6] From these sources I extract the principal criticisms of the Court's decision against segregation.

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[1] Brown v. Board of Educ., 347 U. S.; 483 (1954); Bolling v. Sharpe, 347 U. S. 497 (1954); Brown v. Board of Educ., 349 U. S. 294 (1955).

[2] 350 U. S. 497 (1956); see pp. 116-20 *infra.*

[3] See, e. g., S. 3759, S. 3811, S. Res. 264 and H. R. 11960, 84th Cong., 2nd Sess. (1956).

[4] See, e. g., Byrnes, *The Supreme Court Must Be Curbed,* U. S. News and World Report, May 18, 1956, p. 50; Ervin, *The Case for Segregation,* Look, April 3, 1956, p. 32.

[5] The senators and representatives submitted separate identical "Manifestos." They are printed at 102 Cong. Rec. 3948 and 4004 (daily ed. March 12, 1956).

[6] Acts of Ala. 1956, No. 42; Ga. Laws 1956, H. Res. 185; Miss. Gen. Laws 1956, S. Con. Res. 125; S. C. Act of February 14, 1956, I Race Rel. L. Rep. 443 (1956); Va. Acts of Assembly 1956, S. J. Res. 3.

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I. Meaning of 14th Amendment

This action of the Court ignored the principle that the meaning of the Constitution and of its Amendments does not change. It is a written instrument. That which the Fourteenth Amendment meant when he adopted it means now.[7]

This contention, coming from this quarter, has indeed a strange sound.

What meanings should be given to the various phrases of section I of the amendment—privileges and immunities, due process of law, equal protection—have been the most discussed problems of constitutional interpretation. The amendment, however, has five sections, and many of the members of Congress that proposed it saw less value in section 1 than in some of the other provisions.[8] Much importance was attached to section 2, a provision overlooked in recent discussion. Section 2 clearly provides that whenever any state excludes any male adult from the ballot box—whether the requirement be an educational test, as in Massachusetts and New York or the payment of a poll tax, or whatever else—the representation of such state in the House of Representatives shall be proportionately reduced. The immediate concern of those who carried the ammendment to adoption was to make provision whereby the Negro would be protected against the states recently in rebellion. Section 2 was regarded as an important safeguard, and each Southern state was readmitted to representation in Congress on the basis of its acceptance of the amendment.[9]

We are not going to enforce section 2. Through an evolution in public sentiment, an unwillingness to set the South apart in the councils of the nation, section 2 has been allowed to disappear from the operative Constitution. But when, in a sharply drawn contest between the Negroes, whose protection was the immediate object of the amendment, and the hard core of Southern states, an appeal is made to what the amendment, originally meant, it is only just to recall that the Negro has been denied what was designed as an effective safeguard of his interests. And when members of Congress charge that the Justices have forgotten their oath to sustain the Constitution, they should not ignore that part of the Constitution, the enforcement of which was made peculiarly their own responsibility.

II. For Congress Or the Court?

We regard the decision of the Supreme Court in the school cases as a clear abuse of judicial power. It climaxes a trend in the Federal judiciary undertaking to legislate, in derogation of the authority of Congress. . . .[10] *[B]y section 5 of that amendment [the fourteenth] the people expressly reserved to themselves, through their representatives in Congress, the right to determine how it should be implemented. . . .*[11]

The issue here is whether it was for Congress, rather than the Court to declare that school segregation must end, assuming that this consequence was to be derived from the amendment. Is it accurate to say that the implementation of the amendment was reserved for Congress? This is a matter, not of states' rights, but of the respective responsibilities of Court and Congress.

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[7] S. C. Act of Feb. 14, 1956 *supra* note 6, at 444.

[8] See Flack, The Adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment 97-139 (1908).

[9] Id. at 97-127.

[10] Declaration of Constitutional Principles, 102 Cong. Rec. 3948 (daily ed. March 12, 1956).

[11] S. J. Res. 137 and H. R. J. Res. 571, 84th Cong., 2nd Sess. (1956).

The Joint Committee on Reconstruction started out in January 1866, with the idea that the new amendment should run in the form, "Congress shall have power. . . ."[12] Presently, it was pointed out that this draft would leave substantive rights subject "to the caprice of Congress; and your legislation . . . would depend upon the political majority of Congress. . . . Why not provide an amendment to the Constitution that no State shall discriminate against any class of its citizens; and let that amendment stand as a part of the organic law . . . ?"[13] A new start was made, and so we have an amendment declaring that "No State shall . . . deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." What is thus ordained by section one is law; there is no need of waiting for Congress to do anything about it. For alleged violations redress may be sought in the courts, as happens all the time. The role of Congress is set out in Section 5; it has power, by enacting appropriate legislation, to provide devices for effectuating the rights the amendment establishes. Though Congress be recreant, however, one's constitutional rights stand.

As our experience with the fourteenth amendment has unfolded it has been the Court to which the country has looked for authentic interpretation. Congress, which in the thinking of 1866 was to have so central a place, has come to play a minor role. It has seemed far more consistent with our polity that for the protection of fundamental rights the citizen looks to the courts rather than be dependent upon the fluctuating views of the legislature. We say with pride that no man holds his rights by the leave of his fellows. So when the claim to desegregated treatment was presented in orderly litigation, the Court took not only the courageous but the normal course in deciding the issue itself.

Of this, at any rate, we may be absolutely certain: it would be utterly out of accord with the purpose of the 39th Congress, which framed the amendment, that the rights of Negroes should be left to the mercy of a Congress organized in disregard of section 2.

III. Power of the States

[*The Supreme Court*] *was powerless to interfere with the operation of the public schools of States, because the Constitution of the United States does not confer upon the General Government any power or authority over such schools or over the subject of education, jurisdiction over these matters being reserved to the States. . . .*[14]

The Constitution does not mention schools or education. Neither does it say anything about laundries. But when, long ago, San Francisco's supervisors exercised their discretion in such a way that white applicants were granted, but all Chinese denied, permits to conduct laundries, the Court struck down the practice as a denial of equal protection.[15] So too in the scores of other instances in which equal protection has been involved. The clause addresses itself to matters that belong to the states, and it declares an all-pervading principle from which no state may find refuge. All this is elementary. The only problem is whether racially segregated schools are truly equal. Some Southern leaders, however, have taken the extreme position that schooling is simply none of the Court's business, that it lies within the uncontrolled "discretion" of the men who govern. That cannot be true.

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[12] S. Res. 30 and H. R. Res. 63, 39th Cong., 1st Sess. (1866).

[13] Representative Giles W. Hotchkiss of New York, Cong. Globe, 39th Cong., 1st Sess. 1095 (1866).

[14] Georgia Resolution of Nullification, Ga. Laws 1956, H. Res. 185.

IV. No Ban on Segregation?

Much is made, and quite properly so, of the fact that many of the states, judging by their school laws at the time the fourteenth amendment was adopted, did not act on the theory that the amendment banned segregation. Let us take the statement made in South Carolina's brief on reargument in the Segregation Cases: of the thirty-seven states in the union at the time the amendment was adopted, twenty-three thereafter maintained segregated schools.[16] *In addition, Congress maintained segregated schools in the District of Columbia during the time the amendment was being adopted and thereafter.*[17]

These are the facts that cannot be gainsaid. Let us accept that the historical record supplies evidence of the most persuasive character that the Congress which submitted the fourteenth amendment never contemplated that the amendment would of its own force abolish segregation in public schools. Note, however, that it is another thing to claim that Congress contemplated that the amendment would not abolish segregation. There is an immense difference. The Founding Fathers in 1787 did not contemplate that Congress would forbid interstate movement of lottery tickets or stolen automobiles, that it would support agricultural prices or establish social security, or that it would enact thousands of other measures that now seem essential beyond question. Of course, as to matters so remote from the needs of 1787, the founders did not contemplate one way or the other.

Take another instance, even closer in point because it deals with a subjective rather than a material development. For a state to forbid women to practice law would now, it seems reasonable to believe, be a denial of the equal protection of the laws. Certainly this result would not have been recognized when the amendment was first adopted. See Myra Bradwell's appeal[18] after the Illinois court had denied her admission to the bar.[19] Three Justices placed their affirmance of the denial on the ground that "paramount destiny and mission of woman are to fulfil the noble and benign offices of wife and mother. This is the law of the Creator."[20] It is too much to say that what was actually contemplated by the framers of a constitutional text fixes its meaning for all time.

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[15] Yick Wo. v. Hopkins, 118 U. S., 356 (1886).

[16] Brief for Appellees on Reargument, pp. 28-48, Briggs v. Elliot, 349 U. S. 294 (1955).

[17] Act of May 21, 1862, c. 83, 12 Stat. 407; Act of July 28,1866, c. 308, 14 Stat. 343.

[18] Bradwell v. State, 83 U. S. (16 Wall.) 130 (1873).

[19] In re Bradwell, 55 Ill. 535 (1869).

[20] Bradwell v. State, 83 U. S. (16 Wall.) 130, 141 (1873).

The Supreme Court, in ordering reargument of the Segregation Cases, asked for evidence of what was or was not actually contemplated about the effect of the amendment upon segregation.[21] After studying the historical sources the Court found that, at best,

> they are inconclusive. The most avid proponents of the Post-War amendments undoubtedly intended them to remove all legal distinctions among "all persons born or naturalized in the United States." Their opponents, just as certainly, were antagonistic to both the letter and the spirit of the Amendments and wished them to have the most limited effect. What others in Congress and the state legislatures had in mind cannot be determined with any degree of certainty.[22]

The business of going back to seek the original understanding at the time the fourteenth amendment was framed is very delicate and difficult. In recent years there has been a good deal of inquiry along that line: to see whether a corporation was included within the word "person"; to see whether the amendment was intended to make the specific requirements of the Bill of Rights applicable to the states; and now to find whether there was an understanding about segregated schools. In each case research discloses that, in the main, the framers did not speak to the questions we now want answered.[23] They were concerned with their own problems as they saw them; they were not looking straight at ours of today.

V. Separate but Equal Thesis

In 1896 in a case known as Plessy v. Ferguson, involving a statute providing for segregation of the races on railroad trains, the United States Supreme Court held that a statute providing for separate but equal facilities was not in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment.... Thereafter, the Supreme Court in several cases involving schools upheld this doctrine. . . .

Relying upon the stability of the law of the land . . . the people of the South invested hundreds of millions of dollars in separate schools for the races.[24]

Let us consider the force of this contention.

Plessy had been ejected from a railroad car reserved for whites, and was convicted of violating a Louisiana segregation law. He carried his conviction to the Supreme Court, where he argued:

> [*I*]*t is not of the smallest consequence that the car or compartment set apart for the Colored is "equal" in those incidents which affect physical comfort to that set apart for the Whites.* These might even be *superior*, without such consequences! Such considerations are not at all of the order of those now in question. Whatever legally disparages and whatever is incident to legal disparagement is offensive to a properly constituted mind. The White man's *wooden* railway benches, if the case were such, would be preferred to any *velvet cushions* in the Colored car. If Mr. Plessy be

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[21] Brown v. Board of Educ., 345 U. S. 972 (1953).

[22] Brown v. Board of Educ., 347 U. S. 483, 489 (1954).

[23] See Bickel, *The Original Understanding and the Segregation Decision*, 69 Harv. L. Rev. I (1955).

[24] Byrnes, supra note 4, at 51.

> Colored, and has *tasted* of the advantages of free American citizenship, and has responded to its inspirations, he abhorred the equal accommodations of the car to which he was compulsorily assigned![25]

Seven Justices sustained the statute,[26] following a line of state cases.[27] Mr. Justice Harlan, dissenting, said:

> In my opinion, the judgment this day rendered will, in time, prove to be quite as pernicious as the decision made by this tribunal in the *Dred Scott case* . . . . The arbitrary separation of citizens, on the basis of race, while they are on a public highway, is a badge of servitude wholly inconsistent with the civil freedom and the equality before the law established by the Constitution. It cannot be justified upon any legal grounds.[28]

It is to be recalled that only a few months before, at the Atlanta Exposition of 1895, Booker Washington had said, "In all things that are purely social we can be as separate as the fingers, yet one as the hand in all things essential to mutual progress."[29] Would the aspiration that sufficed for that occasion, so soon after slavery's end, stand for all time as the acceptable goal of the race?

The Supreme Court's first case on "*separate but equal*" in the public schools was *Cumming v. Richmond County Bd. of Education.*[30] Richmond County, Georgia, had an academy for white boys, one for white girls, and a Negro high school. Finding that there were many more Negro children of grade-school age than could be taught in the existing buildings, the board decided to solve the problem by converting the Negro high school into a grade school. It referred Negro parents to Negro denominational schools. Three Negro parents sought to restrain the board from supporting any white high school until it provided equal facilities for Negroes. While the plaintiffs won in the first instance, the Supreme Court of Georgia reversed.[31] The board, it held,

> could establish a white high school and provide none for the blacks, or vice versa,—if the "interest and convenience of the people" required that they should do so. The matter is left to their discretion, and that discretion is a power "conferred upon them by law of acting officially in certain circumstances, according to their own judgment and conscience, not controlled by the judgment and conscience of others."[32]

It is not at all to the credit of the United States Supreme Court that it unanimously permitted the judgment below to stand. Technically the Court merely held that closing the white schools was not a proper remedy for the Negro plaintiffs. Yet giving the case its broader significance, it allowed the school board to pay Paul by taking from Peter the equal treatment to which he was justly entitled. This can never be a sound principle of American Constitutional law. Here is one of those supposedly righteous decisions the rejection of which is now so much deplored by critics of the Court.

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[25] Brief for Plaintiff in Error, p. 8, Plessy v. Ferguson, 163 U. S. 537 (1896).

[26] Plessy v. Ferguson, supra note 25.

[27] E. g., Roberts v. Boston, 59 Mass. (5 Cush.) 198 (1849).

[28] Plessy v. Ferguson, 163 U. S. 537, 559, 562 (1896) (dissenting opinion).

[29] WASHINGTON, UP FROM SLAVERY 221-22 (1907).

[30] 175 U. S. 528 (1899).

[31] Board of Educ. v. Cumming, 103 Ga. 641, 29 S. E. 488 (1898).

[32] Id. at 645, 29 S. E. at 489.

The Case From Mississippi

We come to *Gong Lum v. Rice,*[33] the second of the "separate but equal" school cases. Martha Lum, of Chinese parentage, was a native-born citizen of Mississippi. She sought, and because of her race was denied, admission to the district high school for white children. The state maintained separate schools for "white" and for "colored" children; her petition alleged that "there is no school maintained in the district for the education of children of Chinese descent and none established in said district or county where she could attend."[34] The county court decided for the petitioner,[35] but the Supreme Court of Mississippi reversed,[36] dwelling at length upon "the earnest desire of the white race to preserve its racial integrity and purity...."[37] Then:

> The legislature is not compelled to provide separate schools for each of the colored races, and, unless and until it does provide such schools and provide for segregation of the other races, such races are entitled to have the benefit of the colored public schools.[38]

The Supreme Court affirmed.

This bears a second look. Much has been made of racial purity and of the alleged efficacy of segregation in the schools as having rational relation to that goal. But surely it is unreasonable to bend the law so far in deference to the pride of the white race, while saying carelessly that for the rest that sentiment counts for naught.

In *Missouri ex rel. Gaines v. Canada*[39] a Negro applicant, otherwise qualified, was refused admission to the state's college of law by reason of his race. The state was prepared to pay his tuition at the law school of any one of four adjacent states that did not discriminate against Negroes. The Supreme Court held this offer not good enough. Said Mr. Chief Justice Hughes:

> Here, petitioner's right was a personal one. It was as an individual that he was entitled to the equal protection of the laws, and the State was bound to furnish him within its borders facilities for legal education substantially equal to those which the State there afforded for persons of the white race, whether or not other Negroes sought the same opportunity.[40]

Down the same line went the case of *Sipeul v. Board of Regents of University of Oklahoma.*[41] The Court, per curiam, said that the state must provide the petitioner the legal education she sought "and provide it as soon as it does for applicants of any other group."[42]

If the state could not discharge its duty in respect of professional and graduate study by the device of dumping its Negro citizens upon other states, evidently it must either abandon segregation at those higher levels or duplicate its professional and graduate schools. But even then, could such a school really be equal to the state university? That was the question in *Sweatt v. Painter*,[43] as to Texas' improvised Negro law school. A unanimous Court had no difficulty in finding that the separate Negro school was not and could not be "equal"; this finding was made not only because of physical inadequacies, but by reason of "those qualities which are incapable of objective measurement but which make for greatness in a law school."[44] Every lawyer knows that this is true.

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[33] 275 U. S. 78 (1927).

[34] Transcript of Record, p. 2.

[35] Id. at 7.

[36] Rice v. Gong Lum, 139 Miss. 760, 104 So. 105 (1925).

[37] Id. at 780, 104 So. at 108.

[38] Id. at 787, 104 So. at 110.

[39] 305 U. S. 337 (1938).

[40] Id. at 351.

[41] 332 U. S. 631 (1948).

[42] Id. at 633.

At the same time, in *McLaurin v. Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education*,[45] the Court knocked down a last-refuge device whereby the Negro, although admitted to graduate instruction, was segregated at a particular seat, desk, and table.

In Other Similar Cases

Currently there were many indications of a powerful movement in constitutional law. In *Shelley v. Kraemer*[46] the Court held that specific enforcement of a restrictive covenant based on race or color amounted to a denial of equal protection by the state; *Hurd v. Hodge*[47] made such covenants unenforceable in the District of Columbia; *Barrows v. Jackson*[48] held that the equal protection clause precluded the enforcement of such restrictive covenants by an action for damages. In transportation *Mitchell v. United States*[49] established effectively the right of the Negro to enjoy first-class accommodations on railroads. *Henderson v. United States*[50] held that the Negro was entitled to be served in turn at the dinner, without having to wait for a place at a segregated table. *Morgan v. Virginia*[51] invalidated under the commerce clause a state segregation statute as applied to passengers on interstate journeys, while *Bob-Lo Excursion Co. v. Michigan*[52] sustained a statute forbiding discrimination on a boat operating between Michigan and Canada. In the matter of Negro voting, *Smith v. Allwright*[53] finally knocked out the white primary in the South. And in a host of cases the Court has outlawed racial discrimination in the selection of jurors.[54] Everyone who had eyes to see knew that a quickened national conscience was being reflected in the decisions of the Supreme Court, and that *Plessy v. Ferguson* had become a very shaky precedent.

Those who find fault with the overturning of *Plessy* should take account of the fundamental proposition that "it is the individual who is entitled to the equal protection of the laws."[55] The Constitution's promises run to individuals—not to whites as one group and to Negroes as another. Some Southern whites argue that Southern Negro children, taken as a group, are inferior in health, home environment, and average intellectual development.[56] Yet firm constitutional principle has this to say: no child should be relegated to an underprivileged group in order that other children may retain a privileged status. In striking down *Plessy* the Court was upholding a principle far better authenticated by history.

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[43] 339 U. S. 629 (1950).
[44] Id. at 634.
[45] 339 U. S. 637 (1950).
[46] 334 U. S. 1 (1948).
[47] 334 U. S. 24 (1948).
[48] 346 U. S. 249 (1953).
[49] 313 U. S. 80 (1941).
[50] 339 U. S. 816 (1950).
[51] 328 U. S. 373 (1946).
[52] 333 U. S. 28 (1948).
[53] 321 U. S. 649 (1944).
[54] E. g., Norris v. Alabama, 294 U. S. 587 (1935), which initiated a line of decision making effective a principle as old as Strauder v. West Virginia, 100 U. S. 303 (1880).
[55] McCabe v. Atchison, T. & S. F. Ry., 235 U. S. 151, 161 (1914).
[56] See, e. g., Waring, *The Southern Case Against Desegregation*, Harper's, Jan. 1956, p. 39.

VI. Overruling Precedents

There is nothing unusual in overruling precedents in the light of further study, deeper reflection, or change in circumstances. "There is no virtue in sinning against light or in persisting in palpable error, for nothing is settled until it is settled right."[57] This is the wisdom of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, reiterated in an opinion by Justice, now Senator, Ervin. That sentiment truly expresses the spirit of American law. We live under written constitutions. We look to our judiciaries for their authoritative interpretation. But we are, in Mr. Chief Justice Taney's phrase, a "free, active, and enterprising" country.[58] Our greatest judges have been those who have been sensitive to the widening thought and needs of our people.

Out of many instances in which the Court has taken a new and larger view of a constitutional text in the light of the nation's material or moral development, we may take one very instructive case, *Edwards v. California.*[59] The state statute prohibited persons from bringing indigents into the state, knowing them to be such. There had been legislation to this effect since 1860: now it was applied to Edwards, and he was convicted in a state court. The Supreme Court struck down the California statute. It was urged, said Mr. Justice Byrnes, "that the concept which underlies [California's statute] . . . enjoys a firm basis in English and American history."[60] But he concluded that, by reason of the growth of our industrial society, "the theory of the Elizabethan poor laws no longer fits the facts."[61] Mr. Justice Byrnes then came to a long line of Supreme Court cases that seemed to support California's statute, and concluded:

> [W]e do not consider ourselves bound by the language referred to. *City of New York v. Miln* was decided in 1837. Whatever may have been the notion then prevailing, we do not think that it will now be seriously contended that because a person is without employment and without funds he constitutes a "moral pestilence."[62]

The context of the problem had changed, our conception of human need had changed, and Mr. Justice Byrnes and his brethren did not consider themselves bound by an old decision that now seemed out of accord with the enduring purpose of the Constitution.

VII. Ultimate Spiritual Values

Fundamental law must be intimately concerned with ultimate spiritual values. When the Court is called upon to apply the broad constitutional promises of liberty and equal protection, it takes account of the moral sentiment of the American nation. To set quixotic or visionary standards would be an abuse of power; to enforce nothing better than a laggard conscience would stultify the historic responsibility of our highest court of justice. In the midst of all the criticism of the *Segregation Cases* it is well to consider what the effect would have been had the court reaffirmed the language of *Plessy v. Ferguson.* Doubtless the public reaction would have been less intemperate than that which we now experience, but the moral hurt would have been incalculably profound. Such a decision would have repudiated a current already running strong in American life.

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[57] State v. Ballance. 229 N. C. 764, 767, 51 S. E. 2d 731, 733 (1949), repeating language in Sidney Spitzer & Co. c. Comm'rs, 188 N. C. 30, 32, 123 S. E. 636, 638 (1924).

[58] Proprietors of the Charles River Bridge v. Proprietors of the Warren Bridge, 36 U. S. (II Pet.) 420, 547 (1837).

[59] 314 U. S. 160 (1941).

[60] Id. at 174.

[61] Ibid.

[62] Id. at 177.

The Department of Defense had accepted the principle of integration[63] prior to the decision of the *Segregation Cases.* This flowed from an executive order in 1948[64] and from the searching inquiry and report of the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services.[65] Quite aside from the considerations of equal justice and of maximum utilization of human resources which the Committee had in view, it had proved quite impracticable to conduct global defense on a racially segregated basis. This was one profound development well underway when the Court spoke.

The churches, intensifying efforts already begun, have placed themselves in line with the Court's decision. In their highest conferences the various denominations, expressing renewed determination to bring practice into accord with profession, have acknowledged the moral foundation for the judgment.[66] But it will be remembered that the Methodist and Baptist Churches each broke apart over the slavery question fifteen years before the Union was parted, and that the Presbyterians broke when the war came.[67] How about the Southern churches? Resolutions of the conferences of the Southern Baptist, the Southern Presbyterians, and the Methodist Church, (now reunited) are all to the same effect; that the *Segregation Cases* are in harmony, not only with the Constitution, but with the basic Christian principles as well.[68] In the discussion of the Methodist resolution, a delegate from Malaya asked, "When Hindus could do away with a social evil [untouchability] which existed for centuries in a decade, why not the Christians of America do away with a minor evil? I think we will have to look towards India for moral and spiritual leadership. We want a Gandhi or another Lincoln in America."[69]

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[63] Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower and Personnel), Integration in the Armed Services (1955).

[64] Exec. Order No. 9981, 13 Fed. Reg. 4313 (1948).

[65] President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services, Freedom to Serve (1950).

[66] See, e. g., American Baptist Convention, Year Book 73 (1954); General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, Pronouncements 16 (1956); General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Journal 258 (1955); General Council of Congregational Christian Churches, Resolution on Racial Integration, adopted by the General Council meeting at Omaha, Nebraska (1956) (to be printed in General Council Minutes (1956). The Catholic Church's opposition to segregation is also well known.

[67] Dodd, The Cotton Kingdom 105 (1919).

[68] Council of Christian Relations, Two Major Issues 18 (1954) (Presbyterian Church in the United States); Southern Baptist Convention, Annual 56 (1954); 5 Daily Christian Advocate 198 (1956) (Methodist). See also Message of World Methodist Conference, N. Y. Times, Sept. 13, 1956, p. 17, col. I.

[69] 5 Daily Christian Advocate 295 (1956).

In the long perspective, the path is plain.

> [L]iberty is the birthright of all humanity, and . . . every individual of every race . . . is entitled to the freedom which may enable him to work out his salvation. . . . [F]ormidable as [are] . . . the difficulties in the way of the practical enforcement of [this] . . . great principle . . . it must sooner or later be enforced, though institutions and constitutions should have to give way alike before it.[70]

These are the words of Senator Lamar of Mississippi, speaking to the Congress in 1874. Quite recently the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services, mindful not only of democratic ideals but also of what was practicable and efficient, concluded its judgment against segregation with a firm reaffirmation that "the integrity of the individual, his equal worth in the sight of God, his equal protection under law, his equal rights and obligations of citizenship and his equal opportunity to make just and constructive use of his endowment — these are the very foundation of the American system of values."[71] It is the law's ancient truth that no man may be judge in his own case, and no race may justly maintain its sole competence to measure the equal protection to be accorded to fellow citizens. These simple verities are bound to prevail. It is futile to make war "to keep the past upon its throne." Once the Court's judgment is everywhere in the course of execution, difficult though that objective now appears, this country will gain the much-needed calm that comes from doing right, and the hurtful attack upon the Court will cease.

The KKK and Industry

Wouldn't you know that the KKK would get out its literature at the most inopportune time. This morning, not long after coming into the Chamber office, an industrial prospect walked in, and we began talking about the excellent opportunities and facilities which Alexander City offers his firm. After talking for some lengths, he stated that all these things seemed to be true, but that the KKK literature which he found on his windshield wiper this morning left a bad taste in his mouth, and a bad impression about the community. He states that attitudes of a community were important to his firm, and that when they heard about the incident, he was not too sure about their reaction as to their wishing to continue to consider Alexander City as a possible location.

I tried to explain that such material must have come from outside Alexander City. Unfortunately, I am afraid the damage has been done, and that we can forget this particular person's firm as a potential industrial prospect.

Lewis Lawrence, Mgr.,
Chamber of Commerce, Inc.

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[70] 2 Cong. Rec. 3411 (1874).

[71] President's Committee, op. cit. supra note 65, at 67.

Religion and the Negro

A Review

By George S. Mitchell*

American Churches and the Negro: A Historical Study from Early Slavery Days to the Present, by W. D. Weatherford, Ph.D. Christopher Publishing House, Boston, Massachusetts. 1956.

DR. WEATHERFORD'S was one of the earliest of the modern Southern white consciences to show sensitivity to the problems of race in the South. In a long lifetime he has often put a firm voice and a deft hand into progress, and there is a goodly roll of books that he has written about these matters.

Now he comes to the heart of the problem. What happened to Christianity when it encountered slavery?

He takes them up denomination by denomination and shows from the record what happened. Here are the Baptists and the Methodists and the Presbyterians and the Lutherans and the Quakers and the Catholics and the Episcopalians and some more. It is his thesis that in the later decades of slavery the official Christian position in the South was that a heavy duty was owed to Christianizing the slaves. And such documents as can be adduced to show that the duty was performed are adduced. He proves his case that at widely scattered places Christian impulse led white persons to a degree of association with Negro Christians unexampled in later decades.

What he also proves, and not unintentionally I suppose, is that out of the conflict between slavery and religion the South learned the evil language of sham; of legalistic defensiveness; of conscienceless compromise with principle. I say that the record on this is not incidentally adduced because in a crashing last chapter where he comes out hard for a flood of religious purpose that shall wash away this dross, he says, "We as Christians claim that all men are equal in the sight of God, and yet our caste system makes it impossible to live up to our Christian conscience. We must hedge and defend and justify at every turn in our life."

He gives the first steps in each local community toward reconciliation — a joint and open ministerial association, interchange of pulpits, and church membership open to any who are open to the spirit of God.

It is a part of the thesis of the book that the ante-bellum South, so much harked back to in deference these days, knew and promoted a Christianity which overleaped the barrier of race. And yet he must, and freely does, admit that the Christianizing efforts of slaveholders was compounded of conscience-salving and the old argument, "Out of savagery into the light." And goes on to prove that in the decades after freedom, Southern white Christians dropped almost every vestige of care to make Christians of Negro persons. Dr. Weatherford probably wrote this book to prove that Christian purpose in the South once embraced the whole people; what he also proves (and conclusively) is that Christian purpose cannot much longer endure in the South unless it surmounts the hurdle of race.

**Formerly Executive Director, Southern Regional Council.*

Noteworthy quotes from the press and periodicals

. . . Unquote

"There is nothing more fatal and absurd than the notion of inevitable, unbreakable patterns of prejudice and discrimination. As we have already seen, racial prejudice is itself not inborn; it is acquired: acquired, it is true, early in childhood, imperceptibly, but nevertheless not as a necessary trait of our nature. The problem as such is not insoluble. On the contrary, experience shows how much can be accomplished with comparatively little effort by willing hearts and minds. We can discover how fruitful and how rewarding is any effort in this direction, if it is undertaken in an intelligent fashion with an humble understanding of one's own limitations and a clear picture of just what we are trying to accomplish here and now."

Father John LaFarge, S.J.
as quoted in INTERRACIAL REVIEW

* * *

"We can estimate . . . that the people of the Milford (Delaware) Special School District are going to have to find $3,000 a year more in local taxes than if segregation were not in their picture. And that, we suggest, is something worth thinking about."

From an editorial
in the WILMINGTON JOURNAL

* * *

"Each of us has to admit that we are citizens of the United States. We must realize that the Supreme Court decisions are law and we will have to work out that law as best we can."

Ralph McGill, Editor
ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

". . . Racial segregation is a blatant denial of the unity which we all have in Christ. Segregation is a tragic denial of the unity which we all have in Christ. Segregation is a tragic evil that is utterly un-Christian. It substitutes the person-thing relationship for the person to person relationship. The philosophy of Christianity is strongly opposed to the underlying philosophy of segregation."

The Executive Board of
The Division of Christian Life and Work
The National Council of Churches of Christ
in the U.S.A.

* * *

"The impact, national and international, of the advances under the program of integration in the Armed Services has been distinctly and forcefully in support of the policy of the American Government."

From Integration in the Armed Services
by the Office of the Assistant Secretary
of Defense

* * *

"It is revolutionary . . . for the white man to realize that he's just a human being; he's been playing God so long . . . the majority of white South Carolinians today are waging a fight which they will lose as surely as the sun will rise tomorrow, and about which, when they have lost it, they will wonder why they fought so hard to stave off so small a change."

James McBride Dabbs
of Mayesville, S. C.,
as quoted in the
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SCHOOL CLOSING PLANS

A Legal Analysis Reproduced in Excerpt
from the
Race Relations Law Reporter

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Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia
November 1958

SCHOOL CLOSING PLANS***

I. INTRODUCTION

When the United States Supreme Court held that school segregation laws are unconstitutional, the pronouncement came in cases involving public schools in Kansas, Delaware, South Carolina, Virginia and the District of Columbia.* Before the 1954 decision the immediate background of constitutional development showed concern with the rights of a person under the Fourteenth Amendment to be admitted to state-operated colleges and universities without racial discrimination.** This, in turn, reflected the general doctrine in constitutional law that "merely private" discrimination does not violate constitutional rights and that "state action" is required before rights under the Fourteenth Amendment are infringed. (See State Action. 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. 613 (1956). It has been widely assumed that these factors support the proposition that the principle of the School Segregation Cases can be legally avoided by a state withdrawing from the field of education. A dictum in Briggs v. Elliott, 132 F.Supp. 776, 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. 73, 74 (E.D.S.C. 1955), has been utilized in support of the same thesis:

> "The Constitution, in other words, does not require integration. It merely forbids discrimination. It does not forbid such segregation as occurs as the result of voluntary action. It merely forbids the use of governmental power to enforce segregation."

Accordingly, certain of the southern states have enacted legislation which provides for assignment of students according to choice and for the state's abandonment of educational functions or their transfer to private interests.

It is the purpose of this study to examine various measures apparently designed to maintain racial segregation in education, while yet complying with the mandate of the Supreme Court, by withdrawing the state from the field of public education and, usually, by providing also for the transfer of educational functions to private institutions.

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*The School Segregation Cases, 347 U.S. 483, 74 S.Ct. 686, 98 L.Ed. 873, 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. 5 (1954), 349 U.S. 294, 75 S.Ct. 753, 99 L.Ed. 1083, 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. 11 (1955).

**Sweatt v. Painter, 339, U.S. 629, 70 S.Ct. 848, 94 L.Ed. 1114 (1950), and see 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. 283 (1956).

These plans may provide for the complete withdrawal of the state from public education, for the closing of a particular public school upon the happening of some contingency--such as court-ordered integration or the use of federal troops to enforce integration orders--for payment of tuition grants to students or to private educational institutions, or for the lease or sale of the public school facilities to a private institution or group. In some instances separate statutes have been passed concerning isolated phases of the problem, but more commonly the procedure has been to enact "package" legislation which has the effect of setting up an over-all plan for meeting any efforts made to bring about racial integration of the public schools. See, e.g., North Carolina Advisory Committee on Education Report, 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. 581 (1956); Virginia Commission on Public Education ("Gray Commission") Report, 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. 241 (1954). In the following discussion the more significant of the statutes relating to the discontinuance of public education will be classified separately, but it is to be remembered that many of the individual enactments are constituent parts of comprehensive legislation.

II. STATE ABANDONMENT OF PUBLIC EDUCATION

A. Types of Plans

Legislation providing for the states' withdrawal from the field of public education falls into several categories. The plans may provide either for complete abandonment of public educational functions, or only for the closing of one or more public schools upon the happening of a specified condition. The latter appears to be the more common provision. The closing of the public schools, whether complete or partial, generally is to take place only upon the happening of certain contingencies. One type of plan calls for the closing of schools which are integrated voluntarily or by a court order, while another related plan requires the closure of schools at or around which federal troops are stationed.

In addition to these school abandonment plans several other types of measures have been adopted which may indirectly require school closing. One such measure provides for the withdrawal of state funds from any racially integrated school, and is generally coupled with a provision which allows the funds withdrawn to be used to provide tuition grants to students (see discussion, infra). Moreover, many of the states have provided for the suspension of compulsory school attendance laws, usually upon the integration of the schools.

The Closure of Integrated Schools

Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia have legislation which may be used to close public schools at which racial integration is imminent or has taken place.***

GEORGIA

Act No. 11 of the 1956 Session of the Georgia General Assembly, 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. 418, provides for the closing of public schools by the Governor when he finds that the public school is no longer entitled to state funds. This Act, coupled with the General Appropriations Act for the fiscal year 1957, H.R. No. 243, 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. 421 (1956), which provides, inter alia, that no funds appropriated shall be used for any racially integrated school, requires the Governor, in effect, to close any integrated public school:

> "That whenever the Governor shall ascertain that the public schools of any county, city or independent school district within this State are not entitled under the laws of this State to State funds for their maintenance and operation, or whenever the Governor shall ascertain that the public schools of any county, city or independent school district cannot be operated in such manner as shall entitle such schools under the laws of this State to State funds for their maintenance and operation, he shall in either such event by executive order, make public proclamation of the fact so determined by him, and thereupon the public authorities of such county, city or independent school district shall no longer be authorized to operate the public schools of such county, city or independent school district after the effective date named in such executive order; and the Governor shall by such executive order provide for the closing of such schools and for the preservation and protection of the school properties, and such public schools shall thereupon be closed and such properties preserved and protected as provided in such order... The Governor may order the public schools of any county, city or independent school district closed without closing the public schools of any other county, city or independent school district, and he may close the public schools of several counties, cities or independent school districts by one order."***

Withdrawal of Public Funds

Legislation prohibiting the use of public funds for the support and maintenance of racially integrated public schools is somewhat similar to the statutes requiring the closure of the schools upon integration, since the end result will generally be the closing of the schools affected. However, some states have enacted both types of legislation.

Statutes requiring the withdrawal of public funds from integrated schools may take one of several forms. First, the general appropriations act of the state may contain a limitation that the amounts appropriated for the support and maintenance of the public schools shall not be used for integrated schools. It would seem that this type of provision is effective only during the fiscal period involved. Secondly, the state may establish a permanent statute prohibiting appropriations or the expenditure of public funds for the maintenance and support of racially integrated schools. Finally, the statute, of a permanent nature, may provide that racially segregated schools are to be maintained and that failure to comply with this provision will deprive the school affected of various parts of the funds received from the state--e.g. funds for free textbooks or funds derived for a permanent trust fund.

It is to be noted that the provisions for tuition grants to pupils to attend private, nonsectarian schools are generally contained in this type of legislation, the statute declaring that the funds withheld are to be used for that purpose. These provisions will be discussed below.

Both Georgia and Virginia have used the device of specifically limiting appropriations to the public schools to racially segregated schools by provisions in the general appropriations act. The Georgia General Appropriations Act, Section 7 (a), for the fiscal year 1957, 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. 421 (1956), provided that "the appropriations made in this section /Section 7/ for the benefit of public schools are limited to the public schools within such school districts as shall provide separate schools for white and colored children throughout the entire district." This section further provides that the appropriations are to be considered separate as to each school supported and maintained thereby, and that the appropriation shall be null and void if any of the events set forth in the subsection (d) occur:

> "(d) In the event of the prosecution to effective judgment of a suit in respect of any public school district resulting in determination by a court of competent jurisdiction that any portion of this Section 7 is unconstitutional, or that the public authorities in charge of the public schools within such district may not provide separate schools for the white and colored races within such school district as is required by Article VIII, Section 1, Paragraph 1 of the Constitution of this State, and in the manner provided by subsection (a) hereof, the State Board of Education shall have no power to make any apportionment for the benefit of any of the public schools within such school district, and the State Budget Authorities shall have no power to make any part of the appropriation provided in this Section 7 or any other funds available to or for the benefit of such public schools; and if such effective judgment shall occur after apportionment made to such public schools by the State Budget Authorities approving the same, no further funds from such apportionment to such public schools shall be paid by any officer of this State. The Governor shall by written order determine when any such judgment has become effective."

Section 8 of the Georgia Act places essentially the same limitations on appropriations for the institutions of higher education supported and maintained by the state.***

Georgia, in addition to the limitation imposed in the appropriations act, has a permanent statute prohibiting the appropriation or expenditure of state funds for racially integrated public schools. Ga. Code Ann. ## 32-801, 804, 32-9918 (1957 Supp.). The basic section, 32-801, provides:

> "No state or local funds derived from taxation or otherwise, shall be appropriated, paid out, used, or in any wise expended, directly or indirectly for the maintenance, upkeep, operation, or support of any public school district or system in this State which does not provide separate schools for white and colored children throughout the entire district or system and in which all the white and colored children attending public school do not attend separate schools; nor shall any such money be appropriated, used, paid out, or in any wise expended, directly or indirectly, for the payment of any salary or compensation of any nature

> or character whatsoever to any teacher, instructor, employee or official of any public school district or system instructing mixed classes of white and colored children or in any wise concerned in the maintenance, upkeep, support or operation of any public school district or system which does not maintain and provide separate public schools for white and colored children throughout the entire district or system and in which all the white and colored children attending public schools are not educated in separate schools: Provided, however, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to the annual capital outlay funds allotted to the local school units as referred to in the general Appropriations Act approved February 20, 1953, or to any funds hereafter appropriated for capital outlay purposes, nor to funds for payment of principal or interest on any bonded indebtedness."

Section 32-802 of the Georgia Code prohibits the approval by the State Board of Education or the State Superintendent of Schools of budgets submitted by school districts unless the budgets expressly provide that "all items of proposed expenditure set forth therein shall lapse and become void in the event separate schools for white and colored children should not be maintained and operated in the school district, system, or unit." Section 32-803 provides for the personal liability of any public official who pays out funds in violation of these provisions and section 32-804 makes these sections applicable to all public school systems in the state. Finally, section 32-9918 provides that any person violating the provisions of the Georgia Act is guilty of a felony and subject to imprisonment in the state penitentiary. ***

Repeal of Compulsory School Attendance Laws

Statutes requiring children between certain ages, usually from the age of seven to sixteen, to attend public or private schools have been repealed or amended by several of the Southern States. The apparent purpose of this type of legislation is to make provision for the statutory plans for closing the public schools or for pupil placement plans.***

Georgia, although providing for the suspension of the compulsory attendance law, adopts a different approach, giving the Governor authority to suspend the operation of the law when such action is necessary because of any "riot, insurrection, public disorder, disturbance of the peace, natural calamity or disaster." Act No. 139, 1957 Session, 2 Race Rel. L. Rep. 453 (1957).***

B. The Validity of State Abandonment Plans ***

Under the Federal Constitution

Although the Federal Constitution may operate to restrict the power of the state over educational matters, it has generally been assumed that the Constitution does not obligate the states to provide educational opportunities to its citizens.

> "It can scarcely be doubted that the United States Constitution does not in any way require that a state afford any education to its children. Accordingly, those states which have repealed their requirements that the state furnish education would argue preliminarily that they have thus avoided the impact of the decision in the School Segregation Cases. And so they have -- if there is a complete relinquishment of state support for public education." McKay, "With All Deliberate Speed," 31 N.Y.U.L. Rev. 991, 1043 (1956).

This assumption is also apparent in Blaustein and Ferguson's discussion of the constitutionality of the South Carolina school closing plan:

> "If South Carolina completely abandons its public school system and makes no provision for any alternative system of education, it will have effectively avoided the consequences of Brown v. Board of Education." Desegregation and the Law 259 (1957).

It should be noted at this point that the absence of any constitutional provision expressly mentioning education means that affirmative federal power over educational matters must be implied. That is, the federal government, being a government of delegated powers, can establish or support education only in connection with some provision of the Constitution authorizing federal action. For example, the federal government can, under its military powers, maintain educational institutions such as West Point or Annapolis, and under its power to tax and appropriate money for the general welfare, may apparently render financial assistance to further public education. See Edwards, op. cit. supra, at 2-5.

The limitations imposed by the Constitution upon the states, however, apply to the states' power over education as well as other types of state action. More specifically, the Fourteenth Amendment prohibits the states from abridging the "privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States," of depriving any person of "life, liberty or property without due process of law" and of denying "the equal protection of the laws" to any person. For the purpose of considering the validity of state abandonment plans, only the equal protection and due process clauses are of significance. However, one writer has deemed the privileges and immunities clause of importance in considering the states' power to promote or prohibit sectarian education. Since it brings into the fourteenth amendment the separation of church and state decreed by the first amendment. See Edwards, *op. cit*. *supra*, at 8. The privileges and immunities clause has been interpreted to protect only those privileges and immunities which arise because of the relationship between a citizen and the United States and not those which arise as a result of state citizenship. Under this approach education is not within its protection. See 3 Race Rel. L. Rep. 133, 138 (1958), for a discussion of the privileges and immunities protected.

(a) The Equal Protection Clause

The equal protection clause in substance requires the states to accord all persons in substantially the same situation equality of treatment under the law. Classification is permissible, together with differing treatment under law for different classes, provided a rational basis underlies the classification. Thus, the equal protection clause does not require the states to give any person any right, privilege or immunity directly, but it does prohibit the state from giving such a right, privilege or immunity to one person or group while withholding that right, privilege or immunity from other persons or groups which cannot reasonably be distinguished from the former. This is indicated by Chief Justice Warren's 1954 opinion in the School Segregation Cases:

> "It [education] is the very foundation of good citizenship. Today it is a principal instrument in awakening the child to cultural values, in preparing him for later professional training, and in helping him to adjust normally to his environment. In these days it is doubtful that any child may reasonably be expected to succeed in life if he is denied the opportunity of an education. Such an opportunity, *where the state has undertaken to provide it, is a right which must be made available to all* on equal terms." (Emphasis added). 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. at 8.

In view of this principle of constitutional law, many authorities have expressed the opinion referred to above that complete state-wide abandonment of the public schools would not violate the equal protection clause. This is based on the rationale that there would be no deprivation of equal protection of the law, since no person, white or Negro, would have a right or privilege to attend public schools.***

The present plans for state abandonment, however, generally do not provide for complete state-wide abandonment. The closing is made contingent upon integration of the school or the use of federal troops to enforce a court order or maintain peace and order. This factor is of great significance in the eyes of several commentators on these plans. Mr. McKay has come to the following conclusion with respect to selective school closing or withdrawal of funds:

> "It would follow, then, that as a school is closed because a Negro is ordered admitted thereto, the appropriate state officials can be enjoined from discontinuing payments for the support of that school, at least so long as payments to any other school still operating on a segregated basis is continued." Op. cit. supra, at 1043.

The reasoning behind this opinion is found in Blaustein and Ferguson, op. cit. supra, at 259-60:

> "If, on the other hand, South Carolina pursues its present plan of closing a public school whenever a court orders the admission of a Negro to a particular school, the whole scheme will probably be held unconstitutional. At such time as the state would have closed down some school and would still be operating others, it obviously would be denying some of its school children -- both white and colored -- the equal protection of the laws."***

The state funds withdrawal legislation has also been before the courts in Borders v. Rippy, 247 F.2d 268, 2 Race Rel. L. Rep. 805 (5th Cir. 1957). The court there held that the fact that a school district will be deprived of state funds if it complies with an integration order does not relieve the court of its duty to apply the law of the land as set forth in the School Segregation Cases, nor does it relieve the school board of its duty to comply with the court order. See also Dallas Independent School District v. Edgar, 255 F.2d 455, 3 Race Rel. L. Rep. 656, (5th Cir. 1958).

(b) The Due Process Clause

Briefly stated, one of the requirements of the due process clause is that an exercise of the state police power must be reasonably related to accomplish a valid governmental objective. This principle is illustrated by Bolling v. Sharpe, 347 U.S. 497, 74 S.Ct. 693, 98 L.Ed. 884, 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. 9 (1954) (one of the School Segregation Cases, from Washington, D. C.):

> ".....The Fifth Amendment, which is applicable in the District of Columbia, does not contain an equal protection clause as does the Fourteenth Amendment which applies only to the states. But the concepts of equal protection and due process, both stemming from our American ideal of fairness, are not mutally exclusive. The 'equal protection of the laws' is a more explicit safeguard of prohibited unfairness than 'due process of law,' and, therefore, we do not imply that the two are always interchangable phrases. But, as this Court has recognized, discrimination may be so unjustifiable as to be violative of due process.
>
> ".....
>
> ".....Liberty under law extends to the full range of conduct which the individual is free to pursue and it cannot be restricted except for a proper governmental objective. Segregation in public education is not reasonably related to any proper governmental objective, and thus it imposes on Negro children of the District of Columbia a burden that constitutes an arbitrary deprivation of their liberty in violation of the Due Process Clause." 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. at 10.

The question raised by the state abandonment plans under the due process clause, therefore, is whether closing public schools and denying all children enrolled therein of the opportunity to attend public schools is "reasonably related to any proper governmental objective." Again, it may be of importance that the plan calls for complete state-wide abandonment or selective abandonment of educational facilities upon racial integration, although it is probably not as important here as it is in the equal protection cases. If state-wide abandonment is required, the question will arise as to whether a child has a right to public education--i.e., is one of the liberties guaranteed by due process the right to attend public schools, absent a state constitutional obligation to provide that education? In the case of selective abandonment, on the other hand, there might be a question as to whether the child's right to attend public schools is being burdened unreasonably by the state. Obviously the application of the due process clause of the fourteenth amendment to validity of the state abandonment plans remains in the area of speculation.

Generally, the state plans requiring that integrated schools be closed or that state funds be withdrawn also provide other means for the education of the children affected by such action. Integral parts of these plans provide for educational or tuition grants to individual children, appropriations to private schools, the establishment of private educational "co-operatives" or other institutions, or the sale, lease or donation of school property to private institutions. The most common provision is for educational grants to individual students, although these plans often include provision for sale, lease or donation of school property to private institutions in addition to or in lieu of these grants-in-aid.

III. TRANSFER OF PUBLIC EDUCATION TO PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

Tuition Grants--Georgia ***

Georgia has taken steps to provide for tuition grants to school children in districts where the schools have been closed. In Act No. 11 of the 1956 Session the General Assembly, after providing for the closing of public schools by the Governor declared:

> "When the public schools of any such county, city or independent school district shall be closed, each child of school age resident within such county, city or independent school district shall be entitled each year thereafter to receive the benefit of an educational grant from the State and local funds as provided hereby in discharge of all obligations of the State in respect of education." 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. 418, 419 (1956).

The Act then provides for the mechanics of such tuition grants, including the mathematical formula to be used to figure the amount to be expended by the state and by local officials, and gives the governor power to establish rules and regulations for administration of these provisions. It also contains the common prohibition against the expenditure of such funds "for religious sectarian education." ***

Appropriations to Private Institutions

It is generally not clear whether the tuition grants are to be paid directly to the parents or guardians of the pupil or to the private institutions which he attends.

Outright appropriations of state funds to private institutions for educational purposes have not been provided for in the plans discussed thus far, but such appropriations would appear to be a definite possibility. It should be noted that the appropriation could be made to a fund established for the purpose of lending money to the private educational institutions. See, e.g., Ala. Const. Art. XIV, Section 256, as amended. ("grant or loan of public funds..... to or for the benefit of citizens" of Alabama).***

Transfer of School Property

As a rule, the states in their political subdivisions have power to lease or sell property belonging to them under general legislation.***

Georgia Act. No. 14, 1956 Session, 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. 420 (1956), provides for the subleasing, for private educational purposes, of certain school properties leased by the states. The operative portion of the Act are provisions which read as follows:

> "Provided, however, nothing contained in this Act shall prevent such political subdivisions, departments, institutions, agencies, county boards of education, city boards of education or governing bodies of independent school districts or systems from subleasing any structure, building, or facility of the Authority, for private educational purposes to any person, group of persons, or corporations which is or will be bone fide engaged in the operation of a private school."***

IV. PROBLEMS OF CONSTITUTIONALITY

In a previous section, the constitutionality of the school closing and withdrawal of state funds statutes has been discussed. This section is primarily directed toward constitutional problems raised by the transfer of the public educational function to private interests. However, it is impossible to separate the two types of statutes completely, and the discussion here is also applicable to the statutes requiring state abandonment of public education. As previously noted, the courts are likely to consider the statutes in pari materia--that is, as integral parts of a single legislative plan.

The constitutional problems which may arise in connection with the statutory plans for state abandonment and transfer of public education may be categorized into several classes. The first is concerned with the meaning and effect of the language of the 1955 opinion in the School Segregation Cases, supra. Secondly, the very important concept of "state action" under the fourteenth amendment must be considered. The third problem involves the sale, lease, or donation of public property to private interests. Finally, the problem of whether the appropriation of state funds is for a "public purpose" must be considered. It is to be noted, also, that the problem of the separation of church and state is involved, although, most of the statutory plans prohibit the use for sectarian education of funds or properties furnished by the state.

A. The School Segregation Cases

The Supreme Court's 1955 opinion in the School Segregation Cases declared that "all provisions of federal, state or local law requiring or permitting" racial segregation in the public schools are violative of the fourteenth amendment. 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. at 11. (Emphasis added). Laws, and customs or usage (when supported by legal sanctions) which either require or permit racial segregation in public education are declared unconstitutional. For the purposes of this study, it is important to give close attention to the use of the word "permitting." Thus, one constitutional problem raised by the statutory plans under consideration may be stated as follows: Do such plans require or permit the maintenance of racial segregation in public education?

The lower federal courts have utilized this language of the Supreme Court on several occasions to nullify laws which did not on their face require racial segregation, as well as those which expressly required such segregation. Emphasizing the language of the School Segregation Cases, a three-judge federal district court held that certain Louisiana statutues requiring racial segregation under the state's police power and withdrawing state funds from integrated schools did not present a serious constitutional question, but were unconstitutional on their face. Bush v. Orleans Parish School Board, supra. The Tennessee School Placement Act, 2 Race Rel. L. Rep. 215 (1957), was declared unconstitutional by the federal district court on the ground, inter alia, that authorizing school boards to maintain separate schools for Negro and white children was "permitting" racial segregation in public education, even though the Act required the school board to determine the "preference" of the parents of school children. Kelly v. Board of Education of Nashville, Tennessee, 2 Race. Rel. L. Rep. 970, 973-75 (M.D. Tenn. 1957).

From these cases it appears that the federal courts are going to scrutinize carefully the state plans to abandon and transfer the public educational function, determining first whether the plans require or permit racial segregation. Moreover, in making this determination a court is likely to look to the legislative intent as expressed not by these statutes alone, but by all of the statutes and resolutions dealing with school segregation. If the court is convinced that the legislative intent is to permit the maintenance of racial segregation in public education and that the statutory plans are merely an implementation of this intent and not a bona fide effort to deal with the state's educational problems, the plans will in all probability be struck down.

In Blaustein and Ferguson's Desegregation and the Law, op. cit. supra, at 240-41, the authors express a similar proposition in terms of "avoidance" and "evasion":

> "In analyzing the legality of any measure designed to circumvent the operation of an announced rule of law, the courts make an important distinction between 'avoidance' and 'evasion.' There are no constitutional limitations to measures of 'avoidance.' It is perfectly proper--at least as far as the courts are concerned--for an individual or a state full of individuals to attempt to 'avoid' the consequences of desegregation. 'Evasion,' on the other hand, is against the law... /G/overnmental measures designed to evade the Supreme Court's conclusions would be struck down as unconstitutional."

B. State Action

Shortly after the fourteenth amendment was adopted, the Supreme Court held that the amendment, by its very terms, was limited to state action. Civil Rights Cases, 109 U.S. 3, 3 S.Ct. 18, 27 L.Ed. 835 (1883). The Supreme Court declared: "It is State action of a particular character that is prohibited. Individual invasion of individual rights is not the subject matter of the amendment." 109 U.S. at 11. Thus, if the educational function can be effectively transferred to private interests, the decision in the School Segregation Cases can be avoided.

The question raised by these statutory plans, however, is whether the educational function has been effectively transferred to private interests in such a manner that the action cannot be fairly attributed to the state. Although the concept of state action has been treated in detail in a prior study, 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. 613 (1956), it is of such importance in the present study that it must be considered further. This is particularly true of certain decisions which indicate the method by which the court may determine whether state action is present. For the purposes of the present study, several classes of cases are of particular importance--namely, the restrictive covenant cases, the primary election cases, the labor union cases, the "private" education and company town cases, and the leasing cases.***

Application to the State Abandonment and Transfer Plans

These cases indicate that the legality of the state abandonment and transfer plans will depend upon the Supreme Court's analysis of the method by which the private schools are created and the control of the state over these schools. If the court is satisfied that the sovereign power of the state has been used, whether directly or indirectly, in the establishment and operation of the schools, it may well adopt the Shelley v. Kraemer approach and find state action. As one commentator has pointed out, the exertions of power by the state is not the same in the establishment of the private schools as in the restrictive covenant cases. The distinction is:

> "That the state would not be using judicial power to 'coerce' private parties to exclude

> Negroes as it was in the covenant cases, rather it would, at most, be using legislative and executive power to enable private parties to do that which the state can now no longer do by its own official hand." Paul, op. cit. supra, at 44.

However, Mr. Paul also finds some similarities in the two types of cases:

> "In both, it is the positive action of the state which makes possible the exclusion of Negroes. In both, the state acts to create by law private property rights when it is clear that those property rights will be used by the proprietors to achieve a result which the state could not achieve by itself on its own initiative. In both, the state has -- in an active and not a passive sence (and that is important -- 'encouraged' private parties to work a racial discrimination. Thus, a significant problem in the free private school plan is whether the exertion of state power to create and maintain the schools will subject those schools to the limitation of the Fourteenth Amendment." Ibid.

The primary election cases point up the problem which may arise any time a "governmental function" is entrusted to a private organization. The Rice case points out that the state cannot abrogate an important function, such as regulating elections, traditionally performed by government. The "Jaybird" case adds to this principle in that it holds that a private organization exercising such a function is to be treated as if it were in the same position as the state. Closely analogous to these cases is the Marsh case involving the company town.

The distinction, if any, between this group of cases and the state transfer plans must relate to the degree of importance attached to the educational function--that is, is education as important a governmental function as regulating elections? It can scarcely be doubted that today education is one of the most important of governmental functions. In the School Segregation Cases, it was said to be the very basis of state and federal citizenship. Final determination of this problem rests, of course, with the Supreme Court of the United States, but that court will find many state court precedents to the effect that education is an almost indispensable function of government. See, e.g., Malone v. Hayden 329 Pa. 213, 197 Atl. 344, 352 (1938); Campbell v. Aldrich, 159 Ore. 208, 79 P.2d 257, 261 (1938). One commentator, in examining these school plans said:

> "In the segregation decision by the Supreme Court, Chief Justice Warren places heavy emphasis on the effect of schooling.... In light of this, it is improbable that the Court would give weight to an argument that mass-education, in mid-twentieth century, can be divested of its public character." Murphy, _Desegregation in Public Education - A Generation of Future Litigation_, 15 Md. L. Rev. 221, 232 (1955).

The labor union cases indicate that if the states attempt to give the private school organizations special powers, powers to affect the rights and duties of the people of the state, the organization may well be declared an arm of the state. For example, it is possible that in a state which retains a compulsory school law, but completely withdraws from the field of education, a private organization which is to provide educational facilities will be treated as an agent of the state. It would at least be another factor in the total situation which the court will look to in order to determine whether state action is present.

The significance of the leasing cases is fairly obvious. If the precedents established in this line of authority are followed, the probable result will be that any state which leases its public school facilities will have to take steps to require the lessee to operate the schools on a non-discriminatory basis. Moreover, the Girard and Kerr cases seem to indicate that if privately owned facilities are controlled or otherwise subject to regulation or administration by the state or an agency thereof, state action will be found.

The true picture, however, cannot be obtained by looking at these various authorities separately; only when the cases are considered together can the concept of state action be seen clearly. Thus, the significance of these cases to the present study is found in the fact that they illustrate that very little actual exertion of sovereign power is necessary to find state action. Mr. Paul, summarizing the importance of these state action cases, has declared that:

> "the cases show that labels mean little; nor is it decisive that an alleged racial discrimination has been wrought by some person or group which occupies no official relationship with the state." _Op. cit_. _supra_. at 50.

Finally, the conclusions of Robert McKay as to the question of state action must be noted:

> "The concept of state action may be subjected to vigorous scrutiny if any state actually does, as several have threatened, abandon public education altogether as a public function.... /M/ost of these contemplate some substantial state aid to students or to private schools to take the place of state schools. This would be clearly insufficient to avoid the state-action label. However, if the public schools should be abandoned, the building be allowed to remain empty, and tuition grants be given to school-age children without any restriction on the kind of schooling for which spent, as Virginia apparently contemplates, the question would be more difficult. Even in that event, it remains true that the segregated private schools, to which the funds would presumably be channeled, would in fact, if not in law, be exercising what has long been recognized as a public function, the furnishing of education at the primary and secondary levels. On the authority of the white-primary cases and others condemning state action by private corporations, it might well be found that even this attenuated connection with the state constituted state action. In short, it may well be that the stigma of state action can only be avoided by a state which is willing to forego education for the general body of its citizens altogether--that is, neither operating schools itself nor offering tuition assistance to students for use in private schools practicing segregation." _Op. cit_. _supra_, at 1082-83.

To summarize, the restrictive covenant, primary and labor union cases indicate that there are three principal connections with the state which may well be sufficient to establish state action:

> "1. The active exertion of state power to help the organization execute its purposes;
>
> "2. The discharge of an important governmental function;
>
> "3. The discriminatory use by a private organization of a special privilege granted to it by the state." Paul, _op. cit_. _supra_, at 57.

The problem is apparently one of degree--that is, do the facts of any given case indicate a degree of connection with the state sufficient to attribute the action of the private organization to the state? The three factors mentioned will be of particular importance in determining whether the degree of connection is present.***

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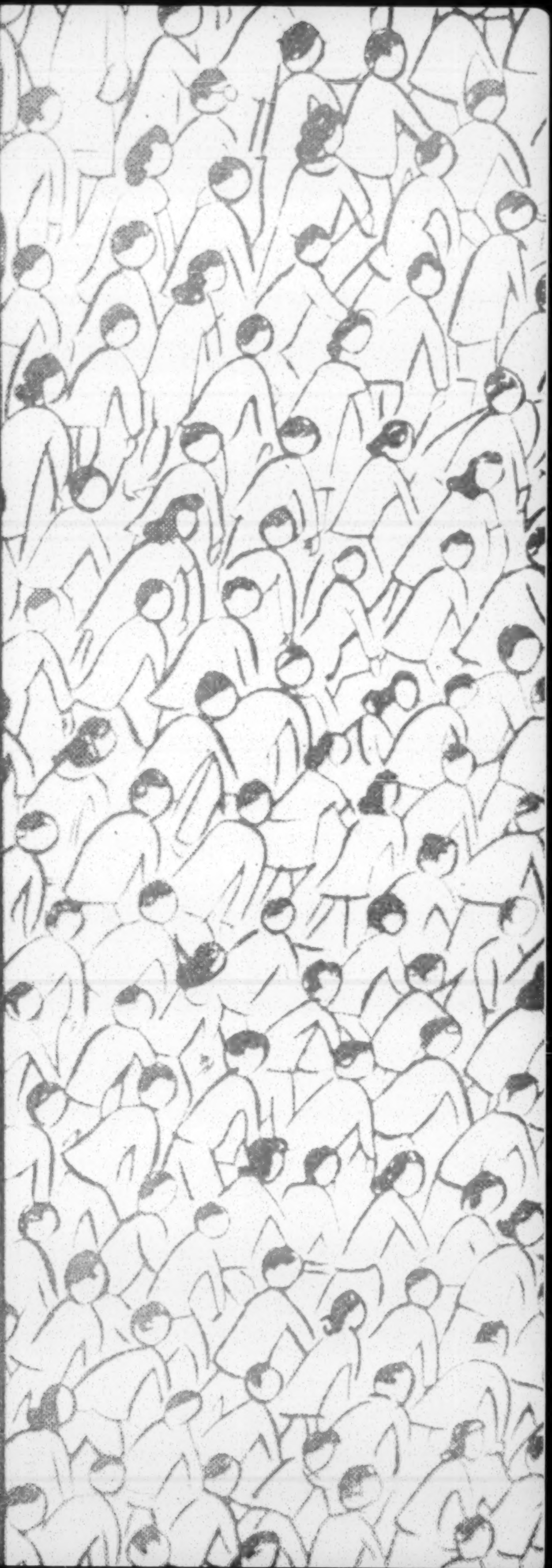

New South

- ✓ New Orleans and the South
- ✓ Tulanians Dissent
- ✓ The Federal Executive and Civil Rights

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New South
Notes

New Orleans continues to be the crisis center in the desegregation controversy in the South. The lead article in this month's NEW SOUTH presents an analysis of the situation in New Orleans including the effect the controversy had on Mardi Gras and is having on business in general.

Since the article was written, the United States Justice Department has filed a civil contempt action designed to compel the State of Louisiana to release federal school funds withheld from the Orleans Parish School Board. The action was directed against Shelby M. Jackson, the State Superintendent of Public Education.

Shortly following the filing of the suit, Governor Jimmie Davis' administration transferred $2 million in homestead exemption revenue to New Orleans. The action reportedly was a "compromise" arrangement with the federal government to remove contempt action against Lt. Gov. C. C. Aycock and House Speaker J. Thomas Jewell. The money is to be used to pay teachers and employees of New Orleans schools including the two desegregated ones.

NEW SOUTH also prints a statement by 95 students from Tulane University in which they give their dissent to actions taken in the State.

NEW SOUTH also presents a summary of "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights," in which the Southern Regional Council outlines 18 proposals through which it believes President Kennedy can speed the civil rights program.

New Orleans Experience Is New Lesson for South

An Analysis of New Orleans Crisis

February was Mardi Gras time in New Orleans. Local businessmen made a particular effort to attract tourists and to achieve an atmosphere of gaiety and fun. There was a tinge of desperation to their efforts.

On the surface things seemed much as before. The mystic societies paraded and danced the nights away. The vieux carré was gay and boisterous. On Mardi Gras day crowds surged through the downtown streets wearing masks and colorful costumes.

For six long months New Orleans has been caught up in its school crisis. In February, for a few days, the city tried to live up to its slogan, "The City that Care Forgot."

This year a third of the city's population, the Negro community, boycotted the celebrations. The parades and dances of the Negro Krewes have always been a highlight of the Mardi Gras season. This year only one Negro society participated. Negro leaders called for a boycott of Mardi Gras. Negroes were urged to devote their time and resources to the struggle for equal rights.

Mardi Gras is an annual tourist bonanza to local business, important to the economy of the city. This year many tourists who traditionally flock to the event stayed home. For the first time since World War II there were hotel rooms available for the asking during the Mardi Gras season.

Throughout the celebrations classes continued at the city's two "desegregated" schools. One Negro and ten white students provided the entire student body at William Franz School. Three Negroes attended McDonough #19 School. Two white children attended this school briefly in late January but were driven out of the city with their parents in the face of threats and hostility. All schools were out for Mardi Gras day itself.

New Orleans, the Crescent City, has long held a special place in American life. With its colorful history, its quaint, old quarter, and its capacity for fun New Orleans has been one of the most unique and distinctive cities in the nation.

These things have been overshadowed by the developments of the last six months. For a generation to come New Orleans will be known primarily as a symbol of defiance, of disruption, of futility. The name of New Orleans is now known 'round the world beyond the

New Orleans

(Continued)

greatest hopes of its Chamber of Commerce.

New Orleans has paid a high price for the tensions of these six months. Business has fallen off, particularly the tourist business. Leading stores reported business off 10 to 50% of normal during the Christmas season. The public peace has been disturbed. Screaming mobs have tried to prevent children from attending public school. There has been harassment, intimidation and violence. At least two families have been driven from their homes and from the city. Several hundred children are apparently receiving no education at all. Such events leave permanent scars.

Futility

The greatest tragedy of the New Orleans crisis is its complete and utter futility. Three-quarters of a million dollars has been spent to keep the legislature in session virtually continuously, for five extraordinary sessions to date. The Governor and the legislative majority posture and scream defiance. Literally dozens of obviously useless "laws" have been passed and as quickly nullified by the federal judiciary.

All of this expense and effort has accomplished nothing. The situation in New Orleans is almost exactly as it was a few days after the schools were opened to a handful of Negro students. The schools remain open. The boycott by white extremists continues. The courageous majority of the local school board remains in firm control of the schools of the city. All of the expense, all of the ranting, all of the "lawmaking" has changed nothing. Its only effect has been to expose a great city to the ridicule and the sympathy of the nation and the world.

The present situation is not of the city's making. New Orleans has been the victim of a power struggle between the federal law and the state government. Under federal court order to desegregate, the city school board is applying the state pupil placement law and following the grade-a-year plan beginning with the first grade this year. The school board exhausted every legal effort to avoid any desegregation. Faced with a final court order the board has complied to the minimum degree acceptable to the courts. As a result of board policies the schools of New Orleans remain open and four Negro children are attending formerly white schools.

For its efforts to reconcile federal law with local custom the school board majority has been reviled, excoriated, and denounced as radical and integrationist by the legislative majority supporting Governor Jimmie (You Are My Sunshine) Davis. Four times the Louisiana legislature has tried to remove the New Orleans school board from office. The legislature has attempted to run the city schools through a legislative committee, then as a committee of the whole. The lawmakers then appointed a new school board. The city now has two "school boards," one recognized by the legislature, the other, elected board, recognized by the federal courts and the city government. All of these moves in violation of the local home rule principle were taken in support of the theory of "states rights" against federal "domination."

Louisiana today is a never-never land. There is an air of fantasy and unreality about the maneuverings of the Governor and his followers. The legislature has passed resolutions urging teachers to leave the schools and asking for an investigation of those white parents who send their children to public schools operated in compliance with national law. Even former President Eisenhower was denounced by one lawmaker as being under Communist influence because he did not take a public stand against the federal courts.

At its fifth special session last month the legislature passed a new series of laws relating to the school issue. Among these were a local option bill which permits communities to close their schools by referendum but provides no alternative, and a law making it a crime to "directly or indirectly" encourage, influence, prompt, reward or compensate persons to send their children to desegregated schools. The fines imposed for violation of this act would be used to pay informers who give information resulting in conviction.

No Program

The actions of the political leadership of Louisiana have been taken in complete disregard of reality. The authority of the federal government is not recognized, nor is it effectively defied. The Governor and the extreme segregationists seem to have no program, no long range plans for resolving the present impasse. They simply oppose, denounce and pretend.

If the City of New Orleans is primarily a pawn in a power struggle, it must also be noted that the leadership of the city made little effort to prepare for the crisis or to forestall it. The public and civic leadership of New Orleans has been indecisive, quiescent and unwilling to buck the extremist forces head on. This is becoming less true daily in this, the seventh month of crisis.

Downtown Riot

For several days following the implementation of desegregation at the two schools, crowds were permitted to gather and to demonstrate. Mayor "Shep" Morrison commented that demonstrations were an American tradition. On the third day the demonstrations turned into a downtown riot and exploded into spasmodic incidents of personal violence throughout the night. This time the police acted with firmness. Since then, crowds have not been permitted to gather within two blocks of the schools and overt demonstrations have faded away. The police have made every effort to protect life and property, but there has only been one arrest in the area of the schools. Persons jeering or shouting obscenities are restrained or reprimanded, never arrested. Mayor Morrison points out that he is maintaining order, not enforcing integration.

Prior to desegregation, television station WDSU presented a weekly series on the school crisis. Programs featured a review of events in Little Rock, Norfolk, and Prince Edward County, Virginia. The newspapers, however, gave little editorial attention to the situation. They finally did speak out, against violence and in favor of open schools, too little and too late to be of much effect.

Two white groups did organize, in advance of the crisis, in the hope of preventing disturbances and saving the public school system. These were the Save Our Schools group and the Committee for Public Education. Modeled

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(Continued)

somewhat after the pro-public schools groups that were active in Little Rock and in Virginia these groups worked intensively to awaken the city and to encourage planning and preparation. These groups were small and included little representation from the top leadership strata. They did, however, have access to leadership.

These groups worked to encourage statements from the mayor, from business leaders, from civic and religious groups. Few such statements were forthcoming until the city was already torn by tension. A ministers group issued an early statement in support of the schools. The Central Trades Council of the AFL-CIO went on record, as did the Independent Women's Organization, a potent, non-partisan group. A number of P.T.A. units spoke out in support of the school board, not including those at Franz or McDonough #19 Schools. Several religious denominational groups added their voices.

Business Leadership

Following the usual pattern, the group of greatest potential influence, business leadership, was slow to move. The Junior Chamber of Commerce spoke for public education. The board of directors of the Young Men's Business Club proposed a statement, but this position was repudiated by the membership. Somewhat later the club did take an open schools position. It is probable that several of the city's leading business figures counseled privately with the Governor. He had received significant business support within the city during the election campaign. But efforts to enlist the support of leading businessmen for a public appeal were unavailing.

Leadership Mobilized

The day after general rioting a number of business and civic leaders met with the mayor and a mild statement was issued deploring the disturbances. Finally, in January, over a hundred businessmen did speak out, clearly and firmly, in a full page ad in the city's two newspapers. This was four months into the school crisis.

At the present time the political, business, civic, and religious leadership of New Orleans seems to be finally mobilized in support of the school board and in opposition to the disruptive policies of the legislature. The city council expressed its opposition to some legislative actions. Mayor Morrison appeared at one of the legislative sessions to plead for a greater degree of local option for the city and was booed on the floor.

On January 31, 1961, some 1,500 citizens of New Orleans gathered at the Roosevelt Hotel to honor and support the four majority members of the New Orleans parish school board and School Superintendent Dr. James F. Redmond. An overflow audience necessitated the use of closed circuit television and two dining areas. Some 1,650 tickets were sold for the event at $5 a plate. Responding to the tribute, Louis G. Riecke, new chairman of the board, stated that the members of the board were elected to improve and perpetuate public education in New Orleans, adding, "And so help me, as long as a breath of air or a drop of blood is in us, we are going to do exactly that, come hell or high water."

No early solution to the New Orleans

school deadlock is in sight. Order has been reestablished and federal court rulings have been obeyed by local officials. The city has so far been spared the upheaval of school closures. Most of the bitterness and pressure has been directed, not at the Negro students, but at the handful of white children who courageously assert their right to attend their neighborhood public school, the William Franz School. At least several dozen parents in the community would like to send their children back to the two schools affected, but they hesitate. Several of the parents of white children now in school have lost their jobs, and it is hard for law enforcement officials to stop telephone threats directed at small children and at the mothers of these children.

Presidential Support

Moderate elements in the city were heartened by President Kennedy's recent expressions of concern, particularly his telegram to the third annual conference of the Civil Right Commission meeting in Williamsburg, Va., February 25, in which he praised the "quiet intelligence and true courage" of teachers and school officials trying to carry out desegregation in New Orleans. Several groups had previously petitioned former President Eisenhower for support and aid. His only public action was to write a letter to the *Gabrielle* family *after* the family had moved to New Jersey. Dispairing of solving the impasse locally many civic leaders now look to Washington for the support and action that the new President suggested would be forthcoming.

The South is learning by experience. Little Rock, Clinton, Nashville, the events in Virginia and North Carolina, and now New Orleans are part of this learning experience. It is possible that the agony of New Orleans will help to save other communities from similar experiences. If so it will not have been in vain. The clear lesson of New Orleans is the futility of complete resistance. To defy the authority of the federal courts is to invite chaos and to encourage direct federal intervention.

Lesson Noted

There are indications that the lesson is already being noted throughout the region. The spectre of New Orleans was frequently raised during the recent Georgia legislative session. In all probability the General Assembly of Georgia would not have been willing to repeal Georgia's massive resistance laws but for the negative example of New Orleans.

Precedents have been set in New Orleans that will strongly affect future situations. In Norfolk, Virginia, when the public schools were closed, a group of white parents successfully brought action in federal courts for the reopening of the schools on the basis of the 14th amendment. In New Orleans, for the first time, a group of white parents were successful in securing injunctions against the Governor and other state officials restraining them from applying school closing laws before the fact. This precedent may protect other Southern communities from the hardships of closed schools. The use of an interposition statute by the Louisiana legislature resulted in an unanimous U. S. Supreme Court ruling finally eliminating this outmoded doctrine as a factor in future desegregation litigation.

New Orleans also saw an expanded

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use of federal legal powers that may point a direction for the future. Federal District Judge Skelly Wright requested the United States Attorney to act as a friend of the court and to initiate any action that might serve to achieve the purposes of the original desegregation ruling. For the first time, acting under this request, a U.S. attorney has brought actions in federal court dealing with such matters as the enjoinment of officials from enforcing state laws on the grounds of unconstitutionality. Also, for the first time, federal marshals have escorted white as well as Negro students to and from the schools.

There are more specific lessons for the consideration of Atlanta, Dallas and other communities facing similar court rulings next fall. If state officials had kept out of the New Orleans situation much of the recent turmoil might have been avoided. If the mayor, the media, civic and business leadership had given early and firm community leadership there might have been less disruption of law and order. If the first desegregation had occurred in middle or upper economic level neighborhoods there might have been more cooperation. The two schools to which these four Negro children were assigned are placed in somewhat economically depressed areas, neighborhoods in transition.

On the other hand where would New Orleans be today without the firm and decisive rulings of Judge Skelly Wright, the courage and leadership of the four majority members of the parish school board, the personal courage and integrity of a local minister and a meter reader, and those who joined them?

Because of the experience of New Orleans the area of maneuver for those hoping to evade the force of constitutional law has been permanently narrowed. It may well be that progress will move ahead more rapidly in the South because of this time of troubles in the Crescent City.

Tulanians Dissent

Signed by 95 Tulane Students

One sets out with some misgivings to write about current political conditions in Louisiana. The public affairs of the state have taken on, in the past two months, an aura of unreality which, by comparison, makes Alice in Wonderland appear stark realism. The governor and the legislature reveal themselves masters of Orwellian doublespeak—to hate the Negro is to love him; to discriminate against the Negro is to accord him equality; peaceful protest includes the hurling of rocks and eggs, telephone harassment, rioting in the streets and constant threats of violence; both major political parties, both presidential candidates and the federal judiciary are communist-inspired and the national capitol is seething with subversion; teachers who obey federal court orders are to be investigated for subversion and disloyalty; the people of Louisiana who elected Kennedy electors did not really do so and the vote of the electors should be changed; the press call peaceful protest criminal mischief and rampant vandalism peaceful protest. In such an atmosphere one feels impelled to succumb to the general irrationalism and lash out with the same intemperate, unconsidered, epithet-hurling one sees and hears on every side. Yet, what does this accomplish?

Does it help to assert that the legislators are ignorant bigots with one eye to quieting their own inadequacies by persecuting the Negro and the other to any modicum of political or economic advantage which the melee may bring within reach? Does it help to notice that the state judiciary abandons all semblance of judicial decorum and lends itself to the patently farcical segregation struggle? Is it of any use to recount the idiocies of the chief executive who engages in debate with a newsman, asking him if he would want his four-year-old daughter to marry a Negro? Can it be believed that the mayor of a city of 600,000-odd souls asserts in a news conference that telephone campaigns of organized vilification and intimidation are within the rights of "peaceful dissent?" Is it credible that packs of marauding jackals destroy property and inflict bodily injury with impunity, while college students are arrested for distributing protesting but non-inflammatory literature opposing segregation? Assuredly, to state these things is to labor the obvious; yet perhaps the mere putting them on paper relieves the inner tension and makes possible a sober analysis of the situation.

What, in substance, has led Louisiana to this pass? In 1954 the U. S. Supreme Court ruled that the ancient "separate and equal" doctrine of racial segregation in public education, derived from but not explicitly stated in, the *Plessy vs. Ferguson* decision of 1896, was not any longer acceptable as the basis for constitutional state legislation relative to public education. The 1954 decision took judicial cognizance of the findings of psychology, i.e., that separate schools for Negroes, regardless of equality of facilities, induced in the Negro children attitudes of inferiority in violation of their constitutional rights. The court did not consider, explicitly, whether there was any basis for the obvious implication of Negro inferiority in such segregation legislation. Presumably the justices were aware that theories of racial inferiority had long since lost the last vestige of scientific and intellectual respectability. However they reckoned without, or, perhaps in spite of, the persistence of racial prejudice in the South.

It is, possibly, difficult for one who has not lived in the South to appreciate the facility with which the southerner can toss aside the accumulated findings of fifty years of social science and assert, in the face of overwhelming evidence to the contrary, that the Negro is "obviously" inferior, but, withal, a happy creature—"see how they sing and dance!" It is quite common to hear

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white men and women state that they would prefer their children dead to seeing them going to integrated schools. And the tragic fact is that these attitudes are most prevalent in the very areas where education has made the slightest inroads; those with the fewest educational advantages are the most insistent that closed schools are preferable to integrated schools. Of course, in the city of New Orleans a considerable body of moderate opinion persists; opposition to school closure and willingness to accept "token" integration. But these moderate groups are, like their counterparts the world over, the most insistent upon the forms of "democracy" and the processes of law; they lack the organization and numbers of the frenzied segregationists (though one group of white mothers voluntarily transports eight white children to the integrated school and receives, for its trouble, constant telephone harassment). Where one such group contributes to pay the salaries of the teachers in the integrated schools, its segregationist counterparts contribute to the cost of mass rallies, hate literature and all the accoutrement of rabid violence. And at the center of the discord are the politicos, at once the instigators and the beneficiaries of the public convulsions.

The legislature sits in continuous special session at an estimated cost of $14,000 per day. The sessions are almost wholly occupied by a parade of politicians before the microphones, denouncing all moderation as subversion, castigating reason as communism, and vowing undying devotion to our "southern way of life"—including open and mandatory racial discrimination and the accompanying exploitation of poor-white and Negro alike. And most ironical of all, it is now proposed that the state sales tax be increased by one percent to finance the continued opposition to the inevitable. The people of the state are asked to subject themselves to a painfully regressive tax measure in order to enable the politicians to completely destroy the education system which holds the only hope of enlightenment for the great mass of those people.

Does history record a more bitter satire?

This is the dilemma which Louisiana faces—the impossible conflict of reason and unreason. The U. S. Supreme Court has, in effect, declared that ignorance, prejudice, bigotry and venality will no longer be acceptable as the basis of state legislation relative to public education. Yet these four horsemen of the modern racist apocalypse presently hold sway in Louisiana. The issue, at this writing, remains in doubt, but the gloom is virtually unrelieved.

"The Independent Women's Organization warns the New Orleans public that there is danger ahead. Despite the action taken by the Louisiana School Board Association, in its ouster of four members of our school board, we repeat that no governmental agency ordered to desegregate can operate segregated schools. This is something which the Louisiana School Board Association, the governor and the Legislature will have to learn before many days have passed."

Independent Women's Organization
of New Orleans.
Quoted in *Times-Picayune*,
January 4, 1961

The Federal Executive and Civil Rights

The Southern Regional Council has submitted to President Kennedy and his administration a 48-page report proposing actions by the executive department to strengthen civil rights and improve race relations.

The report, entitled "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights," states that the President holds power under the Constitution and existing statutes which, if used, "could carry the country far toward good race relations."

It further declares: "Presidential action should not be so emphasized as to blunt the drive for remedial legislation. But the existing powers of the office should be used, and every governmental program administered in such ways as to move expeditiously to end discrimination and to open all careers to talent.

"The federal government's own operations need to be a model of just race relations, or else the credentials of the government to lead others are weak."

The 18 proposals made by the Council are summarized as follows:

1. That the President appoint a staff adviser on race relations and that he also create a single office to replace the present Committee on Government Employment and Government Contract Committee. The function of this office would be to review all federal programs to insure nondiscrimination in the government's own operations.
2. That the President use the influence of his office to broaden Southern support for civil rights.

"The South should be informed where the President stands . . . ," the Council said, and ". . . an earnest, informed, and tactful effort should be made to reduce antagonisms and enlist a maximum of Southern good will and cooperation."

"Controversy and conflict are only worsened," the Council noted, "when there is any arguable doubt of the beliefs and intentions of the Chief Executive, when heated strife is followed by only slight and ambiguous victories for civil rights, or when the federal government and its agencies proclaim policies which are not enforced."

3. That the President announce as a national goal the full and free development of all our human resources.

"The President speaks the moral tone of America," the Council said. "He has an incomparable position from which to define the problems of our polity and to indicate by word and example what needs to be done."

4. That our overseas information programs interpret our racial strife and change truthfully and candidly.

"The U. S. Information Agency should, of course, tell the story of Negro Americans' progress," the Council said. "But it and other officials who depict abroad American racial problems should do so with honesty, realism, and an explicit awareness of American involvement in a world-wide revolutionary movement. The peoples of Africa

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and Asia can understand our problems, which are very close to their own experience."

5. That there be continual review of federal employment to insure nondiscrimination, rather than reliance as at present on the processing of complaints.

"While channels for receiving and investigating complaints are needful," the Council said, "the main enforcement effort ought to be shifted from the processing of complaints and focused on a continuing review of agency practices."

"Another concern . . . would be the prompt suppression of segregation wherever it may be practiced in federal offices. Local custom cannot regulate federal conduct."

6. That there be frequent appointment of qualified Negroes to high level administrative posts in government service here and abroad.

"To project Negroes into public office will be good for the race, because it will strengthen morale and sense of identification with America and will sharpen Negro incentive. It will be good for the South, which needs to get used to the idea of Negro competence and recognition. It will be good for the nation's world reputation," the Council said.

7. That the President affirm his support of the Supreme Court's 1954 decision and his opposition to segregated schools; and that the Department of Justice test in court its existing authority to intervene in or initiate school desegregation suits.

The Council noted, that, in education, "the most compelling unfinished business is school integration."

"The basic problem," it added, "is two-fold: to reestablish a climate of respect for law; and to move quickly beyond the pitiful beginnings and steadily toward an end to segregated public education."

8. That special attention to racial equality be given in federal aid for vocational training and the schooling of children of military personnel.
9. That no federal research funds be granted to colleges and universities that restrict admission because of race, creed, color, or national origin.

" . . . with the huge sums distributed for research, the government has all discretion, and grants the money only to schools which it prefers. We think there can be no argument but that it is incongruous to favor any institution which denies admission to Negro students," the Council said.

10. That the Department of Justice be vigilant in the prevention or control of violence and intimidation connected with school desegregation or sit-ins.

On this point, the Council noted:

" . . . The signs of the times are not so difficult to read that an alert government could not anticipate the likelihood of disorder in a school desegregation controversy and be armed in advance to forestall it.

"Similarly, the reaction to sit-ins has led to serious breakdowns in the public peace. The Department of Justice should observe local situations with the utmost vigilance for evidence of unlawful arrest," and acts of violence over which the federal government has jurisdiction.

11. That the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice be adequately staffed.

The Civil Rights Acts of 1957 and 1960 "can be enforced no more vigorously than the staffing of the Department's Civil Rights Division permits," the Council observed.

"In addition to giving immediate attention to the strengthening of this Division, the Attorney-General should look closely into the working relations between it and the U. S. District Attorneys, to the end that there be the fullest cooperation between them and the Division."

12. That the President sponsor a national voter registration drive, supported by wide distribution of information on voter qualifications and procedures in every state.

"The government might well undertake a national campaign to educate people in their voting rights and to encourage them to vote," the report noted. "If this were done with vigor and sustained attention," a side result would almost certainly be an upsurge in Negro registration in the South, as well as a clear revelation of those areas where the cause of non-voting by Negroes is intimidation, either private or official.

13. That the President require all National Guard units to drop racial bars.

Segregation in the armed services has been virtually eliminated since the 1948 Executive Order 8891. The Report noted: "The President can in the same way end discrimination in the National Guard, and the logic for doing so is compelling. The Guard is a part of the United States Army, and composition and organization of its units are required to be 'the same as those prescribed for the Army.' "

And, the Council added, "the President is directed by law to establish and maintain ROTC units, and may likewise terminate them. There would seem to be no legitimate grounds for operating an ROTC at universities, public or private, which refuse admission on racial grounds."

14. That the "separate, but equal" clause in the Hill-Burton hospital construction law be examined for unconstitutionality.

The report noted that "most of the health and recreational activities are covered by seemingly adequate regulations against racial discrimination, although there have been instances of lack of enforcement. This is not true of the grant-in-aid programs, and especially not of the huge Hill-Burton construction program . . . "

15 That a final, decisive effort be made to end segregation on common carriers in interstate or intrastate traffic.

16. That large contractors of the government be required to recruit Negro employees as a condition for contract award.

"In the absence of a fair employment act," the Council said, "the executive department might well give serious exploration to other means as well as punitive sanctions for preventing discrimination."

The Council recommended that the executive department make a firm dec-

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laration of policy and give special attention to the employment practices of the large contractors. It suggested that "the method of attaining this goal could be certification . . . that the bidder or proposed contractor is presently operating, in all its plants and offices, without discrimination."

The Council pointed out that the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Bureau of Employment security maintain copious data on the nation's work force, and "can with minimum difficulty prepare and publish current information on the number of Negroes in various categories of the working force."

These statistics, it said, should be taken into account in certifying contractors.

17. That federal cooperation with discrimination be ended at once in the apprenticeship and employment services.
18. That federal housing programs be guided by a policy of encouraging integration.

"Present housing trends," the report noted, "are injurious not only to the dwellers in the vast city areas which it becomes increasingly accurate to call ghettoes," but too many middle class white families "are separated from normal contacts with persons of other races and economic station," and municipal government and the cultural life of the cities "are being weakened by shrinkage of revenue base and population imbalance."

"The question for the federal government to face," the Council said, "is that of how it will direct the tremendous influence it has through its huge involvement in the housing market. Will it use this influence, as it has in the past and as it still largely does, to strengthen and spread housing segregation?"

The Council stated its belief that the President should take note of the sociological and psychological handicaps of housing segregation and issue an Executive Order which stated that the national housing policy is to encourage integration.

"This," the Council said, "would be the strongest possible directive to the several housing agencies to examine meticulously the laws which they administer for opportunities to reverse present trends."

In conclusion, the Council noted that "civil rights and liberties are the dignities of free men and the essential condition of a free country."

"In working for their enlargement," the Council said, "the government and we as a people do that which is closest to the core of our national purpose . . .

"The Presidency is the center of American energy. What the President says and does will mark the direction and the speed with which the country moves to perfect its racial relations."

The report was prepared by the staff and reviewed by the officers of the Southern Regional Council.

Single copies of the full report, "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights," may be obtained from the Southern Regional Council for 50¢, quantity rate 35¢ each for 50 or more.

Noteworthy quotes from the press and periodicals

. . . Unquote

"I hope that all of the people of New Orleans realize that the state administration is slowly but surely doing everything it can to hamper and harm our school system. There are even some who say that their real purpose is to close our schools. We hope not."

Mayor deLesseps S. Morrison
of New Orleans.
Quoted in *Times-Picayune*,
January 23, 1961

* * *

"My little boy is unhappy and wants to go back to McDonough. And I'd almost put him back if I wasn't scared of some of these women."

New Orleans woman in group trying to enforce complete boycott of New Orleans school which has one Negro student. Quoted by Associated Press, January 28, 1961

* * *

"There is a distinct possibility that state officials inciting private persons to defy constitutional authority, to harass and intimidate private individuals, and thereby to deprive them of legal rights, is directly violative of the equal protections clause of the [federal] Constitution."

Louisiana Advisory Committee.
U. S. Civil Rights Commission.
Quoted in *Times-Picayune*
January 4, 1961

"Because four brave little Negro girls have entered two schools in New Orleans, the educational processes of a major city have been stalled and the school board has been harassed, plagued, and intimidated by a ranting Legislature. What a tragic distortion of values!"

Msgr. L. T. Mattiesen,
Editor, *West Texas Register.*
Quoted in *Work*,
January, 1961

* * *

"Your public schools are open. The new semester of the school year is just beginning. All public schools in the parish of Orleans are open and staffed with competent teachers and administrators. The teachers are sure to welcome back any students who may have missed some time. These are your schools, paid for with your tax money to educate your children in their own neighborhood. We are faced with many new emergencies. We must train scientists, diplomats and businessmen to meet the pressing needs of the future. There is no more democratic training institution than the public school system of our country."

Mrs. N. H. Sand,
President, Save Our Schools,
of New Orleans.
Quoted in *Times-Picayune*,
January 27, 1961

The Changing South in Print!

Executive initiative and leadership can do much to promote sane and healthy racial relations in the United States. This appears to be the principal thesis of a study prepared for submission to the new President by the Southern Regional Council, an organization singularly qualified to proffer advice in this field. The study calls for a vigorous assault against the evils of segregation and racial discrimination on a variety of fronts and by diverse techniques. —*The Washington Post and Times Herald*, February 2, 1961.

Atl. Journal
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LAW

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LAW

Law is the intangible force that makes freedom and progress possible. It is the guiding hand that brings order into the affairs of men. With it, man can lift his sights above mere survival. He can accumulate possessions, develop the arts, pursue knowledge, and enjoy life among his fellows.

Law is protection for family and lubricant for industry both large and small. It is the power that regulates the instrument of its very application, the court of law. Law is instrument of its very application, the court of law. Law is the control of its administrators, the court judges—from the lowest to the highest. It is the written guarantee of justice for all—from the highest to the most humble.

Law is the solid cornerstone for our democratic foundation. It is the written chronicle that we must daily rededicate ourselves to in order to maintain and nourish the freedom it brings us.

Our precious heritage of law is safeguarded by the sincere and conscientious men and women who comprise the Legal Profession. We salute them proudly on this day—which is being observed throughout America as Law Day.

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Atl. Journal

PROTECTION OF INDIVIDUAL

Law Day Counteracts Anarchy, Force Fostered by Red's May Day

By *JUSTICE BOND ALMAND*

"LAW DAY U.S.A.," under the sponsorship of the American Bar Association, was first proclaimed by President Eisenhower in 1958. The day, May 1. Why this day? To counteract the day that anarchists and Communists had set apart as the day for riots and revolution against democratic and popular governments.

Since 1958, when Law Day U.S.A. was first proclaimed, governors and mayors have proclaimed May 1 as Law Day. What is the purpose of this observance? (1) To foster an abiding respect for law, enabling the nation to grow in moral strength as it grows in population, wealth and world leadership.

(2) To provide a day for all Americans to rededicate themselves to freedom for the individual under just laws administered by independent courts. To emphasize before the world the contrast between the rule of law in the United States and the rule of force and fear under communism.

From the establishment of the 13 states and their formation of a federal union, we have lived under a written Constitution and written laws of the national, state and local governments, all of which were either approved by the people or by their representatives. We live under a system of laws enacted by the democratic process; and they apply to all alike.

Their purpose is to promote and protect the lives, liberty and property of every citizen. Night and day we are shielded by laws such as police, fire and health measures. Courts for the administration of the laws are open to all. We can lose our liberty or property only by due and orderly process, which means notice and full opportunity to be heard by an impartial jury and court.

Justice Almand is a member of the Supreme Court of Georgia.

Law is the servant and not the master of free men. The rule of law is the antithesis of communism. It recognizes that citizens have rights as individuals, and that both the individual and the government are subject to the law. It guarantees to the individual order, stability and human freedom, whereas communism vests in the state complete control over the individual whose whole life is directed by the government.

Laws are not made only to punish the wrongdoer, but to give reasonable regulation for all people. They are written codes to guide the conduct of all people in their relations with each other and with the public generally.

If a new law is needed, public opinion will bring it into being. If an old law is unpopular or unenforceable, public opinion likewise brings about its repeal.

POLITICAL RELIGION

In the words of Abraham Lincoln, "Let reverence for the laws be breathed by every American mother to the lisping babe that prattles on her lap; let it be taught in schools, in seminaries and in colleges; let it be written in primers, spelling books and almanacs; let it be preached from the pulpit, proclaimed in legislative halls, and enforced in courts of justice. And, in short, let it become the political religion of the nation; and let the old and the young, the rich and the poor, the grave and the gay of all sexes and tongues and colors and conditions sacrifice unceasingly upon its altars."

So, on May 1st, let all citizens pause for a moment in prayerful thanks for the privilege of living in a country where individual liberty exists under the shield of law, which guarantees equal justice to all.

Atl. Constitution

Judge Bell Addresses Law Class

6-17-61

A judge of the Georgia Court of Appeals called on lawyers of the State of Georgia to always act by the law regardless of what the circumstances may be.

Speaking at the graduation exercises of The Woodrow Wilson College of Law, Judge John Sammons Bell said, "In a nation such as ours, where freedom of the individual is so highly regarded, it is essential that the law be paramount to the government and that all public officials be subject to the law and constrained by it."

'REVOLUTION ERA'

He further stated, "That a new era of revolution is at hand is a fact from which we cannot escape. What the changes will signify, what the new social order will be no one is able to foretell. But if it is to include freedom of the individual, the lawyers now as ever, will have to lead in adjusting the law to the new conditions."

Of the 69 Woodrow Wilson graduates, eight received their masters of law.

Valedictorian of the class was Lucy Lynn Threlkeld.

Sit-ins
Legal aspects

July 25, 1961

Mr. Frank E. Schwelb
Attorney at Law
20 Broad Street
New York 5, New York

Dear Mr. Schwelb:

We have read your article, "The Sit-in Demonstration: Criminal Trespass or Constitutional Right," as published in the New York University Law Review with great interest and admiration for the great amount of research and analysis, as well as the objective conclusions. We very much appreciate your sending us a reprint, and it will be a welcome addition to our files.

Your kind comments regarding our organization and our work are also very much appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

James A. Moss
Director of Research

JAM:a

FRANK E. SCHWELB
ATTORNEY AT LAW
20 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK 5, N. Y.
—
HANOVER 2-6767

JH
pls acknowledge

July 13, 1961

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Attention of Legal Division

The Sit-in Demonstration:
Criminal Trespass or Constitutional Right

Dear Sirs:

I am sending you herewith a reprint of my article on the above topic, which was recently published in the New York University Law Review. I hope that you will find it helpful or interesting.

May I take this opportunity of expressing my sincere admiration for the work of your organization in the field of race relations.

Sincerely yours,

Frank E. Schwelb

FES:pa

Enclosure
as indicated

filed: Sit-ins

February 27, 1964

Pamphlet Librarian
The University of Michigan
Undergraduate Library
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Dear Sir:

We have your request for "Report on Status of Civil Rights in the 11 Southern States and list of publications." We have no publication by this title; is it possible that you are requesting our "Synopses of Recent Developments: The Civil Rights Crisis"? Enclosed is our current publications list. If you will look it over and let us know, we will be pleased to send the publication desired.

All the civil rights and civil liberties organizations exchange publications, for the benefit of all. We have not received anything with the above title. We do have, however, two things which may be what you have in mind:

The Civil Rights Story, a year's review, by Theodore Leskes, published by the American Jewish Committee each year. Their Michigan office is located at 163 Madison Avenue, Detroit, Michigan. This is mainly a review of legal developments.

Civil Rights and the South: A Symposium, reprinted from The North Carolina Law Review, Vol. 42, No., Fall 1963. This, too, is mainly legal developments. Participants were: Robert F. Kennedy, Sam J. Ervin, Jr., Martin E. Sloane, John G. Feild, R. Carter Pittman, Berl I. Bernhard, Arthur E. Sutherland, Jr., Laurence W. Knowles, Charles J. Bloch, Marion A. WRight, and Paul R. Ervin

If you find there is such a publication as the title you gave, please let us know, as we would want it for our files.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

We shall be grateful if you will send us the publication(s) listed below. If there is a charge, will you please inform us before sending?

Report on Status of Civil Rights in the
11 Southern States and list of publications.

CR & the 88th Congress

CR synopses ?

N C Law Review

Vol. 42, No. 1, Dec

1963

→ Civil Right & the South, A Symposium

Pamphlet Librarian
~~Gertrude Stolper~~
The University of Michigan
Undergraduate Library
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Form 8548

Schools - Legal

February 4, 1965

Mr. Jacques DePuy
c/o Daniel M. Berman
1901 "F" Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

Dear Mr. DePuy:

We did not have an extra copy of New South, Sept. 1954, but I have made a copy of John Fey's article. The other items, plus several additional things, are being sent to you today.

If you have not seen Benjamin Muse's Ten Years of Prelude, 1964, Viking, I believe you will find it most informative on the school segregation cases from 1954 through 1964. Mr. Muse is a former SRC staff member and made extensive use of our files.

If we can be of further help to you, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
New South: May 1957, Fairman, "The Attack on the Segregation Cases"
What the Supreme Court Said
Three Views of the Segregation Decisions
Changing Patterns
A Report on School Desegregation: 1960-1961
New Republic reprints: Southerners and Schools
Morland, Southern Schools: Token Desegregation and Beyond

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY
1901 F STREET, NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

January 29, 1965

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I am currently engaged in an extensive research project dealing with the judicial process of the Supreme Court. The specific project deals with the School Segregation Cases of 1954, and the way in which these cases originated, were brought through the court system, and were finally settled.

I would appreciate receiving a number of pamphlets and other materials from the Southern Regional Council, which I will gladly reimburse you for upon receipt of a bill. I realize that several of the publications may be out of print or out of stock, but I will appreciate whatever assistance you may be able to render.

The materials are as follows: J. T. Fey, "Segregation in the Schools," New South (Sept., 1954); R. A. Leflar, "What the Supreme Court Said," reprinted from Southern School News, (June, 1955); Cecil Sims, "The Segregation Decision: A Lawyer's View," in Three Views of the Segregation Decision; Charles Fairman, "The Attack on the Segregation Cases," New South, May, 1957 (reprinted from Harvard Law Review, Nov., 1956); "Changing Patterns in the New South, Southern Regional Council (from School News); "Three Views of the Desegregation Decisions," 1956, Southern Regional Council;

I appreciate your aid in this project.

Sincerely yours,

Jacques DePuy

Jacques DePuy
c/o Daniel M. Berman
1901 "F" Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

Muse
Ten Years of Prelude
Viking

PW
pls. ret MA

March 12, 1965

Miss Nancy E. Whitcomb
Skidmore College
Saratoga Springs, New York

Dear Miss Whitcomb:

For the political aspects of *Brown v. Board of Education*, I believe your best source would be reading the last two chapters of a book by Robert J. Harris, *The Quest for Equality*, 1960, Louisiana State University Press (4.00). A summary of the legal aspects, with some brief mention of politics, is contained in a book by Benjamin Muse, *Ten Years of Prelude*, 1964, Viking Press. (We have a few copies of this left at $3.15, less than the list price; Mr. Muse was a staff member of SRC). You may be able to find these in your local library. I'm sure you are familiar with *Race Relations and American Law* by Jack Greenberg, and *Race Relations Law Reporter*-- Vol.I, No. 1, February 1956 contains a review of legal procedures. I believe all of these together would answer the questions you asked.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Skidmore College
Saratoga Springs, N.Y.
9 March 1965

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

Mr. DeVore of N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Educational Fund headquarters referred me to you. I am a senior nursing student at Skidmore College and am now working in an area which has interested me since my public health training.

At the present time, I am investigating civil rights litigation--largely as pertaining to constitutional law. The case I am researching is Brown v. Board of Education, Topeka Kansas (347 US 483) and (349 US 294). I am particularly interested in the political aspects of this case--the legalities are by now fairly obvious. Could you give me any information as to how this favorable decision was secured--aside from the legal aspects? That is, how was this particular case (or parent) selected by the NAACP, what methods were used to prevent excessive delay through the courts, how did the case finally reach the Supreme Court, etc. I am aware that all this information is not available, but any information you could send me would be very helpful.

Muse somewhat

Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,

Nancy E. Whitcomb

Nancy E. Whitcomb

Race Relations & American Law, Jack Greenberg 1959
Race Relations Law Reporter Vol. 1, No. 1, Feb 1956
Ten Years of Prelude, Benjamin Muse 1964, Viking Press
* *The Quest for Equality*, Robert J. Harris 1960, La. State Univ. Press 4.00
(last two chapters)

Memo : from **MONTEZ ALBRIGHT**

April 1964

Title II Public Accommodations

about 30 states + D of C have statutes prohibiting disc. ; most go further than Title II

Now - 223 cities (over 10,000 pop in 11 s. states + Ky, Md, Okl. & W Va have deseg. 1 or more hotels/motels

270 - 1 or more restaurants
253 - 1 or more theatres
306 - 1 or more lunch counters

(much of it occurred after May 1963 as a result of demonstrations)

of 275 cities w/ pop over 10,000 - (above states)
65% - wholly or partially seg. hotels/motels
60% - " " restaurants
43% - " " lunch counters

Memo : from MONTEZ ALBRIGHT

98 S. + border state cities w/ pop. of less than 10,000

approx 85% - partially or wholly seg.
restaurants, hotels/motels, theaters,
& lunch counters.

places of business serving gen. public

file

3:343 Va

Judge Hooper has decided that the plan submitted by the Atlanta Board of Education for desegregating the city's public schools represents a bona fide effort to satisfy the constitutional rights of Negro children in Atlanta. The judge has also made clear that the plan must be administered equitably if it is to continue to meet Constitutional requirements.

Among the numerous criteria which will, under the plan, govern the Board in acting on the applications of Negro students for transfers are two which can be applied, and should be applied, in the light of the experience of other desegregated school systems. These are the criteria which read:

- the effect of admission of the pupil upon the academic progress of other students in a particular school or facility thereof;
- the effect of admission upon prevailing academic standards at a particular school.

Ala.
Va.
Ark.
Tenn.
Texas
Fla (about)

In regard to these two criteria, facts, and not mere supposition, can now guide the Board.

The unanimous testimony of administrators of desegregated school systems has been that the admission of Negro students to previously all-white schools neither drags down other students in the school, nor hurts academic standards. This has been true both in systems with only "token integration," and with systems of thorough desegregation.

The question of the effect of desegregation on academic progress and standards was, for example, raised repeatedly at the conference last March in Nashville before the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights. Superintendents or other officials from 17 districts, large and small, testified. Not one indicated any scholastic set-back resulting from desegregation.

Typical of the comments was the following by Dr. W. I. Miller, Superintendent of Schools, Wilmington, Delaware:

> They [Negro students] must compete with the white students on a much higher level and a very satisfactory number of them are recognizing that and are applying themselves... The accomplishment of the average white students is better than it was. The accomplishment of the above average and the advanced placement and honor classes is truly remarkable.

Dr. Miller went on to make clear that this improvement ~~is~~ in academic achievement resulted from superior teaching methods, and was not because of desegregation. But the point is, that desegregation did not adversely affect the white students's progress.

Virtually the same thing was said by the superintendents of Logan County (Kentucky), Nashville (Tennessee), and nearly every superintendent who testified.

~~Many stories, some~~

In a televised interview in Atlanta last September, Superintendent Carmichael of Louisville dealt with this point. He reported that in Louisville's three years of desegregation, white achievement had risen slightly, while Negro achievement had risen substantially. Mr. Carmichael commented further on the remarkable increase in motivation and effort by Negro teachers in the more competitive situation of desegregation:

> When the question has been asked, I have said that the average Negro teacher is not as good as the average white teacher. This has disturbed our Negro teachers a great deal. I have sat down with the four hundred of them at one stage and for two hours answered questions that they asked about my public statements to that effect. They know that I am not unkind about it. I simply am being realistic. It's true. There isn't a shred of doubt in my mind about it. There are excellent Negro teachers, and there are excellent white teachers. But if you take the average, the average Negro teacher is not as good as the average white teacher. Now, these Negro teachers, wherever they worked, said, "The Superintendent is saying we aren't as good as the white teachers, so let's show him." And

> they've worked as I've never seen teachers work. The result was ~~they~~ that they've carried the Negro children, in the all-Negro schools, right up with all the other Negro children.

What we have in this Louisville teacher experience is the good fruit that comes when people of good will face facts honestly. An able leader in a desegregation situation, resting solely and honestly on the evidence before him, has ~~xxx~~ evaluated the role of the pupils involved and then found in some measure that an inhibiting factor for the low-achievement group of segregated pupils rests mainly with the classroom skills of the teachers.

And these teachers as a group, because they were given facts and not incantation, set about correcting the weakness out of deep personal pride and through hard work. And the record shows they succeeded.

Similarly, if facts, and not fearful incantations are used, the two aforementioned criteria in the Atlanta plan will not exclude any Negro pupils from what are now white schools.

The facts are, that there are no provable differences among the races in native intelligence; that there are substantial differences between Negro and white average school achievement in the South; that these differences are all explainable by the social and economic disadvantages, the cultural deprivations, and the frustrated motivations (does any Negro child believe that he can be President someday?) of Negro children; that wherever desegregation has been adopted, Negro academic achievement has greatly improved and the progress of white students has not been slowed.

Notes on legal precedents
School desegregation

In re Debs 158 U.S. 564 (1895)

from Greenberg, Race Relations and American Law, pp. 77-78

While proposed legislation would give the Attorney General the right to seek injunctions on behalf of civil rights other than voting[189]--the extent of his statutory authority under the Civil Rights Act of 1957--he probably, even without explicit statutory authority may use this procedure in nonvoting cases, as indicated ~~ix~~ by In re Debs (1895),[190] something, however, he has never attempted.

The Debs case perhaps outlines the extent to which the government can go to preserve federal rights. The case itself involved the validity of an injunction forbidding a railway strike because of its interference with the mails and interstate commerce. In the course of the strike the President dispatched troops. Although there was no statutory basis for the injunction, the Supreme Court upheld it on the ground that the government was empowered to protect its own property. But the opinion went further and stated:

> Every government, entrusted by the very terms of its being with powers and duties to be exercised and discharged for the general welfare, has a right to apply to its own courts for any proper assistance in the exercise of the one and the discharge of the other....whenever the wrongs complained of are such as affect the public at large, and are in respect of matters which by the Constitution are entrusted to the care of the nation, and concerning which the nation owes the duty to all the citizens of securing ~~i~~ to them their common rights, then the mere fact that the government has no pecuniary interest in the controversy is not sufficient to exclude it from the courts, or prevent it from taking measures therein to fully discharge those constitutional duties.[191]

Therefore, there appears to be substantial power at local, state, and federal levels to compel desegregation where the law is not obeyed in the manner that laws customarily are followed.

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[189] -

Little Rock, 1958

from the opinion of the Supreme Court, Sept. 29, 1958, 258 U.S. 1

The constitutional rights of respondents are not to be sacrificed or yielded to the violence and disorder which have followed upon the actions of the Governor and Legislature. As this Court said some 41 years ago in a unanimous opinion in a case involving another aspect of racial segregation: "It is urged that this proposed segregation will promote the public peace by preventing race conflicts. Desirable as this is, and important as is the preservation of the public peace, this aim cannot be accomplished by laws or ordinances which deny rights created or protected by the federalConstitution." Buchanan v. Warley, 245 U.S. 60, 81, 38 S.Ct. 16, 20, 62 L.Ed. 149. Thus law and order are not here to be preserved by depriving the Negro children of their constitutional rights. The record before us clearly establishes that the growth of the Board's difficulties to a magnitude beyond its unaided power to control is the product of state action. Those difficulties, ~~xx~~ as counsel for the Board forthrightly conceded on the oral argument in this Court, can also be brought under control by state action.

New Orleans, 1960

On December 1, 1960, three judge federal district court issued an order, on its own initiative, designating United States as amicus curiae in the New Orleans case (Bush v. Orleans Parish). Order read:

> It is ordered that the United States is hereby requested and authorized to appear in these proceedings as amicus curiae, by and through the Attorney General of the United States and the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, to accord the court the benefit of its views and recommendations with the right to submit to the court pleadings, evidence, arguments and briefs, and to initiate such further proceedings as may be appropriate, in order to maintain and preserve the due administration of justice and the integrity of the judicial processes of the United States.

Brewer v. Hoxie School District

Hoxie (Ark.) voluntarily desegregated July 1955: no trouble. In August, trouble began: mass meeting, inflammatory speaches, petitions, threats, intimidation, etc. School attendance fell off (in some classes, by 60%). School board at request of superintendent suspended classes two weeks before Fall recess for harvesting. October 18, board filed complaint in federal court. A temporary restraining order issued next day (*1 Race Relations Law Reporter* 43); preliminary injunctions granted Oct. 31 (135 F. Supp. 296); made permanent on January 9, 1956 (137 F. Supp. 364). Schools reopened October 24. The order was "that all of the defendants..., their agents, servants, employees and attorneys *and all persons acting in concert and participating with them* should be enjoined from interfering with the free operation of schools within plaintiff's jurisdiction by acts of trespass, boycott or picketing, and from in any other manner deterring the attendance at school of children within said school district and from in any manner of threatening or intimidating the individual plaintiffs [i.e. school board and superintendent] herein." (italics supplied). Decision upheld on appeal Oct. 25, 1956 (238 F 2d. 91). *N.B.* The theory on which the courts acted was that the school board had a federal right to be free from interference in performance of its Constitutional obligation, and that this right could be protected by injunction apart from any specific statute. (Both State of Georgia and the United States appeared as *amicus curiae* before Circuit Court -- on opposite sides, of course.)

"As the chief executive of the state, [the Governor] is appropriately vested with the discretion to determine whether an exigency requiring military state aid [for purposes of faithfully executing the laws] has arisen.

"The Governor does not, however, have lawful authority to use the National Guard to deprive the eligible colored students from exercising their right to attend Central High School, which right is guaranteed by the Federal Constitution the school district plan of integration and the court's orders entered in this cause. If it be assumed that the Governor was entitled to bring military force to the aid of civil authority, the proper use of that power in this instance was to maintain the Federal Court inthe exercise of its jurisdiction, to aid in making its process effective and not to nulify it, to remove, and not to create, obstructions to the exercise by the Negro children of their rights as judicially declared." 2 Race Rel. L. Rep. at 961-2.

In respons to the injunction Governor Faubus withdrew the state troops.

LITTLE ROCK, 1957

from Emerson & Haber, vol. I, pp. 112-113

On September 2, 1957, the day prior to the opening of the high school in Little Rock, Governor Faubus of Arkansas proclaimed a state of emergency and ordered state militia units into service "to accomplish the mission of maintaining or restoring law and order and to preserve the peace, health, safety and security of the citizens of Pulaski County, Arkansas." 2 Race Rel. L. Rep. 937. The Governor specifically ordered the troops "to place off limits to white students those schools for colored students and to place off limits to colored students those schools heretofore operated and recently set up for white students." 2 Race Rel. L. Rep. 942, 960-1. Pursuant to this order the militia on the morning of September 3 and thereafter prevented 9 Negro students from entering Central High School.

On petition of the school officials requesting instructions the Federal District Court ordered the school officials to proceed with the plan for integration. 2 Race Rel. L. Rep. 937-41. On September 9 the Court issued a further order requesting the Attorney General of the United States and the U. S. Attorney for the District to enter the case as amici curiae and to file a petition against the Governor and the officers in charge of the militia seeking injunctive relief against obstruction of the Court's order. 2 Race Rel. L. Rep. 941-2. Pursuant to this request the Attorney General and the U. S. Attorney appeared in the case and filed a petition seeking to have the Governor and his officials made parties to the original integration proceeding and to enjoin them from interfering. 2 Race Rel. L. Rep. 942. Thereupon the Court xxxxxx entered an order making Governor Faubus and his officers parties to the proceeding and setting the petition for injunction for hearing. 2 Race Rel. L. Rep. 943. After a hearing on September 20 the Court issued an injunction restraining the Governor and his officials from obstructing or interfering with the right of the Negro children to enter the school. 2 Race Rel. L. Rep. 957-63. The Court declared:

Court entered a temporary injunction and later a permanent injunction. 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. 1043. Again Kasper, out on bail, continued his efforts and considerable violence occurred, including the beating of a minister who had escorted some of the Negro students to the school. The school closed down for a time and National Guard troops were summoned to maintain order. N. Y. Times, Aug. 31, Sept. 1 and 2, 1956; 245 F. 2d at 94. Eventually the school reopened and some of the Negro students returned. N. Y. Times, Sept. 5 and 6, 1956. Meanwhile, further contempt proceedings were instituted against Kasper and 17 others. 2 Race Rel. L. Rep. 26, 317. After a jury trial in July, 1957, which was widely publicized, Kasper and 6 others were convicted of criminal contempt. 2 Race Rel. L. Rep. 795; N. Y. Times, July 24, 1957; for background story of the trial see N. Y. Times, July 28, 1957. Kasper was sentenced to six months in prison and the 6 others were placed on probation. Southern School News, Dec. 1957, p. 9.

In September 1957, Kasper, out on bail, appeared in Nashville, Tennessee, and began agitation to prevent the Board of Education from carrying out a court order to desegregate the city's schools. Following the bombing of one of the Nashville schools the members of the Board of Education, defendants in the prior proceeding, and the city petitioned the Court for an order restraining Kasper and others from interference with caryying out the Court's order. The Court granted a temporary restraining order and later a temporary injunction. Kelley v. Board of Education of the City of Nashville, 139 F. Supp. 578 (M. D. Tenn., 1957), 2 Race Rel. L. Rep. 970, 976, 979, 980, 982. No further violence was reported and no contempt proceedings taken.

Clinton, Nashville (Tenn.)

from Emerson & Haber, Political & Civil Rights in the United States, Vol. I, pp. 108-109

A notable use of contempt proceedings in the enforcement of civil rights occurred in connection with the outbreak of violence at Clinton, Tennessee, in 1956. A suit had been brought by Negro high school children in Anderson County against the school officials to compel the admission of Negroes to the Clinton High School. Following the Supreme Court decisions in the Segregation Cases, the District Court entered a final decree in the plaintiffs' favor, ordering desegregation for the beginning of the fall term in 1956. McSwain v. County Board of Education, 138 F. Supp. 570, 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. 317 (E. D. Tenn., 1956). The school opened on a desegregated basis in August 1956, some 12 Negro pupils attending with about 700 to 800 white students. N. Y. Times, Aug. 28, 1956. Shortly thereafter the school officials who had been defendants in the original action, and their attorneys, filed a petition in the District Court alleging that one John Kasper had come to Clinton and was attempting to prevent the execution of the Court's order by forming picket lines, causing large crowds to assemble at the school, and intimidating Negro children andtheir parents. On the ~~xxxxxx~~ basis of this petition Judge Taylor issued a temporary restraining order, ex parte, enjoining Kasper, other named persons, and "all other persons who are acting or may act in concert with them" from "further hindering, obstructing, or any wise interfering with the carrying out of the aforesaid order of this Court, or from picketing Clinton High School, either by words or acts or otherwise." 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. at 876.

After being served with a copy of this restraining order Kasper announced his intention before a crowd of 1000 to 1500 people of continuing his activities. Thereupon he was summoned to Court, found guilty of criminal contempt by the Court without a jury, and sentenced to a year in jail. 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. 872, 1045; conviction affirmed sub. nom. Kasper v. Brittain, 245 F 2d 92 (C.A. 6, 1957), 2 Race Relations L. Rep. 792, cert. den. 355 U.S. 834 (1957). On the same day the

Legal precedents
School desegregation

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Therefore, there appears to be substantial power at local, state, and federal levels to compel desegregation where the law is not obeyed in the manner that laws customarily are followed.

189-

Little Rock, 1958

from the opinion of the Supreme Court, Sept. 29, 1958, 358 U.S. 1

The constitutional rights of respondents are not to be sacrificed or yielded to the violence and disorder which have followed upon the actions of the Governor and Legislature. As this Court said some 41 years ago in a unanimous opinion in a case involving another aspect of racial segregation: "It is urged that this proposed segregation will promote the public peace by preventing race conflicts. Desirable as this is, and important as is the preservation of the public peace, this aim cannot be accomplished by laws or ordinances which deny rights created or protected by the federal Constitution." Buchanan v. Warley, 245 U.S. 60, 81, 38 S.Ct. 16, 20, 62 L.Ed. 149. Thus law and order are not here to be preserved by depriving the Negro children of their constitutional rights. The record before us clearly establishes that the growth of the Board's difficulties to a magnitude beyond its unaided power to control is the product of state action. Those ~~is as~~ difficulties, /xx the Board forthrightly conceded on the oral argument in this Court, can also be brought under control by state action.

New Orleans, 1960

On December 1, 1960, three judge federal district court issued an order, on its own initiative, designating United States as amicus curiae in the New Orleans case (Bush v. Orleans Parish). Order read:

> It is ordered that the United States is hereby requested and authorized to appear in these proceedings as amicus curiae, by and through the Attorney General of the United States and the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, to accord the court the benefit of its views and recommendations with the right to submit to the court pleadings, evidence, arguments and briefs, and to initiate such further proceedings as may be appropriate, in order to maintain and preserve the due administration of justice and the integrity of the judicial processes of the United States.

__Brewer v. Hoxie School District__

Hoxie (Ark.) voluntarily desegregated July 1955; no trouble. In August, trouble began: mass meeting, inflammatory speeches, petitions, threats, intimidation, etc. School attendance fell off (in some classes, by 60%) two weeks before fall recess for harvesting. School board at request of superintendent suspended classes. October 1[illegible], board filed complaint in federal court. A temporary restraining order issued next day (__1 Race Relations Law Reporter__ 43); Schools reopened October 2[illegible]. preliminary injunction granted Oct. 31 (135 F. Supp. 296); made permanent on January 9, 1956 (137 F. Supp. 364). The order was "that all of the defendants..., their agents, servants, employees and attorneys __and all persons acting in concert and participating with them__ should be enjoined from interfering with the free operation of schools within plaintiff's jurisdiction by acts of trespass, boycott or picketing, and from in any other manner deterring the attendance at school of children within said school district and from in any manner of threatening or intimidating the individual plaintiffs /i.e. school board and superintendent/ herein." (italics supplied). Decision upheld on appeal Oct. 25, 1956 (238 F 2d. 91).

__N.B.__ The theory on which the courts acted was that the school board had a federal right to be free from interference in performance of its Constitutional obligation, and that this right could be protected by injunction apart from any specific statute. (Both State of Georgia and the United States appeared as __amicus curiae__ before Circuit Court ~~xx~~ -- on opposite sides, of course.)

"As the chief executive of the state, [the Governor] is appropriately vested with the discretion to determine whether an exigency requiring military state aid [for purposes of faithfully executing the laws] has arisen.

"The Governor does not, however, have lawful authority to use the National Guard to deprive the eligible colored students from exercising their right to attend Central High School, which right is guaranteed by the Federal Constitution the school district plan of integration and the court's orders entered in this cause. If it be assumed that the Governor was entitled to bring military force to the aid of civil authority, the proper use of that power in this instance was to maintain the Federal Court inthe exercise of its jurisdiction, to aid in making its process effective and not to mulify it, to remove, and not to create, obstructions to the exercise by the Negro children of their rights as judicially declared." 2 Race Rel. L. Rep. at 961-2.

In respons to the injunction Governor Faubus withdrew the state troops.

LITTLE ROCK, 1957

from Emerson & Haber, vol. I, pp. 112-113

On September 2, 1957, the day prior to the opening of the high school in Little Rock, Governor Faubus of Arkansas proclaimed a state of emergency and ordered state militia units into service "to accomplish the mission of maintaining or restoring law and order and to preserve the peace, health, safety and security of the citizens of Pulaski County, Arkansas." 2 Race Rel. L. Rep. 937. The Governor specifically ordered the troops "to place off limits to white students those schools for colored students and to place off limits to colored students those schools heretofore operated and recently set up for white students." 2 Race Rel. L. Rep. 942, 960-1. Pursuant to this order the militia on the morning of September 3 and thereafter prevented 9 Negro students from entering Central High School.

On petition of the school officials requesting instructions the Federal District Court ordered the school officials to proceed with the plan for integration. 2 Race Rel. L. Rep. 937-41. On September 9 the Court issued a further order requesting the Attorney General of the United States and the U. S. Attorney for the District to enter the case as *amici curiae* and to file a petition against the Governor and the officers in charge of the militia seeking injunctive relief against obstruction of the Court's order. 2 Race Rel. L. Rep. 941-2. Pursuant to this request the Attorney General and the U. S. Attorney appeared in the case and filed a petition seeking to have the Governor and his officials made parties to the original integration proceeding and to enjoin them from interfering. 2 Race Rel. L. Rep. 942. Thereupon the Court entered an order making Governor Faubus and his officers parties to the proceeding and setting the petition for injunction for hearing. 2 Race Rel. L. Rep. 943. After a hearing on September 20 the Court issued an injunction restraining the Governor and his officials from obstructing or interfering with the right of the Negro children to enter the school. 2 Race Rel. L. Rep. 937-63. The Court declared:

Court entered a temporary injunction and later a permanent injunction. 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. 1045. Again Kasper, out on bail, continued his efforts and considerable violence occurred, including the beating of a minister who had escorted some of the Negro students to the school. The school closed down for a time and National Guard troops were summoned to maintain order. N. Y. Times, Aug. 31, Sept. 1 and 2, 1956; 245 F. 2d at 94. Eventually the school reopened and some of the Negro students returned. N. Y. Times, Sept. 5 and 6, 1956. Meanwhile, further contempt proceedings were instituted against Kasper and 17 others. 2 Race Rel. L. Rep. 26, 317. After a jury trial in July, 1957, which was widely publicized, Kasper and 6 others were convicted of criminal contempt. 2 Race Rel. L. Rep. 795; N. Y. Times, July 24, 1957; for background story of the trial see N. Y. Times, July 28, 1957. Kasper was sentenced to six months in prison and the 6 others were placed on probation. Southern School News, Dec. 1957, p. 9.

In September 1957, Kasper, out on bail, appeared in Nashville, Tennessee, and began agitation to prevent the Board of Education from carrying out a court order to desegregate the city's schools. Following the bombing of one of the Nashville schools the members of the Board of Education, defendants in the prior proceeding, and the city petitioned the Court for an order restraining Kasper and others from interference with caryying out the Court's order. The Court granted a temporary restraining order and later a temporary injunction. Kelley v. Board of Education of the City of Nashville, 139 F. Supp. 578 (M. D. Tenn., 1957), 2 Race Rel. L. Rep. 970, 976, 979, 980, 982. No further violence was reported and no contempt proceedings taken.

Pres

cc Sorensen
Kennedy
Marshall

file

LWD
School
Deseg.

Although do not know what staff provisions now existing, note that New Orleans a clear example need experienced staff advisor. Intricacies and emotions too tight to be satisfied with ~~less than~~ decisions and action based on advice incidental to other duties or purely legal advice.

Also, a clear instance need for firm and close coordination between CRD and District Attorney, which we assume exists. appointment new DA, FBI

Emphasize necessity clear, unambigious public statements (e.g. a letter of commendation to SOS)

Administration should have in mind what situation now is

(a) A suit begun in 1952
(b) Decided in 1956
(c) School Board ordered July 1959 to submit a plan
(d) Compliance date having passed, implementing decree issued by Court May 1960
(e) Effective date extended once at request School Board
(f) Persistent defiance by Governor and legislature
(g) Mob – economic harassment # of parents # of jobs; phone calls
(h) Gingerly handling by Mayor and police
(i) Timidity civic leaders, who see no authoritative support

All this equals challenge to authority of Court and federal government. Remember too that about half children enrolled in non-public (Catholic) schools, committed to desegregation when public school desegregation "effective".

This situation bad. Potentially, worse and more embarrassing to nation. These are obvious political risks to effective executive action: (a) but these are equal risks in non-action or equivocal action; (b) a deterioating situation can compel action at later time, in perhaps worse ~~xxx~~ situation from standpoint of political controversy (politically, couldn't Eisenhower have acted more easily early in Sept. 1957 than later?)

By order 3-judge District Court, Dec. 10, U. S. made amicus curiae with right initiate proceedings. Should consider (a) Debs type injunction to end harassment and intimidation; or (b) Hoxie-Clinton type. (discuss question free assembly). ~~Thexxxxxxxx~~

Consultation: private, probably. By President or administration leaders. Morrison, Long, business leaders. Stress need for more than "acquiescence": an intention and plan to secure the progressive, orderly desegregation of schools; stress specifically financial problem New Orleans schools. There should be no appearance of negotiations surrounding such talks.

Chmn Sch Bd Che   Shriver

Finally, segregationists need to be confronted with unmistakable evidence that federal government does not share their points of view or is cowed by them; such a showing is productive of effect. In this case, government should immediately check into its own offices in New Orleans: are they segregated? correct, if they are. Should immediately check into and correct its own hiring practices and results in New Orleans area.

Tracy

17th

Troo Lee - Tyler

fed loan   Natl Emergency

reconsider Flying Decision

tax warrant

Kabaroff
Bryan
Richmond
Wright
Tracy
Rosenberg

Sept

SUMMARY OF
GEORGIA LAWS DESIGNED TO ASSURE SEGREGATED SCHOOLS

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of 1945 prescribes that separate schools shall be provided for the white and colored races. Ga. Code #2-6401.

Tax exemptions for religious, educational and charitable institutions are not available to nonsegregated institutions. #2-5404.

STATUTES

Implementing #2-6401, #32-937 provides that colored and white children shall not attend the same schools, and that teachers receiving or teaching white and colored pupils in the same schools shall receive no compensation from the common school fund.

EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS

Expenditure of state and local funds for any public school system that does not provide separate schools and in which all white and colored children do not attend separate schools, or for payment of any official, teacher or employee working in any manner for mixed schools or classes, is prohibited. #32-801, -804 (1955).

The State Board of Education is prohibited from approving any school budget of any system that does not provide that all expenditures thereunder shall lapse in the event separate schools are not maintained and all white and colored children do not attend separate schools; and no expenditures of state or local funds can be made under any school budget until approved by the State Board. #32-802.

The law providing for approval of budgets of local units by the State Board or State Superintendent is #32-601 et seq. (1949) "Minimum Foundation Program". It declares the public policy to equalize the educational opportunities of all citizens throughout the State; requires local units to submit their budgets and information showing the capacity of the locality to bear taxation for the proposed expenditures; and provide for the allocation of state funds to supply the needs unable to be met by local revenues. The

State Board is authorized in its discretion to withhold state funds from any local unit that does not comply with all requirements of the law. #32-632.

The above two sections do not apply to funds appropriated for capital outlay and due the State School Building Authority and for payment of principal and interest on bonded indebtedness.

In aid of the foregoing any official "in any wise concerned" in spending or using funds in violation of the above, and the sureties on his bond, are personally liable for the amount so spent or used (#32-804), and is further guilty of a felony with sentence of two years imprisonment (#32-9916). The Attorney General has the duty to prosecute, and on direction of the Governor to bring a civil action.

POWERS OF GOVERNOR

The Governor shall proclaim, whenever he shall ascertain any public school system is not entitled to funds, or cannot be operated in such manner as to entitle them to funds under State laws, the closing of such schools and provide for the preservation and protection of school properties; the Governor may close the schools of any one city, county, or independent district, or those of several districts, by one order. #32-805 (1956).

The Governor may by proclamation suspend the compulsory school attendance law (#32-2104 (1945) requiring parents to send to school their children between the ages of 7 and 16) over the whole or any part of the State, when in his opinion it is necessary because of riot, insurrection, public disorder, disturbance of peace, natural calamity or disaster, to protect persons or property or to preserve the general welfare of the State.

GRANTS TO SCHOOL CHILDREN

When any school system is closed by the Governor, each child resident of the district, between 6 and 18 who has not completed his education becomes entitled, during the remainder of the year in which the schools are closed and each year thereafter, to receive an educational grant from

State and local funds. The grants will be calculated as provided by order of the Governor, who shall prescribe rules and regulations for administration of the grants. They will be paid from

> State funds as provided to be expended for individual pupils under appropriations of force for public schools;
>
> Additional amounts as deemed necessary by the Governor, from appropriations made therefor by the General Assembly;
>
> Available Local funds divided among the school children in the district entitled to grants.

Each school district shall have the same power and duty to assess, levy, collect, and spend tax monies for the purpose of making such grants as are provided by the Constitution and laws in respect to public schools. #32-805, -806, -807, -808 (1956).

Note that these grants are to be provided "in discharge of all obligation of the State in respect of education" (#32-805 (1956)); the State's "primary obligation" to provide "an adequate education for its citizens" (Const. #2-6401) has never been repealed.

The expenditure of said educational grants, or any portion thereof, by their recipients for religious sectarian education is made a misdemeanor. #32-9917 (1956).

LEASES OF SCHOOL PROPERTY

The various political subdivisions and governing bodies of school districts and systems have the power to lease for periods up to 5 years any school house or other property for private educational purposes to persons and corporations engaged in the operation of a private school. #32-809 (1956).

PROVISIONS FOR TEACHERS

Teachers and school employees covered by any school retirement plan who accept employment in private non-sectarian schools in which students attending the same are eligible for educational grants (by virtue of the public schools they attended having been closed) shall continue to be entitled to benefits provided they continue to make or cause to be made such contributions as would have been required for their benefit had they continued in the public schools. #32-2931 (1957).

The Board of Trustees of the Teachers' Retirement System of Georgia is required to permit private nonsectarian schools and their teachers and employees, upon request, to make contributions to the Teachers' Retirement System and be covered thereby. The State may not make contributions on account of such private school teachers. #32-2901 (as amended 1957).

GEORGIA COMMISSION ON EDUCATION

Established in 1953, the Commission's authority is to "formulate a plan or plans of legislation, prepare drafts of suggested laws, and recommend courses of action for consideration by the General Assembly whereby the State may by taxation continue to provide adequate education for all its citizens consistent with the provisions of the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Georgia" Section 32-3101 et seq.

In 1957, the Commission was given power, either by itself or through a committee, to conduct investigations and hold hearings anywhere in Georgia to collect data and information necessary, helpful or relevant to the preparation of legislation and constitutional amendments dealing with education; in aid of the above to employ assistants and investigators. The Commission has full powers to subpoena witnesses and documents, including the right to have rule nisi for contempt issued by Superior Court judges. Section 32-3113 et seq. (1957). In addition, it is a misdemeanor to fail without legal cause to respond to a commission subpoena Section 32-9919 (1957).

MISCELLANEOUS+

There are various other laws that could be and have been used to maintain segregation, such as the powers of the Board of Education to make rules, the duties placed upon School officials and the powers of local boards to consolidate schools (Section 32-915).

DISCRIMINATION AND THE LAW: A REPORT ON A CONFERENCE

Sponsored by The Law School, the University of Chicago, and
the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith - 11/22-23/63

Papers and Critiques:

The Constitution and Job Discrimination, by Prof. Vern Countryman, Dean of the Law School University of New Mixico and vitisting professor at Harvard Law School
Critiques: Prof. Jerre Williams, University of Texas and Wm. R. Ming Chicago attorney

Discrimination in Education, by Prof. Alexander M. Bickel, Yale University Law School
Critiques: Prof. John Kaplan, Northwestern University and Wm. Coleman, Philadelphia attorney

The Role of Law in Regulating Discrimination in Places of Public Accommodation, by Prof. Thomas P. Lewis, University of Kentucky
Critiques: Dean Robert F. Drinan, Boston College School of Law and Prof. Jo Luxas of the Univ. of Chicago

Fourteenth Amendment Aspects of Racial Discrimination in the Selling and Leasing of 'Private' Housing, by Harold W. Horowitz, Asso. General Counsel of the Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare
Critiques: Prof. Francis Allen, Univ. of Chicago and Prof. Norman Dorsen, New York Univ.

Can be ordered as long as supply lasts from ADL.

Civil Rights Ordinances

Report No. 148, 1963
by Chas S. Rhyne & Brice
W. Rhyne

Nat'l Inst. of Municipal
Law Officers, 839-17th
St. NW, Washington 6, DC.
$5.00

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
LOS ANGELES 24, CALIFORNIA

December 21, 1962

Mrs. Barbara Patterson
Secretary, Research
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Patterson:

Thank you so much for sending me Howard Zinn's "Albany: A Study in National Responsibility." You mentioned that you would also send me his earlier report on events in Albany last winter, but this has not yet come. Is it on its way? The Study has been quite useful to me, and I am glad to place it in our University Library.

I will be glad to send you a copy of my article, which will be published in the regular "Intellectual Freedom" department of the ALA Bulletin in February.

I enclose a news item about the American Library Association's study of Freedom of Access to Libraries, which you asked about. Mr. David Clift, Executive Director of the ALA (50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11), will be able to supply you with further information about the study as it develops.

My article is not related to the study. I have written it as one of my regular contributions to the Bulletin on the subject of intellectual freedom. My principal source of information was The Albany Herald, supplemented by reports in the New York Times and other papers, and correspondence with Mrs. Virginia P. Riley, the Albany Librarian. Mr. Zinn's article in the Nation and the reports you have sent me were invaluable, of course.

If you have not already seen the article by Mrs. Virginia Lacy Jones, Dean of the School of Library Service at Atlanta University, in the December 15 Library Journal, you will be interested to see it, for it reports on the fifteen studies made by students there of efforts made by Negroes to secure library service in Southern communities.

Yours sincerely,

Everett T. Moore

Everett T. Moore
Assistant University Librarian

ETM:cm
Enclosure

Air Mail

NEWS

Publishers' Weekly, Dec. 10, 1962

of McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, and Eulogio Ripol, who headed two Mexican book publishing and distributing firms and represented W. B. Saunders Company.

Mr. Shouten, 48, a Dutch citizen, was field circulation manager for McGraw-Hill magazines in Brazil, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia and Chile. He joined McGraw-Hill in June, 1956, as a salesman in Brazil and became district manager a year later.

Mr. Ripol was president of the University Society Mexicana S.A. and of Editoriál Interamericana, S.A. Mexicana, which has branches in Argentina, Colombia and Spain, sells and distributes medical, technical and scientific books throughout the Spanish-speaking world. Editoriál Interamericana is the editorial and production unit of Mexicana and publishes medical books, both originals and translations. Mr. Ripol was one of the founders of Editoriál Limusa-Wiley in Mexico City last August (*PW*, August 13). He entered publishing with the University Society in New York in 1937. At the time of his death he was 55 years old.

ALA TO STUDY FREEDOM OF ACCESS TO LIBRARIES

In January 1963 the American Library Association will begin a Freedom of Access to Libraries Study which will be undertaken by International Research Associates of New York. The results of the study are intended to "help the library profession and the nation understand the extent of the problem of free and equal access to library buildings, resources and services; give a valid basis for working toward improvement; and point up the good work in this area that has already been accomplished by many libaries," said David H. Clift, executive director of the ALA. The required money, slightly in excess of $35,000, has been donated by the ALA, the R. R. Bowker Company, New World Foundation, H. W. Wilson Foundation, ALA member Dorothy Bendix, and the Colorado Library Association.

The study will make inquiries and surveys of public libraries, college, university and school libraries, state and regional library associations and related groups. Verification of findings will be sought from minority groups and associations concerned with their welfare.

The proposed study will survey the 50 states to determine:

1. The extent and manner in which individuals and groups have been deprived of the use of any library's resources and services.
2. The reasons for restricting an individual or group in the use of a library.
3. The changes and progress which have been achieved during the past five years in making libraries accessible to all and the method of accomplishment.
4. Regional differences in library resources and services.

Robert W. C. Brown, a study director on the staff of International Research Associates, will serve as study director. The overall responsibility for the study rests with the library administration division of the ALA.

B-O-M SMALL LIBRARY AWARDS TOTAL $56,500 FOR 1963

The 48 winners of the Book-of-the-Month Club Library Awards of $56,500 were announced last week by Harry Scherman, chairman of the board of the B-O-M. The awards for independent, public libraries serving communities of under 25,000 in every state, are given in memory of Dorothy Canfield Fisher, a Book-of-the-Month Club judge for many years. The main award, of $5000, has been won by the Beaufort County Library of Beaufort, South Carolina.

Honorable mention awards of $1500 will go to nine small-town libraries in as many states, and awards of $1000 each go to small libraries in 38 states. For different reasons, Mississippi and Hawaii ruled themselves ineligible under the criteria which had been set up by the American Library Association. They presented no applications.

The cash awards are to be used solely for the purchase of books. On April 21, the Sunday of National Library Week, in each of the 48 award-winning communities, "a distinguished author or an eminent public figure" will attend the presentation ceremonies.

The winners of the $1500 honorable mention awards are as follows: Dover Public Library, Dover, Delaware; Jacob Edwards

INFORMATION COPY

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE LIBRARIAN

NM — file

ALA Library study

July 25, 1963

Mr. David H. Clift, Executive Director
American Library Association
50 East Huron Street
Chicago 11, Illinois

Dear Mr. Clift:

As I have indicated in previous correspondence, the ALA news release which appeared on July 15, 1963, the digest "Highlights of the Findings", and the stories which appeared in the newspapers, indicate that the ACCESS TO PUBLIC LIBRARIES report presents inaccurate conclusions based on admittedly incomplete data which were incorrectly interpreted. Although I am not a lawyer, it seems to me that some of the statements which have been made constitute defamation. Let me make it unmistakably clear that no matter what the ALA release and the INRA report state, the D. C. Public Library has never operated on a segregated basis, either directly or indirectly, since the time it was established by Act of Congress in 1896. In view of this, I cannot understand how the statements which appear on page Add. 1 of the press release can be explained: "Direct discrimination is confined to the 16 states of the South*..." The South is defined by a footnote as "*The United States census definition of the South plus Washington, D. C."

In my letter of July 16, addressed to Mr. James E. Bryan, I have already answered the following statement which appears on page Add. 2 of the ALA release:

> "Of these 10 big cities, according to the report, 'the greatest racial inequality occurs in Birmingham (Ala.) and in Washington, D. C., where libraries in predominantly white neighborhoods exceed those in highly non-white areas by a ratio of more than three to one, and branches in heavily white areas have on the average twice as many volumes as those in predominantly non-white sections.'"

Because the misinformation about the D. C. Public Library received wide dissemination at the time of the ALA Conference in Chicago, I request that the final report include, preferably in the introduction, a statement that exception has been taken to both the methodology and the conclusions. Although it is impossible to rectify the wrong that has been committed, I further request that a statement I am now preparing be published with the final report, possibly as an appendix. Therefore, please send me as soon as possible one copy of the report as submitted to the ALA by International Research Associates, Inc. so that I can submit my reply by the publication deadline. Please let me know the date of this deadline.

The privilege I have requested should, of course, also be given to the directors of other libraries accused of inequality of service to Negroes.

As Librarian of the D. C. Public Library and a member of the American Library Association I should be very much interested to know who prepared the ALA release regarding the ACCESS TO PUBLIC LIBRARIES study. Was it approved by the entire Advisory Committee or was it the work of the Headquarters staff? In any case, I do not think a small group of the members or employees should take it upon themselves to act for the Association in releasing information detrimental to the reputations of members and the libraries they represent. In view of the damaging statements about the D. C. Public Library "in the very delicate area of civil rights," I should also like to have an explanation as to why I was not consulted about the findings of the report before the release was published. Furthermore, if the report was considered too sacred for those whom the release accuses of practicing inequality, why did I not at least receive a copy for review as a member of the Board of Directors of the Library Administration Division?

Sincerely yours,

Harry N. Peterson
Librarian

Copies to:
Mr. Frederick H. Wagman
Mr. James E. Bryan
Members of the Executive Board, ALA
Miss Louise Rees
Mr. Keith Doms
Mr. Alphonse F. Trezza
and others

COPY

July 16, 1963

Telegram sent to:

Mr. James E. Bryan, President
American Library Association
Conrad Hilton Hotel
Chicago, Illinois

Object to errors in report regarding access to libraries released by ALA. Actual situation in Washington, D.C. opposite to INRA report. As of June 30, 1962, 7 branches in predominantly Negro areas had 309,396 volumes; 6 branches in predominantly white areas had 250,173; 4 branches in areas with mixed population had 128,893. Central Library in predominantly Negro area had 397,569. Respectfully request this correction be sent to all agencies through which previous release was made and that final report be corrected. Letter follows.

Harry N. Peterson
D.C. Public Library

Information copies sent to:

Joseph M. Simmons, Local Publicity Chairman
American Library Association
Conrad Hilton Hotel
Chicago, Illinois

David H. Clift, Executive Director
Alphonse F. Trezza, Associate Executive Director
Charles R. Carner, Public Relations Officer
American Library Association
50 East Huron Street
Chicago 11, Illinois

COPY

Government of the District of Columbia

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

Washington, D.C.

July 16, 1963

Mr. James E. Bryan, President
American Library Association
Conrad Hilton Hotel
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Bryan:

I was amazed to read in the WASHINGTON POST AND TIMES-HERALD today an account of the 7-page Digest of the report on "Access to Public Libraries", released by the American Library Association at the annual conference in Chicago. Under the heading "Inequality of Libraries in D.C. Cited", the following statements were made...

> "... the [American Library] Association found that 'the greatest racial inequality occurs in Birmingham, Ala., and in Washington, D.C., where libraries in predominantly white neighborhoods exceed those in highly non-white areas by a ratio of more than three to one.'
>
> "The digest also said that in Birmingham and Washington, library 'branches in heavily white areas have on the average twice as many volumes as those in predominantly non-white sections.'"

These statements appear on page 2 of the ALA release, dated July 15.

Apparently the INRA, Inc. arrived at the statement regarding the 3 to 1 ratio on the basis of the 1960 population in the immediate Census tract in which each branch is situated. This is a fallacy.

A DCPL branch does not serve a single Census tract but many Census tracts. In fact, our branches are designed to serve impartially approximately 20,000 to 40,000 people (regardless of race, creed or color) within a mile to a mile and a half radius.

If we apply this approach to the 1960 Census, we find the distribution of Library agencies among white and Negro concentrations of population is approximately 50 - 50. However, population shifts are taking place constantly in Washington and on the basis of the situation today we find that there are 7 branches in predominantly Negro areas with 309,393 books as of June 30, 1962; 6 branches in predominantly white areas with 250,173 books; and 4 branches in areas with mixed population with 128,893 books.* The breakdown by agencies and areas with book collections as of June 30, 1962 and 1963 is attached herewith. It seems to me that any report that purports to be current should be based on the present situation instead of a misinterpretation of what is reflected in the 1960 Census

In addition to the branches the D.C Public Library operates 2 bookmobiles which are scheduled at 16 stops for a total of 50½ hours a week. Seven stops are in predominantly Negro areas with 27 hours of service, or 53% of the scheduled time, and account for 72% of bookmobile circulation. Six stops are in predominantly white areas for a total of 14 hours, or 28% of scheduled time and 11% of the circulation. Three stops are in mixed population areas with 9½ hours of service or 19% of the scheduled time and 17% of the circulation.

I think the approach used in this study is fundamentally wrong. The branches of the D.C. Public Library are not placed in a given area because the population is white or Negro. Our branch program has been developed on the generally accepted principle of establishing a few large branches in key locations to serve populations of approximately 20,000 to 40,000 people within a mile to a mile and a half radius. Apart from population concentrations, other factors are also taken into account, such as man-made and natural barriers and proximity to other public library facilities. The bookmobile is used not only to supplement the branches but also to help determine potential demand and the best locations for branches.

The seven branches built since 1953 and the two additional ones now under construction are large buildings containing approximately 17,000 to 21,000 square feet, with an ultimate book capacity of 60,000 volumes. Incidentally, the two new buildings now under construction are Capitol View in a predominantly Negro area and Palisades (a replacement) in a predominantly white area.

Attention is also invited to the fact that branches are opened with rather small book collections which gradually grow in size to the capacities indicated. That explains why the Benning Branch which opened in May 1962 has a relatively small collection. However, it has grown from 17,559 when it first opened to 26,839 as of June 30, 1963.

*Furthermore, the Central Library, with a collection of 397,569 volumes is situated in a predominantly Negro area

In my opinion the use of school enrollment is not a valid factor in measuring access to public library facilities. As I said before, D.C. Public Library agencies serve all people regardless of age, education, economic circumstances, or race, creed, or color. If the INRA, Inc. is interested in the service given to school children by public libraries, then cognizance must be taken of the unusual service performed by the D.C. Public Library through its Schools Division. This Division sends classroom collections of books to public, private, and parochial schools for use in connection with classroom assignments and also for extra-curricular reading. Last year 10,412 sets totalling 359,229 volumes were issued through this Division. Although the D.C. Public Schools are integrated, they are predominantly Negro: as of October 18, 1962 (the latest figures available) 85.9% of the elementary school enrollment was Negro. The D.C. Public Library Schools Division served practically all of the classrooms in the 132 elementary schools in the Public School System. It is therefore obvious that the preponderance of Schools Division books is used by Negro children in the elementary schools.

Although I was asked to fill in a questionnaire, and did, I was never interviewed regarding this study by any member of the staff of INRA, Inc. So far as I know, no member of this organization has visited any agency of the D.C Public Library or conferred with any member of the staff. I think this is a great oversight, especially in view of the changing situation in Washington. I think further it is unfortunate that wide-spread dissemination has been given to the faulty conclusions based apparently upon a very arbitrary evaluation of the situation and without any knowledge of public library organization and administration. In doing so the American Library Association, the Library Administration Division, the Committee on Intellectual Freedom, and the INRA, Inc. have done a great disservice to the D.C. Public Library, the City of Washington, and to race relations generally.

Sincerely yours,

dictated but not signed
7/16/63

Harry N. Peterson
Librarian

HNP:cmb

The Public Library
Washington, D. C.

July 16, 1963

DISTRIBUTION OF D. C. PUBLIC LIBRARY PUBLIC SERVICE AGENCIES AND BOOK COLLECTIONS

Predominantly Negro Areas

Agencies	Vols. 6/30/62	Vols. 6/30/63
Benning	17,559	26,839
Langston	16,484	17,191
Mt. Pleasant	81,786	83,508
Northeast	42,775	43,650
Petworth	58,549	58,735
Southeast	48,158	49,013
Woodridge	44,082	46,395
Total 7 Branches	309,393	325,331
Central Library	397,569	420,374
Total 7 Branches & Central Lib.	706,962	745,705

New Capitol View Branch now under construction

Predominantly White Areas

Agencies	Vols. 6/30/62	Vols. 6/30/63
Anacostia	45,406	47,162
Chevy Chase	44,850	46,260
Cleveland Park	47,721	50,028
Georgetown	62,957	64,276
Palisades*	10,708	12,050
Tenley-Friendship	38,531	42,593
Total 6 Branches	250,173	262,369

*New replacement branch now under construction

Areas With Mixed Population

Agencies	Vols. 6/30/62	Vols. 6/30/63
Fort Davis	31,091	35,457
Southwest	28,699	30,412
Takoma Park	40,486	41,091
Washington Highlands	28,617	33,841
Total 4 Branches	128,893	140,801

EVENING STAR, 7/16/63

D. C. Librarian Denies Bias Claimed in Study

A preliminary study by the American Library Association indicates the District is on a par with Birmingham, Ala., in respect to "indirect discrimination" in public library facilities. But the District's top library official today strongly questioned the report's conclusions and interpretations.

Ten major cities (six of them in the South)—selected because of their large number of branch libraries and their high proportion of non-white residents — were subjected to special scrutiny in the study.

Of the 10, only San Francisco was found to be free from racial discrimination in location and resources of public book-lending facilities.

The report declared that in two of the 10 cities—Washington and Birmingham — "the greatest racial inequality" occurs. In these two cities, the survey indicated that libraries in predominantly white neighborhoods exceed those in non-white areas by a ratio of more than 3 to 1.

Furthermore, the survey stated, library branches in the white areas of the two cities have on the average twice as many volumes as those in predominantly non-white sections.

Harry N. Peterson, District librarian, declared that data on branch locations and sizes here is totally at variance with the Chicago report.

In a brief digest of a 115-page report to be published this fall, the association, now holding its annual convention in Chicago, also noted:

"Far more frquently than has been the case with other public facilities, the desegregation of libraries has been accomplished without protest movements or disruptions of community life."

The report is titled "Access to Public Libraries."

Report findings were based in part on response to mail questionnaires sent to all library systems in the country.

Last February, Mr. Peterson said, the District Department of Libraries responded to the questionnaire with data on branch locations and sizes.

Mr. Peterson listed the Districts 17 branch libraries, according to location in predominantly white, non-white and mixed areas—and by numbers of volumes—as follows:

Predominantly white areas: Anacostia, 45,406 volumes; Chevy Chase, 44,850; Cleveland Park, 47,721; Georgetown, 62,967; Palisades, 10,708, and Tenley-Friendship 38,531.

Predominantly Negro areas: Benning, 17,559; Langston, 16,484; Mount Pleasant, 81,786; Northeast, 42,775; Petworth, 58,549; Southeast, 48,158, and Woodridge 44,082.

Mixed areas: Fort Davis, 31,091; Southwest, 28,699; Takoma Park, 40,486, and Washington Highlands, 28,617.

Total valumes in the three categories were listed as follows: Predominantly white, 250,173; predominantly Negro, 309,393, and mixed 128,893.

The figures used, Mr. Peterson said, applied to library sizes as of June 30, 1962. One other facility, the District's Central Library at Seventh and K streets N.W.—in what he described as a predominantly Negro area—wast listed as having 397,569 volumes.

WASH. POST, 7/16/63

Inequality Of Libraries In D. C. Cited

Washington ranks with Birmingham, Ala., in racial inequality at libraries, according to the digest of a report released yesterday by the American Library Association.

The seven-page digest describes the Association's 115-page report, "Access to Public Libraries," which will be published this fall. The digest was made public at the Association convention in Chicago.

Of the 10 big cities, six in the South and four outside the South, the Association found that "the greatest racial inequality occurs in Birmingham, Ala., and in Washington, D.C., where libraries in predominantly white neighborhoods exceed those in highly non-white areas by a ratio of more than three to one."

The digest also said that in Birmingham and Washington, library "branches in heavily white areas have on the average twice as many volumes as those in predominantly non-white sections."

Washington and Birmingham were included among Southern cities with Memphis, New Orleans, Atlanta, and Jacksonville. The non-Southern cities studied were New York, San Francisco, Philadelphia, and Detroit. These 10 were selected because of their large number of library branches and their high proportion of non-white residents, the digest said.

The study was made by the Association's library administration division and its committee on intellectual freedom.

At least 24 per cent of cities in the South have integrated library systems, the report said, ranging from 55 per cent of Tennessee cities to 7 per cent of those in Alabama.

"Direct discrimination is confined to the 16 states of the South while indirect discrimination is found throughout the United States," according to the study. Direct discrimination means inequality in access to integrated libraries. The study also said that in the South library integration has been less important to Negroes than integration of other public accommodations

Of the 10 large cities studied, only San Francisso "is immune from de facto racial discrimination in the location and resources of public library branches," the digest said.

In Philadelphia, "a heavily white neighborhood is six times as likely to possess a branch library as is a predominantly non-white section.

"In Detroit, the non-Southern city containing the highest pecentage of non-whites, twice as many branches are located in heavily white neighborhoods and these branches contain more than one and a half times as many books as those in predominantly non-white areas."

WASH. POST, 7/17/63

D. C. Librarian Objects To Report of Inequality

By John Maffre

Staff Reporter

Washington's librarian has fired off mail and telegraph protests to the American Library Association, calling for corrections to an ALA report that faults Washington for racial inequality in its public libraries.

Harry N. Peterson claimed that a seven-page digest of an ALA report "Access to Public Libraries" had come up with an analysis of Washington's branch library system that was just the opposite of the present situation.

In his protests to ALA President James E. Bryan at the Association's convention in Chicago, Peterson demanded that corrections be made to the summary of the report made by International Research Associates Inc. and to the final report, which will be released this fall.

The report lumped Washington with Birmingham, Ala., in a survey of library service in six Southern and four Northern cities. The Northern cities were New York, San Francisco, Philadelphia and Detroit. The report said that Washington and Birmingham stood out for their concentration of library facilities in predominantly white sectors.

Peterson claimed that of the 17 branch libraries here, seven were in predominantly Negro areas and contained 309-393 volumes compared with six in predominantly white areas containing 250,173 volumes.

He also claimed that the District's bookmobile library service does by far the greatest amount of work in Negro or largely Negro sections, and that it provides an extensive classroom service in the city's elementary schools whose pupils are 85 per cent Negro.

Peterson's assistant, Catherine M. Houck, said the protests were sent yesterday before Peterson took off for a library survey in Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

"We were very disturbed by the report, because we think they've based their findings solely on the population of those census tracts where the libraries are located," she said.

"This is fallacious, because those libraries serve many different tracts. Each one is supposed to cover a radius of up to one and a half miles in Washington—I think that's a generally accepted principle."

Mrs. Houck said there were many factors considered in a library site, the chief one being that it would serve up to 40,000 people. It would have to be located in a key area, such as the region of a shopping center.

In the expansion program since 1953, she said, four new branches have been built in Negro or mixed areas and three in white areas.

EDITORIAL - DETROIT NEWS, JULY 17, 1963

False Library 'Facts'

Anyone purporting to speak with authority on any aspect of the racial issue in this country should, at the very least, make sure that his facts are current and accurate.

A case in point is a report made to the annual convention of the Public Library Association on the integration of public libraries. A sampling was made in 10 cities, including Detroit. The general statement was made that library facilities in Negro neighborhoods were inferior to those in white neighborhoods in quality, quantity, or both.

Speaking specifically of Detroit, the report said that the ratio of branches is 2 to 1 in favor of heavily white neighborhoods and that branches in those neighborhoods contain 1½ times more books than branches in nonwhite neighborhoods.

The report was immediately challenged by Ralph A. Ulveling, director of the Detroit Public Library and a former president of the association. He pointed out what is obvious: That Detroit experiences great population shifts and that since the report was based on data three years old, its findings were not currently valid. The report cited only three branches in Negro neighborhoods; Ulveling listed seven or eight. The Main Library and two of the city's largest branches are in predominantly Negro neighborhoods, he said, and pointed out that the inventory of books in Detroit libraries depends upon demand and circulation.

It was fortunate that Ulveling was on the ground to protest the report's accuracy immediately it was made.

Perhaps a paraphrase of the slogan "Before you invest, investigate" is in order:

"Before you inveigh, investigate."

Integration in South's Libraries Outpaces That in Its Schools

American Association Finds De Facto Segregation in the Northern Cities—Chides Negroes for Indifference

By AUSTIN C. WEHRWEIN

Special to The New York Times

CHICAGO, July 15—The integration of public libraries has progressed faster than desegregation of other public facilities in the South—and usually without much trouble—a report to the annual conference of the public Library Association said today.

At the same time the report said there was de facto library segregation in Northern cities. It chided Negro leaders for giving library desegregation a low priority.

The report included a sampling of 10 cities. It found library facilities in Negro neighborhoods were below those in white areas in either quantity or quality, or both.

It said, however, that direct discrimination was confined to the 16 Southern and border states.

The cities were Memphis, New Orleans, Atlanta, Washington, New York, San Francisco, Philadelphia, Detroit, Birmingham, Ala. and Jacksonville, Fla.

The report said only San Francisco was "immune" from de facto discrimination in the size and location of branches.

White Branches in Majority

Library branches in predominantly white neighborhoods in Washington, it found, exceed those in Negro areas by a ratio of 3 to 1, and the white-area libraries have an average of twice as many books.

A white neighborhood in Philadelphia is six times as likely to possess a branch library as is a predominanetly non-white section, the report continued.

In Detroit, the ratio of branches is 2 to 1 in favor of "heavily white neighborhoods," it said. Branches in white areas were found to contain one and one-half times as many books as those in non-white areas.

The report said that at least 24 per cent of the cities in 16 Southern states had integrated library systems. The number ranged from a high of 55 per cent in Tennessee to a low of 7 per cent in Alabama.

Library integration, it noted, was achieved in cities where schools are still segregated—Mobile and Birmingham, Ala.; Baton Rouge and Lake Charles, La., and Augusta, Macon and Albany, Ga.

In the South, as a whole, only 9 per cent of the libraries are still segregated in the sense of not admitting Negroes to the main library," it said.

5 Cities Still Segregated

"In only five cities of the 21 in the deep south with populations of 50,000 or over are libraries still to be integrated," the report said. "Even Charleston, S. C., which has the highest percentage of non-white population, 51 per cent, has an integrated main library."

However, it found Negroes still restricted in some respects, such as the number of books they could take home. Separate toilet facilities are still common, it said.

The report was prepared by International Research Associates, Inc., of New York, under the direction of an advisory committee of the Association. The survey covered 1,789 library systems, or 22 per cent of the total of 8,176 in the United States.

Since 1961, the association has had a policy, adopted by its governing council, opposing segregation in libraries. Libraries, however, have worked for desegregation since the nineteen-twenties, the report noted.

"Many libraries take the position that it is more in the interests of the library to integrate prior to the social disturbances that are occasioned by protest movements and law suits than to wait for the inevitable change," the report said.

It also noted that in many localities integration of the main library was achieved "with a minimum of disturbance."

However, it said that librarians were often "constrained" from desegregating by city officials or members of library boards and by the fact that Negroes "frequently do not give library access as high a priority as other access problems."

The validity of the report was attacked by Harold Hamill of Los Angeles, Ralph Ulveling of Detroit and Emerson Greenaway of Philadelphia, who are heady of their respective cities' library systems. Mr. Ulveling and Mr. Greenaway are former presidents of the association.

Mr. Ulveling said Detroit has had extensive population shifts, that the basic data was three years old and that predominantly Negro neighborhoods have seven or eight branches rather than the three cited in the report.

He also noted that the main library and its two largest branches were in Negro areas. Any figures on the relative number of books in branches, he said, reflected only the level of demand.

Mr. Ulveling said the "serious charges" were "most damaging."

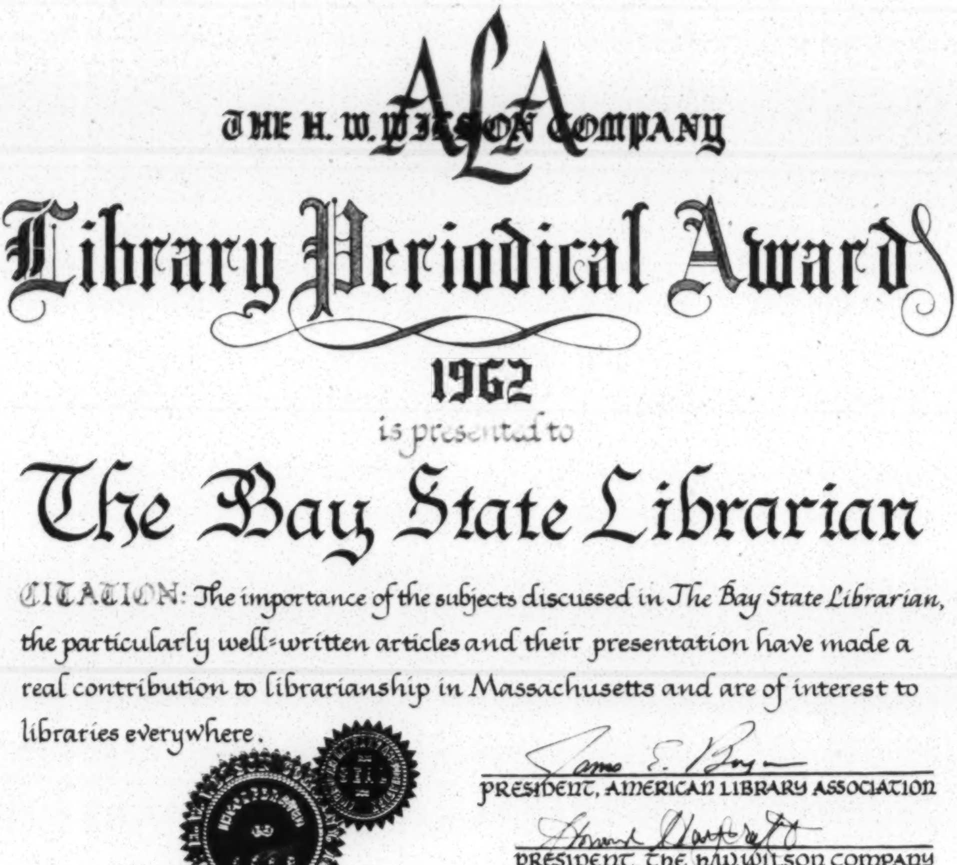
NEW YORK TIMES
July 16, 1963

See page 7.

Rec'd 10/2/63

THE BAY STATE LIBRARIAN

Bulletin of the Massachusetts Library Association



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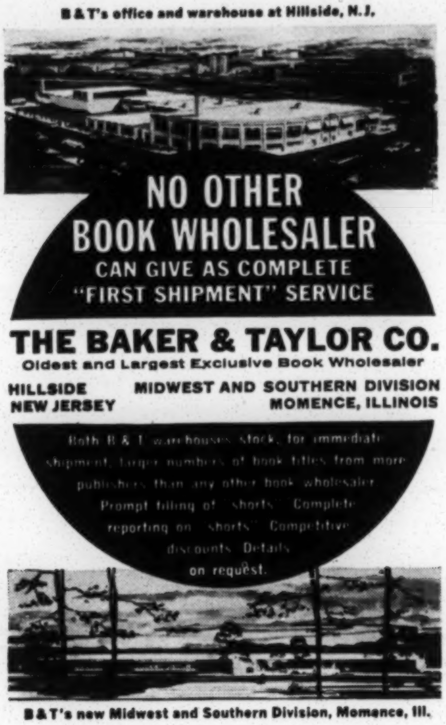

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BRITISH LIBRARIANSHIP: A VIEW FOR AMERICANS

By H. D. Westacott

In October of this year a large group of British librarians is visiting the United States and will stay for four days in the Greater Boston area. This article is written to give their American hosts some background on British librarianship, to deliberately emphasize the differences, some of the reasons for the differences, and to indicate some aspects of United States practice which will particularly impress the visitors. The emphasis will be on public libraries as it is in this field that the most obvious differences lie.

The library profession in both countries is currently considering a number of problems of which professional standards, status and education loom large. This article will be read by many Bay State librarians during their vacations, and they may derive some wry satisfaction while lying on the beach away from the immediate cares and problems of work, that their colleagues overseas have their problems, too.

Some facts so obvious that they are often overlooked, and which have an important bearing on the development of library services should be mentioned. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has a total land area of 93,000 square miles (about the size of Kansas) and a population of some 53 million. England supports a population of 43 million on a land mass of 50,000 square miles, slightly larger than New York State, and thus has one of the most dense populations in the world. Approximately four-fifths of the population of England live in urban areas and the remaining fifth are within easy reach of a large town, so it is easy to provide a satisfactory library service. No town in England and Wales is more than a day's drive from London, and nearly all the large cities of Scotland can be reached in less than eight hours by train, This makes London the capital of the United Kingdom in a more complete sense than Washington, is the capital of the United States. London is the centre of everything; nearly every national organisation has its headquarters in London and of course the city has magnificent library resources.

Britain does not have a federal constitution, Parliament legislates for the whole country. There is no such thing as states rights, nor any conflict between local and national government. Referendums are not held either at local or national level.

All public libraries are administered by the local governments of counties, county boroughs or non-county boroughs, the different types of local government unit. There are sixty-two administrative counties in England and Wales, and they are responsible for the administration of education, planning, health services, police, etc. A county borough is a large town which assumes most of the functions of a county, and a non-county borough is a smaller town which assumes some of the functions of local government, but the county retains some control over it. All counties and county boroughs run their own library services, as do some non-county boroughs, but many of the latter have surrendered their library powers to the county which provides libraries for them.

The professional organisation for librarians in the United Kingdom is the Library Association, founded in 1877. Some years ago a movement was started to bring it into line with other professional organisations such as the British Medical Association and the Royal Institute of British Architects, so that the voice of librarians could sound loud and clear throughout the land. Under the reorganisation only chartered (that is, "certified" professional) librarians have voting rights, and only personal members may attend the annual conference. Under the old arrangement it was usual for each public library to be represented at the annual conference and annual general meeting of the Association by the librarian and a trus-

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Mr. Westacott, a Londoner by birth, is presently Branch Librarian of the Putterham Branch of the Brookline Public Library system. Very active in the British Associations about which he writes, he has served in many public libraries in Great Britain, and came to Massachusetts from his post as Branch Librarian in the Sheffield City Library.

tee, which sometimes put the librarian in an awkward position when it came to a vote on a controversial matter. Furthermore, although the trustees were only a fraction of the total membership of the Association, they could comprise as much as a third of those present at the annual conference. The vast majority of librarians believe that the new arrangements are much more satisfactory and will soon pay dividends. My own feeling is that the American Library Association is years ahead in this respect, and has done a really splendid job of educating public opinion on the value to the community of professionally trained librarians.

The Library Association is divided into branches on a geographical basis, each of which has its own organisation and conducts meetings. In addition, there are groups within the Association which cater to special interests such as the Youth Libraries Group, the University and Research Group and the Association of Assistant Librarians. This last body is composed of the younger members of the profession and its purpose is to provide a programme of varied diet on which they can cut their professional teeth. Eric Moon, the present editor of the Library Journal, was an active and influential officer of the A.A.L. Each of these groups is entitled to a number of seats on the Council of the Library Association and thus all interests are represented.

The groups are financed on a capitation basis by the Library Association. Each member of the Library Association is entitled to join two groups for the price of his subscription to the parent body. Those groups that he joins receive a part of his one subscription to finance their activities, contrary to American practice, where a plethora of organisations demands subscriptions.

Almost all public librarians belong to The National Association of Local Government Officers (NALGO), the white collar trade union for all those in local government employ. It has over 300,000 members and negotiates local government salary scales at the national level with representatives of the local authorities. Their agreements are binding. In the public library field there are certain positions which by national agreement carry a minimum salary. The Library Association keeps a watchful eye on advertisements for library posts, and if it thinks the salary offered is too low it will blacklist the post — and woe betide any librarian who accepts a blacklisted position. At least one chief librarian is a very lonely man at professional meetings because he chose to ignore the code.

Professional education

The pattern of British education is differerent from its American counterpart. Only 4% of the school population go on to university. This may seem a gloomy picture, but it should be remembered that most authorities an comparative education are agreed that the British grammar school child at seventeen has attained about the same educational standard as the American student after two years in college. As can be readily imagined only a trickle of graduates come into library work and most of these go into university and reesarch libraries.

It is only since the war that the movement to establish library schools has really flourished. Before the war almost everybody qualified by part-time study at evening classes or correspondence courses. There was one library school, at London University, and this was for graduates only. Now there are several throughout the country, and in the past two years 60% of those qualifying for the profession graduated from library school. The whole of library education has been in a state of flux for the past twenty years and there have been several attempts at producing a rational syllabus. Now as a result of the pressure to have librarianship organised as a profession comparable to medicine and law, an entirely new approach to professional education has been taken.

Up to the present time almost every recruit to a library staff was a potential professional, as the educational pre-entry requirements for local government service were adhered to, and anyone could go ahead and study for the Library Association examinations. In other words, libraries did not deliberately recruit non-professional staff. Again, this is contrary to the long established American practice which should have been adopted years ago in Britain. Under the new syllabus potential professional recruits will be encouraged to stay at school for two years in the sixth form.

(*Continued on p.* 12)

A PLEA FOR CORNHILL

By George Gloss

Boston's Cornhill, great fount of the anti-slavery movement and America's oldest bookshop area may soon be no more. One half of the street has just been demolished; only the Sears Crescent on the other side is scheduled to stay, and this may be only as a facade for a new building.

From its earliest days Boston has been famous for its books and bookshops, and Cornhill has been at their center. From its publishing houses and stores poured forth books which added greatly to Boston's heritage. As Professor Charles H. Foster of the University of Minnesota wrote in the *Boston Globe:* "As a middle western college professor teaching American literature and culture, I feel that I, too, have a stake in the site where so much of our intellectual, religious and moral heritage first reached print. Isn't Boston more precisely in the role of guardian of Cornhill?"

For two years a small army of historians, librarians and book lovers have fought vigorously to save Cornhill, an historic site more significant and more vital than "all the 1930-vintage palaces and taverns of 'colonial' Williamsburg in Virginia."

A committee of sixteen leading historians and librarians, lead by Walter Muir Whitehill, Director of the Boston Atheneum petitioned the Boston Redevelopment Authority: "As New Englanders concerned in different ways with books, libraries, and the preservation of historic sources and sites, we wish to express our firm conviction that the bookshops in the Cornhill area should be preserved not only for our immediate neighbors but for the distant friends of New England culture . . . the Cornhill bookshops are widely known to visitors as a characteristic amenity of Boston. We believe that they should remain there as part of the continuous life of the city."

In 1816, the present Cornhill was laid out by Uriah Cotting, the famous street architect later responsible for the first plans of Back Bay, to furnish a graceful and direct route to Faneuil Hall and the market area. It was first called Cheapside, then in 1817 Market Street, and in 1829 Cornhill, or sometimes "New Cornhill." By 1868 the street had more than 30 establishments where books were sold, printed and bound or published. It was the most active bookselling and publishing area in America.

In the most comprehensive history of Cornhill yet written, author Truman Nelson *(Sin of the Prophet, Passion by the Brook, the Surveyor)* and anti-slavery historian, recaptures the greatness of Cornhill:

> . . . from Franklin Avenue down to Washington, was the site of the great American Humanitarian Renaissance which came about as the tides of libertarian revolution swept across the Atlantic from 1830 to 1880. Here, for instance, stood and still stands,* the building from which William Lloyd Garrison launched the great thunderbolts of his LIBERATOR which began and ended the Negro emancipation movement. Garrison began the LIBERATOR in 1831 in Merchant's Row off Washington Street but that site has long since been obliterated and he was there for only two or three years, whilst he occupied three buildings at various times on Cornhill for nearly 30 years and during the entire period of crisis and crescendo over the slavery question.
>
> Also, with Garrison at 25 Cornhill from the thirties to the middle forties, and then at 21 Cornhill from the mid-forties to the end of the fifties, was the celebrated Antislavery Society office which was the clearing house and generator for all the great prophetical figures of this dynamic age . . . Charles Sumner, Wendell Phillips, Theodore Parker, Frederick Douglass the great Negro abolitionist who worked out of this office as a paid agent of the Society,

---

Mr. Gloss, owner of the Brattle Book Shop on Cornhill and Official Appraiser of Books and Related Materials for Boston University, is a former Vice President of the New England Chapter of the Antiquarian Bookmen's Association of America. Many years in the book trade, he is well known to librarians and collectors in New England.

and other lesser figures. In fact, it can be said that every great reformer of the pre-Civil War period visited these offices at one time or another.

It was here as Wendell Phillips so eloquently put it, Garrison "announced the principle, arranged the method, gathered the forces, enkindled the zeal, started the argument, and finally, marshalled the nation for and against slavery in a conflict which came near rending the Union."

However, the antislavery movement was not the only reform which had its generating point here on Cornhill. There were almost numberless turnovers of papers and tracts attempting to change the world from here. Some of their names still persist, such as THE ZION'S HERALD of Methodism, and THE UNIVERSALIST TRUMPET. Tuft's College was conceived and planned at No. 37, the old "Universalists Headquarters."

At No. 25, Bela Marsh, a name known to all scholars and students of American reformist ideology, published the works of the greatly neglected American philisopher Lysander Spooner, and any number of health faddist tracts by Dr. Graham of Graham flour fame. When the history of reformist movements is written in this country, the publications of Bela Marsh will make up the bulk of the material.

Harriet Beecher Stowe, after the periodical publication of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, tried to get several Boston publishers to take it on. It was turned down according to the Derby's Book on publishing, because it would offend the lucrative Southern trade and a Cornhill book seller, J. J. Jewett at No. 17-19, took the plunge and found himself with a book on his hands which sold 3000 copies the first day and 300,000 copies the first year of its publication. Jewett was himself an abolitionist (as was Burnham) and contributed heavily to the Underground Railroad and to the expenses of the three highly dramatic attempts at slave rescues which took place in the Cornhill area; the Shadrack, the Simms, and the Anthony Burns cases.

Other highly significant volumes originating in Cornhill were:

1835 *The Testimony of God Against Slavery:* La Roy Sunderland
1837 *Letter to His Constituents:* John Quincy Adams
1845 *Narrative of an American Slave:* by himself, Frederick Douglass
1845 *Lectures on Education:* Horace Mann
1849 *The Unconstitutionality of Slavery:* Lysander Spooner
1850 *A Defense of Fugitive Slaves:* Lysander Spooner
1853 *Poems:* John Greenleaf Whittier
1854 *The New Crime Against Humanity:* Theodore Parker

From these buildings still standing as visible history, came the cleansing and nourishing flood of libertarian thought rising from the well springs of Faneuil Hall, the Merchant's Exchange, the Courthouse, and the City Hall, all within a stone's throw. They were and still could be, a focus of conscience, of principle.

* (From: *A Fact Sheet on Cornhill,* April, 1961)

On May 14, 1963, the odd numbered side of Cornhill, called by Mr. Nelson "Humanitarian Row," was completely demolished. It had been deemed "unfeasible economically as well as esthetically" to renovate the buildings.

Urban Renewal Director Edward Logue had proposed in 1961 that a section of historic buildings be reconstructed from those dismantled to make way for the Government Center. He pointed out that while the Authority could provide the dismantled buildings and a site around Faneuil Hall it had no legal right to rebuild. A special commission could take this action. The Garrison printing shop, the Brattle Book Shop and the Brattle Tavern would serve as nucleus of the new "Williamsburg," but the plan received no support and has not been mentioned since. Plans now call for a large plaque showing Garrison cranking out the *Liberator*, or more likely the removal of the Garrison Statue from Commonwealth Avenue to the *Liberator* site.

Evidence shows that U. S. Presidents John and John Quincy Adams came to Corn-

(*Continued on p.* 17)

"A QUESTION" ANSWERED

In our last issue (see BAY STATE LIBRARIAN, April, 1963, p. 7) we asked whether several recipients of the Book-of-the-Month Club (Dorothy Canfield Fisher) Library Awards were segregated. Only a few of the replies to our editorial "A Question" believed as we did, that it was really a question. The editorial received almost unanimous condemnation for its tactics (that is for asking a question without knowing the answer, in print) and was called irresponsible, prejudiced, discourteous, biased, misleading, accusing, inaccurate, and unethical. (See *Library Journal,* 88:2644-47 (July, 1963). We have printed all of the replies, to answer the question, and to indicate our willingness to publicize the answer, regardless of the results.

In a letter to Mr. Eric Moon, Editor of *Library Journal,* who questioned "A Question" we said: ". . . any such award, involving as it does the American Library Association, must expect the scrutiny of the profession, and its recipients should respond as freely to inquiries as several have done in this case. . . If the question were asked privately, and only the segregated replies were published, (the segregated libraries did not reply to the editorial) this spirited denial of segregation would have been lost. . . The question was asked editorially with the full intention that it would be answered editorially . . . (the editorial) will serve one of two purposes. If they (the libraries listed) respond with the resounding "No!" to segregation that the editorial expects and desires, then we have an impressive collection of documentary evidence, from southern libraries, to publicize a fact in which the profession should take pride . . . On the other hand, if there are among the eleven libraries some which do segregate, then we have forced the exposition of this practice and discovered a flaw in the selection of recipients for the award." We know now that both of the purposes have been served.

There were no replies from the Oconee Regional Library, Dublin, Georgia (which lists one "Negro" branch in the *American Library Directory*), the Jackson Parish Library, Jonesboro, Louisiana (admitting segregation to *Library Journal),* nor the Carnegie Library, Eufala, Alabama, yet each received a copy of our editorial, addressed to the librarian. Since we know that Jackson Parish is segregated we suggest that the other two be asked the question by someone connected with the awards.

The other eight libraries did reply, six of them with a proud, indignant, and spirited "No!" to segregation. We agree with Richard Burns, Librarian at Falls Church, Virginia, that: "They are terribly wrong to discredit libraries which have courageously offered their services on an equal basis and which have, in some measure, encouraged the community to do as well." We hope Mr. Burns' reply will be carefully read by every reader of this publication. We also hope that Mr. Burns will agree with us that its publication would not have been possible without the question.

We share your pride: Henderson County, Keyser-Mineral County, Killgore, Plant City, Rolla, and Falls Church. We are proud too, of Beaufort County, which while unwilling to answer our question, does provide integrated service. Their denials of segregation are the most gratifying result of the editorial, we commend them to you.

The fact of segregation among the other libraries listed does, however, make the question a valid one, tactics notwithstanding. We hope it will not be overlooked.

The award is a good one, all agree, but the recipients should be qualified to meet not only the letter of the criteria, but also their spirit. The fact of segregation among those recipients runs counter to the policies of the American Library Association. Either the criteria should be more carefully drawn, or the recipients more carefully screened, lest these professional commitments to free and equal service become empty slogans.

THE REPLIES:

A.L.A.:

Your editorial . . . has been brought to my attention. Since the Public Library Association is the ALA Division responsible for advising the Book-of-the-Month Club on their Library Awards, it seems appropriate for me to reply.

While you may be correct in saying that "it is difficult to obtain incontrovertible evidence regarding the racial practices of libraries," the Book-of-the-Month Club does make use of one method which is at least as likely to yield correct information as your approach to the Southern Regional Council. whose answer seems strangely like the old question: "When did you stop beating your wife?"

You will see from the enclosed "Instructions Governing Applications for the 1963 Book-of-the-Month Club Library Awards," that one of the criteria is "The library shall provide equal service to all, regardless of race, creed or nationality." Each library making application receives a copy of the "Instructions"; assuming there may be some that would apply even if they did not meet this criterion, the State Library Extension Service Agency is asked to fill out confidential reports on the two libraries it selects to submit annually for the state. If neither the library nor the State Agency can be trusted to abide by the criterion, then indeed it is "difficult to obtain incontrovertible evidence." *(Indeed!* ed.) One head of a State Agency has refused to submit any applications from her state because she feels the libraries do not meet this criterion.

The Committee appointed by the Public Library Association looks closely at the evidence submitted about each library, for it feels strongly that any library receiving an award must be doing as well as it can within its legal framework to meet all the criteria, including the one you question. Let me assure you that the task of winnowing 90 or so applications to find the ten for the top awards requires the most careful scrutiny; every possible angle is considered.

Some facts about the Beaufort County Library, South Carolina, may interest you. This library came into existence within the last two years as the result of consolidating a white library dating from before the Civil War and a Negro library. Each owned a bookmobile, both of which are now covering biracial routes in the county, and the County Board of Trustees includes a Negro. How many Boards in the North can say as much?

May I, in my turn, ask you a question? In the list of award winners you give in your editorial, why were the Wicomico County Free Library, Salisbury, Maryland and the Marshall County Free Library, Lewisburg, Tennessee, omitted? They seem as likely to have segregated policies as some of those you do mention. Come on now, if we're going to do research, let's do it thoroughly, and not use biased samples!

Sincerely yours,
Eleanor A. Ferguson,
Executive Secretary
Public Library Association

In answer to Miss Ferguson's question we admit that our sample may have been incomplete. The evidence it uncovered indicates, however, that there are others who might need to do some thorough research to make questions like ours unnecessary. Ed.

Beaufort County Library,
Beaufort, South Carolina:

If it is information you want, don't you think it would have been better, not to say more courteous, for you to have addressed your question privately and directly to the libraries concerned. . . Had the replies not been to your liking, you could still have had recourse to your editorial pages. Furthermore, if you had followed such a course, and the replies had been unfavorable, you would have known that your editorial was based on fact, rather than on an unresearched assumption of guilt. I am a liberal, too, Mr. Berry. Are these our tactics?

If you care to know whether the Beaufort County Library serves Negroes without discrimination, you may ask in the normal way. I'll be glad to answer. But I'll be damned if I'll answer your editorial question.

Print this if you like.

Yours for more professionalism,
Ray Peppers, Librarian

Henderson County Public Library,
Hendersonville, North Carolina:

. . . Our Board of Trustees was far sighted enough to adopt an integrated policy about ten years ago, and we have Negro readers who are fairly regular in coming to the library. They are extended the same courtesy and services as any other borrower.

Perhaps there would be less feeling between our geographical sections if desegregation and integration were a FACT in the North before the South is denounced so forcefully. . . At least the South is not two faced about the matter. Perhaps you were misled by the rather vague answer you re-

(*Continued on p.* 19)

EDITORIAL

Stepping Stones

In the report of the Spring Meeting of the Merrimack Valley Library Association (elsewhere in this issue) appeared the following: "The smaller libraries fear that their libraries might be used as stepping stones by degree-holding library school graduates on their way to better positions. In that case, the more or less intangible benefit of a dedicated librarian with an intimate knowledge of and a devotion to the community would be exchanged for a "qualified person" who really had his eye on the vacancy coming up in the larger town nearby."

The problem suggested here is not unique to small or large libraries. Every institution engaged in hiring new personnel must decide between the candidate whose dossier suggests a long-term, nearly permanent tenure and the one whose credentials indicate that he may move to a better position soon.

The "smaller libraries" might have said: "We hereby abrogate our commitment to the professional development of our staff, to their careers, and require, instead, a lifetime contract with this library, its limitations notwithstanding. We believe that dedication requires stability and permanence, and that movement of personnel from one library to another has a deleterious effect on the libraries involved." Granted: our paraphrase is more extreme than the original, but the meaning is the same, and it dramatically shows the weakness in this thinking.

These librarians rule out the very tangible advantage of change, of new ideas, and the new look and vigor that a fresh mind can bring to a library and a community.

The time has passed when individual libraries can allow their concern with local problems to override their duty to the profession and to national library service. To recruit competent new people, and to attract them to positions in Massachusetts, smaller libraries—indeed, all libraries—must accept their duty to the professional development of new personnel. To do this not only should libraries expect to serve as stepping stones in the career of a librarian, they should advertise this approach in their recruiting. The library most attractive to a truly dedicated professional is the one that can guarantee his career development and his freedom to move to a position commensurate with that dedication and his desire to be of greater service.

A Plug

The headline, "Cry of Censorship Drowns Out Voice of Decency" in the June 23rd *Boston Sunday Globe* and the pro-censorship position taken by the story, when combined with other recent events in Massachusetts, should be sufficient warning that our battle against censorship is far from won. This fact makes it imperative that Massachusetts librarians be informed about the confrontation between censors and the librarians trying to withstand the assault on the First Amendment in the Commonwealth and throughout the United States.

Editor Leroy C. Merritt of the *Newsletter on Intellectual Freedom* tells us that the *Newsletter* has included, "everything the Editor considered important. . . . I have killed no copy and thrown away no type." This important and only publication existing solely to inform the profession about library defenses of intellectual freedom has grown from 8 pages four times a year to nearly 14 pages six times a year. Obviously the battle rages at an increasing tempo.

The *Newsletter* lists 33 subscribers (individuals and libraries) in Massachusetts. It needs about 300 new subscriptions (at $3.00) to be self supporting. From here it looks as though Massachusetts could easily afford to supply at least half of these needed subscriptions. In fact, we wonder if Massachusetts libraries can afford not to!

Wanted: Head Librarian for small residential town of 3,500 north of Boston. 40 hour week. High School education required. Massachusetts Professional Librarian's Certificate required within three years. Salary arranged. Send resume to Board of Library Trustees, Topsfield Town Library, Topsfield, Mass.

SMALL LIBRARY SUPPORT GETS BOOST FROM N.L.W. FILM

The Fifth Freedom, a 16-minute, 16mm. sound motion picture triggered by the Massachusetts National Library Week Committe was produced in a small-town (Lexington) library serving some 27,000 patrons. It is a "commercial" for libraries – an attack on the virulent image of a small-town library as the one-room, one-librarian powered haunt of dusty books and shushing maiden aunts.

A producer of educational films and several small-town librarians created the film in a cooperative effort to build a weapon against the apathy and ignorance encountered by librarians everywhere. It is essentially a tour of the library, narrated by Karl Nyren, the Library Director, and with further continuity provided by the delightfully aimless wandering of a small blonde girl through the building on a Saturday morning.

Blending the facts of library standards and statistics with the subtle comedy and light-hearted wonder of the child *The Fifth Freedom* avoids solemnity while making its point that excellent library service has been and can be achieved in any small town. It is a built-to-order tool for showings to groups, civic, social, and fraternal, to mount an offensive for library improvement.

The standards set by the film are high: 10,000 new books a year, 25 full-time staff members, a half million circulation, 100,000 books, 350 periodicals, circulating color slides and art works, 2,000 phonorecords, and a roomy modern building; but the film points out that these standards have been reached in small towns, and can be achieved in more.

The image created by *The Fifth Freedom* is of a library as a friendly but high-powered community center for information and the arts. The librarian is seen as an efficient, attractive professional dealing on a high level with the needs of the community.

Simmons Prof. Writes Cataloging Guide

Professor Laura C. Colvin of the Simmons College School of Library Science has compiled a systematic and comprehensive collection of some 1,800 sample catalog cards and other library records in her *Cataloging Sampler* just published by Shoestring Press at $10.00 (Student edition, $6.00).

A pioneering work in its concept and organization the manual provides studies of cataloging control records, card services, the elements of the dictionary catalog, forms and types of entry, the shelf list, the classified catalog, the cataloging of nonbook materials, and many other special and common aspects of cataloging practice through the use of carefully organized and well indexed sample cards.

Designed as a manual for students and practicing catalogers the work presents a comprehensive collection of samples to solve nearly all the problems of entry and card work, as well as showing comparative practices under several alternative systems.

An introductory outline to each section interprets the material therein and the processes illustrated, and the alphabetical index allows easy access to the systematic arrangement.

> "The ordinary young man who is knowledgeable about books and reasonably intelligent will get a Ph.D. in English and become a college teacher. If he is just bookish and not so interested in the content of books, he can become a professional librarian – a profession which, even though it pays poorly, is at least thought to be a profession with a steady salary."
>
> Edward Shils, "The Bookshop in America," *Daedalus*, Winter, 1963, p. 99.

MERRIMACK VALLEY ASSOCIATION OPPOSES CERTIFICATION PROPOSAL

At its Spring 1963 meeting, at West Newbury on May 14th, the Merrimack Valley Library Association held a panel discussion on (a) the Proposed Certification Law and (b) In-Service Training. The moderator was Hugh F. Downey, Librarian, City Library, Lowell. Amesbury, Dunstable, Haverhill, Newbury, West Boxford, and the Division of Library Extension were represented on the panel.

There was general agreement among both panel and association members that this was not a good time to press for revision of the certification law as proposed, but that, rather, Chap. 760, an Act Providing State Aid for Free Public Libraries, Acts of 1960, should be given time to be fully understood and in operation, and the amendment currently in the General Court passed. It was realized that the proposed Certification Law could not be filed before 1964, in any case, and that the intervening time can and should be used for further discussion.

The penalty inherent in para. i. of the proposed legislation was strongly criticized as unfair and it was felt that it contained the threat of the discontinuance of improvements and new services made possible by the direct grant-in-aid. This would be deleterious to continuing improvement of library service and would have an unfortunate effect on community public relations.

There was agreement that standards of library service should be raised along with the qualifications of library personnel. However, a warning was sounded that these standards must be realistic in the light of present conditions and of future prospects. Gradualism was suggested as a good keynote to bear in mind.

The subject of education for librarians is very much under study nationally and Massachusetts should benefit from these studies when formulated before making firm long-range decisions. In short, while the perennial problem of whether the cart was being put before the horse was raised, it is really more a matter of which is the cart and which is the horse — salaries commensurate with the worth of the profession, or qualification standards so set that the difficulties of staffing libraries, already very great, would be compounded.

Accredited courses for librarians will have to be made available in more colleges in Massachusetts and the age restrictions removed if the gap which now exists in education for librarians is to be closed. Working conditions and salaries must be improved before new recruits and those already working in libraries will be willing to put time and money into courses. Opportunity for improvement within the library should be provided. Experience gained in working under the direction and guidance of a qualified librarian and augmented by formal courses should be recognized. A program of internship in a large library was proposed.

The representatives from the libraries in the under-10,000 population group, although not immediately involved in certification, felt that the time might come when they would become involved. While some said that they resented having regulations imposed upon them at all, others said that they would prefer regulation under a state agency (such as the Board of Library Commissioners) to a formal statute. The smaller libraries fear that their libraries might be used as stepping stones for degree-holding library school graduates on their way to better positions In that case, the more or less intangible benefit of a dedicated librarian with an intimate knowledge of and a devotion to the community would be exchanged for a "qualified person" who really had his eye on the vacancy coming up in the larger town nearby.

Resolutions passed by the Association:

The members of the Merrimack Valley Library Association went on record as strongly opposed to paragraph i. of the Proposed Revision of the Law Concerning Certification of Librarians in Massachusetts, which would make eligibility to receive grants in aid under Ch. 760, Acts of 1960 dependent on certification of all persons holding professional positions. Under this penalty clause, new services inaugurated with funds received under the direct grants in aid would be subject to discontinuance.

The uncertainty that this would cause to both the public and the staff would have a demoralizing effect.

The membership further went on record as opposing any new library legislation until the Act Providing State Aid for Free Public Libraries has been put into such shape that it will provide direct grants-in-aid to all free public libraries in the Commonwealth that qualify under the act.

In-Service Training, as envisaged in the plan for an Eastern Regional Library System is welcomed by the libraries in the Merrimack Valley Library Association. They recommend that courses be set up within a twenty-five mile radius of every library; that these courses be conducted during the daytime; and that, for the smaller libraries with limited budgets and low salaries, some provision be made in the budget of the Eastern Regional Library System for defraying the expense incurred by those taking the courses. They further recommend that the Division of Library Extension should be the agency to set up these courses.

Charles M. Fleischner, President
Mrs. Louisa M. King, Sec'y-Treasurer
Mrs. Elizabeth Neilson, Vice President

OBITUARY

Charles H. P. Copeland, Director and Librarian of the Salem Public Libraries, died on June 15, 1963 in Salem.

A native of Salem Mr. Copeland attended the local schools and then graduated from St. Lawrence University. Formerly curator of maritime history at the Peabody Museum in Salem, he had served as head of the city's public libraries since 1956. A veteran of World War II, he was distinguished as an author and lecturer in maritime history, and as a frequent contributor to library periodicals (see BAY STATE LIBRARIAN, 52: 5-6, 20 (April, 1962).

A former member of the faculty of the Institute for Archival Management at Harvard and a lecturer at the Munson Institute of Maritime History in Mystic, Connecticut, his writings include several books and articles on maritime history and naval affairs in *American Heritage* and the *Encyclopedia Americana.*

A well known and active member of the Massachusetts Library Association, Mr. Copeland also served a term as President of the North Shore Library Association.

(*British Librarianship, Cont. from p.* 4)

In order to qualify the new recruit will have to take two examinations. The first is the Intermediate examination consisting of four papers of three hours each on the general principles of librarianship. All parts of this examination must be passed at one sitting and the candidate is then eligible to take the Final examination. This consists of six papers of three hours each, which may be taken together or separately and in any order, and the choice of subjects is wide so that all types of librarianship are covered. Completion of the Final examination plus two years work in an approved library *(i.e.,* one that reaches certain required standards) entitles the candidate to be elected to the register of chartered librarians. It is possible to become a Fellow of the Library Association by conducting a piece of original research or by making a contribution to librarianship somewhat after the fashion of a Ph.D.

The Library Association and not the library school is the examining body, so that all candidates take the same examination. The only exception is the London University Library School which is permitted to set it own examinations. Not only does this system mean there is a national standard universally accepted, but it also means that candidates have to be members of the Library Association in order to take the examinations, and have to remain members in order to keep their professional qualifications, which makes for a strong professional association.

It is the intention of the compilors of the new syllabus that the great majority of new entrants will study for the examination at full-time library school, and it will be very difficult to qualify by part-time classes. The library schools are increasing the number of places for students and are now offering two-year courses designed to cover both the Intermediate and Final examinations. The custom of combining a part-time job with full time study is unknown in Britain, and students get through college with the help of state or local grants. In the last few years several of the more progressive library services have been sending their staff to library school paying all expenses plus their salary, or a high percentage of it, on condition that the student agrees not to take another job for at least two years after qualifying. This is a very significant development and it is to be hoped that the practice will spread.

Library co-operation

Library co-operation in Great Britain is quite different from what is happening in the States. The first steps were taken long before the war and have now reached a high level of sophistication. The country is divided into regions based partly on library resources and partly on geographic considerations. Each region has a headquarters to which requests are sent. All regions except Yorkshire have union catalogues showing the holdings of all public libraries in the region, but unfortunately they are not always as up to date as they should be. If the request cannot be satisfied from the regional headquarters it is circulated to all regions in turn and if necessary sent on to the National Central Library. This organisation has a library of rare and out of print books, but more important, has detailed information on the resources of university and special libraries which have agreed to become "outlier" libraries in the national lending scheme. The request is circulated among the libraries most likely to have it and practically every request is satisfied in this way. Even so, the National Central Library is prepared to try abroad if necessary, and I can vouch for the speed and efficiency of the service. I required a pamphlet for a paper I was writing and applied through my local library for it. Within three weeks I had received it direct from the Library of Congress!

There is a National Committee on Regional Library Co-operation which seeks to improve interlending and to plan for the future. Since the beginning of 1959, public libraries throughout the country have assumed responsibility for buying every book listed in the *British National Bibliography* in the Decimal Classification fields assigned to them. This means that not only is there a copy of every book published since that date available through the public library, but also that it is possible to short circuit the normal borrowing machinery and apply direct to the library with holdings in the subject required. A similar scheme exists for fiction.

Many of the larger libraries have now installed Telex machines to aid them in cooperation. To those not familiar with this infernal machine perhaps I should explain. Basically, Telex is a combined typewriter, teleprinter and telephone. The operator dials the Telex number required and proceeds to type the message. The Telex machine at the other end receives the message and types it out. For librarians the particular virtue of Telex is that a written record of the message is made at each end thus eliminating telephone errors, and the machine can receive when the library is not open. Also it is considerably cheaper than the telephone. Not only is it used for borrowing books but also for transmitting specific pieces of information, and the exchange of Christmas greetings among friends!

So far we have only discussed co-operative schemes involving public libraries. There are several local schemes for the exchange of technical information between industrial organisations. The pioneer in this field is the Sheffield Interchange Organisation (SINTO) established some thirty years ago. Sheffield has a population of 500,000 and its main industry is the production of special steels. Some fifty of the major firms in the industry exchange technical information and pool the resources of their libraries, using the Department of Commerce, Science and Technology of the City Library as a clearing house. There are co-operative buying schemes, and in particular, every major steel periodical of the world is bought and circulated. Some idea of the esteem in which it is held can be judged from the number of British textbooks on steel which are dedicated to the staff of the Sheffield City Library.

One of the most exciting developments in the field of library co-operation has been the establishment of the National Lending Library of Science and Technology. Despite its name it is not a library in the sense that most librarians understand the term, but rather a vast storehouse of scientific material, mostly serials. The library was founded to aid the research worker and only contains material of this nature. There is no catalogue, although a record of serials is kept on punched cards, but this is used for accounting purposes and not for information retrieval. By means of a simple but ingenious code all serials are automatically placed on their correct shelf when received. To use the library one has to have access to scientific bibliographies to locate the exact copy of the serial which contains the required information. They are appointed local agents throughout the country who have the necessary bibliographic tools. These are mainly the Regional Bureau Headquarters and certain public libraries with outstanding collections. To simplify the description, let us follow a typical inquiry. A research worker wants information on a particular process. The librarian of the firm for which he works forwards it to the public library which acts as the clearing house for the local industrial libraries. The information is tracked down in "Chemical Abstracts" and found to be available in a Russian periodical which is translated into English. This particular public library is a local agent for the N.L.L. and forwards the request giving exact bibliographical details to the N.L.L. It is received by the morning post and placed on the conveyor belt which circles the library, and the lever is set to tip it off at the right station. When delivered the form is taken by the person in charge of that section, the serial removed from the shelf and put on the conveyor belt where it is tipped off at the packing station, parcelled up and dispatched by the afternoon post direct to the person requesting the information. The library has been built to last the next century and has photo copying services and a list of translators.

And now it is time to consider those aspects of librarianship as practised in America which will impress the British visitors.

Firstly, the sheer professional competence of the American librarian. Sheffield City Library can lay reasonable claim to be included in a list of the best three or four libraries in England, but the City Librarian would give his eye teeth to have a staff such as we have at Brookline. Conversations with librarians from other cities and towns at conventions and meetings suggest that excellent librarians abound throughout New England. I have indicated already how I admire the A.L.A. and the way it has firmly impressed the public mind with the image of librarianship as an honourable and useful profession.

(*Continued on p.* 17)

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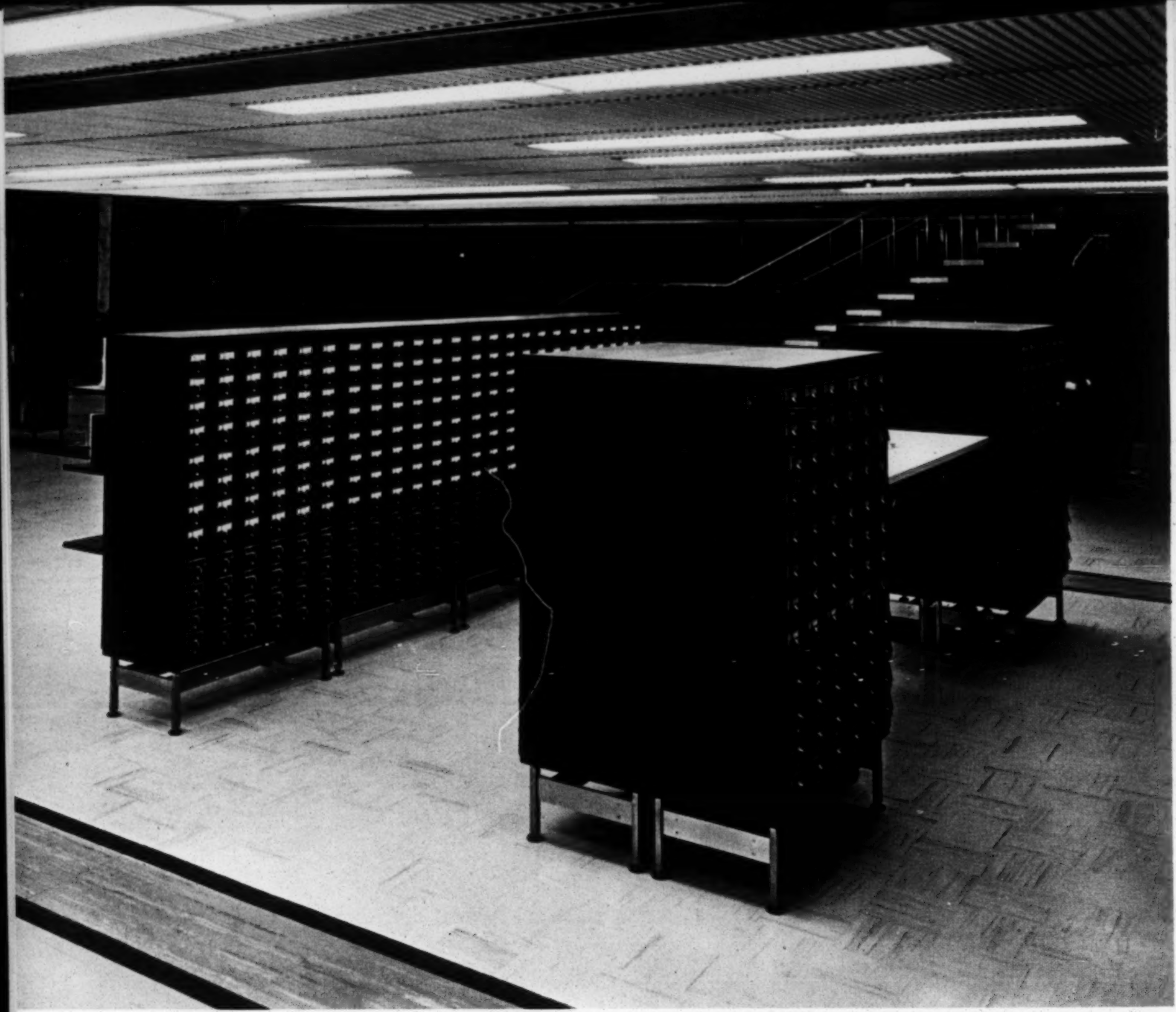

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(*British Librarianship, Cont. from p.* 14)

Public librarians on this side of the Atlantic are in no doubt that they are concerned with education, and the better libraries eschew material which does not reach a certain level of literary merit. This is not so in Britain and it is depressing to read discussions in the professional press on whether libraries ought to provide cheap westerns and romances – and nearly all of them do. American methods of book review and selection are unknown in Britain and will cause many jaws to drop open in wonder and admiration.

Lastly, for this article is getting lengthy, buildings. In Britain the post-war building spree has now caught up with libraries and many fine buildings have opened in the last few years, but I can think of very few which can stand comparison with some of those I have seen in Massachusetts.

There is a pernicious tendency in Britain to build small branch libraries which are economical, but inimicable to a really good library service. In Sheffield I was in charge of a branch with annual circulation of 300,000 and a total bookstock of 16,000 with shelf space for 6,000 volumes. That is not a library but a supermarket for books!

I am afraid that this has been a rambling and discursive article, but if it has provided some insight into librarianship as it is practised in Britain, then it will have served its purpose. Two of my particular friends are coming on the visit and I know they are very excited and expect to learn a great deal. I know, too, that they are going to thoroughly enjoy their stay.

(*A Plea for Cornhill, Cont. from p.* 6)

hill for their books, as have Theodore and Franklin D. Roosevelt, while students at Harvard. Indeed John Q. Adams noted the area in his diary on August 22, 1817: "This morning I took a walk with Mr. Foster around town and witnessed with delight its great improvement during the eight years of my absence. The Central Wharf, New *Cornhill,* and Common Street are three great masses of buildings erected within that time . . . contributing equally to the elegance and comfort of the place. . . ." For years he frequented the bookshops and in 1837 his great anti-slavery document, *Letters to My Constituents* was published with a Cornhill imprint.

Franklin D. Roosevelt recounted, during the dinner founding the Roosevelt Library, how as librarian of the Hasty Pudding Club at Harvard he went to Cornhill for advice on how to spend the organization's book budget. He was told by "old man Chase" (William Chase of Bartlett and Co.) never to destroy anything, which left, "a mine for which future historians will curse me as well as praise me . . ." and which later became the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library.

New England writers of the "flowering" period met around the bookshelves of Cornhill and had grand confabulations in this center of the second hand book industry. In Colesworthy's (now the Brattle Bookshop) was the small corner where Whittier, Lowell, Emerson and others used to gather. "That place is located, as the well informed prowler among old books knows very well, behind the high shelves at the right of the entrance. From the street you can't see this nook for the windows are strewn with prints . . . and the windows are a little grimy." *(Boston Herald)* Things haven't changed much at the Brattle Book Shop!

Today men like Admiral Byrd, Donald MacMillan, James T. Farrell, as well as librarians and scholars from all over the world write or come to Cornhill for needed books. President Kennedy acquired the cherished scrapbook of cartoons of his grandfather's political career as Mayor of Boston on Cornhill.

Only the building called the Sears Crescent is left. Two bookshops to be saved from the surrounding rubble. The Boston Redevelopment Authority in its *Sears Crescent Report* of March 1963 proposes the rehabilitation "to contemporary standards" of this old monument. The report goes on to state: "The Sears Crescent dates from shortly before the middle of the nineteenth century, its construction having followed closely the development of the north side of Cornhill in the early 1820's. Shortly after the construction of the Sears Crescent the Scollay-Dock Square area became the book center of Boston. At that time there were twenty-five bookstores on Cornhill alone."

The crescent still houses the oldest continuously active bookstore in America. Now called the Brattle Book Shop it began in

1825 as Burnham's, then Colesworthy's Bookstore until the recent decade.

According to the Report: "The Sears Crescent is a readymade link between the past and the present; it would not be a present day attempt to recapture the past, but part of the past itself. Rehabilitation would permit the retention of tenants whose businesses are of historic significance and are consistent with the high contemporary office standard contemplated. . . ."

Despite these optimistic words things look bleak for the continuance of this oldest bookshop. While the grand old Sears Crescent may be considered architecturally, historically, and esthetically worth preserving by the authorities, the fact is that millions are being invested in what is considered "one of the most attractive commercial sites in the entire Government Center."

A possible, and likely developer of the Crescent, told the author that "it will be necessary to knock the guts out of the building." He considered the Cresent a "second rate" structure (Faneuil Hall is probably fourth rate!) but a book store would be welcome if "it could meet the rental requirements and space limitations."

Unless the redevelopment authorities intervene to provide an economically feasible rental and reasonable space usage it will be the end of the oldest continuously operated book shop in the United States. Gone will be the bookstore bulging with treasures for all who can read. Gone will be the outside bookstalls, as indigenous to Boston as those along the Seine are to Paris. No longer will a "man of letters" be able to write in *Graham's Magazine* as he did in September 1843: "No man has seen the 'Athens of America' who has not passed a morning in this literary museum." (Burnham's now the Brattle Book Shop on Cornhill).

DUST MIXERS
AT FOUR O'CLOCK

The dust sort of
stirs itself in the four o'clock
sunlight
(It's always autumn or winter in the
library . . .
no one would go in the summer
or spring).

The books sit un-opened
on waxed mahogany shelves
(Except in the new libraries, where
the stacks are metal . . .
but the books are still un-opened)
one or two people walk in or
out,
(Dust mixers at four o'clock)

All the Knowledge, Wisdom, Emotion
that man has ever known is here,
bound in leather, paper,
or cloth,
in glorious faded colours
but no one looks,
so . . .

The dust sort of stirs itself
in the four o'clock sunlight.

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(*"A Question" Answered, Cont. from p.* 8)

ceived from the Southern Regional Council.

It is not the educated so much, who are the opposing forces as are the illiterates and others who would be pushed further down the economic ladder, that protest the loudest. Perhaps instead of giving the award to integrated libraries the Book-of-the-Month Club should really help the segregated ones and so help educate their borrowers to a broader view of life, whereby they could better understand the whole problem.

Very Truly Yours,
Mary Kent Seagle, Librarian

Keyser-Mineral County Library,
Keyser, West Virginia:

. . . At no time over a period of twenty-six years, when the library was opened as a WPA Library, has there been any segregation at the Keyser-Mineral County Public Library. . .

Sincerely,
Mary Kent Seagle, Librarian

Killgore Memorial Library,
Dumas, Texas:

. . . I understand this (the criteria for the awards) to mean that the libraries must be desegregated — ours is.

Sincerely,
Mrs. J. H. Perdue, Librarian

Plant City Public Library,
Plant City, Florida:

Unfortunately racial strife will continue so long as people, expecting the worst, act on someone's assumption instead of facts. We in the South have become accustomed to the prejudiced and misleading editorials which continue to appear in too many publications, written without basis of fact by editors far removed from the scene. I never expected this practice to extend to library journals, however. I had hoped that in the more enlightened library world at least we could expect fairness.

. . . If you were seeking information why would you address a question through your editorial page to non-subscribers? Are we to assume that your editorial had another purpose?

You state you "violently oppose any award to strengthen institutions which maintain a system of service that in any way separates one citizen from another in his use of books." The word "violent" is well chosen as violence is what we will continue to reep (sic) so long as there are those misinformed and prejudiced ones who fan the flames instead of quenching them with facts.

Our community is 20% negro and as I write from a desk in our library I see in the reading room almost as many negro patrons as white ones and they have been coming ever since the library first opened its doors for service, and without incident! We have yet to receive the first complaint. However, the very wording of your question infers that it will be hard for you to believe the replies should you receive them. . . You write "—in the sincere hope that every library and system involved can and will TRUTHFULLY answer—" (the caps are supplied).

Since you appear to need confirmation I refer you to one of our highly respected negro citizens Mr. . . . I suppose since you asked the question on your editorial page you want the replies directed there, so this I am doing and I hope you will be fair enough to print them in full.

Very truly yours,
Mrs. James D. Bruton, Jr.,
Chairman Library Board

North Arkansas Regional Library,
Harrison, Arkansas:

The North Arkansas Regional Library serves a six-county area in the Ozarks and there are no Negroes living in this section of the state. In your editorial . . . you have chosen to criticize a vast area from Plant City, Florida to Dumas, Texas. You assume we have a common problem which we do not have. Editorial ethics, if not library ethics, demand that you get facts, not "assume."

Why should you violently oppose the award to the library in the South, since you imply that the southerner is not intelligent enough to work out his own problems? We all have a lot to learn. Perhaps the Award books will be more helpful than misdirected criticism.

Sincerely,
Evelyn Griffiths, Librarian

Rolla Free Public Library,
Rolla, Missouri:

. . . The Rolla Free Public Library, Rolla, Missouri can certainly answer a resounding *NO* to any idea that we tolerate "separation, segregation, or unequal library service." This has never been a policy of the library.

We in turn would like to ask a question—Why is it difficult to obtain evidence regarding racial practices in libraries? A request for information to the librarian – to the Board of Trustees – to the president of the state association – to the American Library Association on the states reply to the "Statement of Chapter Status" – any or all of these should give a clear and definite answer.

The files of the Southern Regional Council have no bearing on our situation for as far as this library is concerned we have never received a request from this Council for any information on any subject so it would be impossible for there to be anything in the files. The assumption that we are segregated because there is nothing in the files concerning our de-segregation is *not* a valid conclusion or assumption. We have never been segregated, and have not received any inquiry from them concerning our status.

My interest in this matter is not entirely a personal one as we can truthfully say we are giving service to ALL of the people and equal service to all. My opposition is on the *principle* – "assuming" a fact based upon no evidence or information from the parties concerned.

Integration at Rolla

I agree that libraries should be maintained for the use of every person regardless of race, creed or color, and I am sure that the committees from the Book-of-the-Month Club and the American Library Association are fully aware of their responsibilities in this area.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Leola F. Miller, Librarian

Falls Church Public Library,
Falls Church, Virginia:

The Falls Church Public Library, a recent recipient of a Dorothy Canfield Fisher Library Award, does not offer its services on a segregated basis. In its history, or in the recollections of the staff members and others I have asked, this library has never done other than serve our readers without regard to race, creed, sex, age or any other discriminatory principle. When this library opened its new quarters in 1958, the USIA wrote a feature story on the library and its program. The story has been carried throughout the world in many languages. It is significant that in the photographs accompanying the story, negroes and whites appear together, both children and adults. It is also significant that one of the earliest members of our local Friends organization, and a most effective supporter of our program, is a negro. It is significant that in the block where this library is located, property and homes on both sides of the street are owned by negroes. It is significant that the public schools in this city were totally integrated years ago without incident or protest.

The Southern Regional Council may, indeed, have "no record of desegregation." Nor would they have a record of segregation. Desegregation is absent where segregation does not exist. It is doubtful that their records reveal anything at all about the ten accused libraries – or of the thirty-eight other libraries receiving awards, for that matter.

The Southern Regional Council is wrong to issue erroneous assumptions ~~based upon their own inadequate and inaccurate files. They~~ are wrong to maintain records and issue statements on this important question of equality of service when their records only reflect areas violating these freedoms or struggling to eliminate such violations. They are terribly wrong to discredit libraries which have courageously offered their services on an equal basis and which have, in some measure, encouraged the community to do so as well. They do wrong to imply dishonor to a very important award program.

The writers of the editorial, "A Question," appearing in the April issue of *The Bay State Librarian* are plainly wrong. They are wrong to accept and publish irresponsible assumptions. They are wrong to offer assumptions as evidence. They are very wrong to question the principles and practices of only ten of the award-winning libraries — the ten southern libraries. It appears that the editorial writers made some assumptions of their own.

This library is proud to answer "no" to the accusation posed in *The Bay State Librarian.* We believe that free and equal service to all is a principle upon which any honorable public library must firmly insist. We also believe that any citizen is entitled to the use of *all* books. This library firmly upholds the Fifth Freedom; has resisted all efforts of censorship; and has made available controversial books meeting normal selection criteria; and, has not (not in the last three years, at least) removed a single book from its open shelves.

Finally, "a question": Are there not some few serious questions regarding access to books, and involving Bay State readers' right to the Fifth Freedom, which might receive editorial scrutiny and support in future issues of the handsome bulletin of the Massachusetts Library Association? Your editorial concerning suspected segregation in a handful of southern libraries was an obvious challenge intended to spur flaming reaction. Very well, but it seems that the Massachusetts Library Association has a few challenges of its own which have gone unsolved. There have been some nasty rumors of funny "goin's on" in the great Bay State with regard to book selection, censorship and such matters. We earnestly hope that these violations of the freedom to read are untrue and that the Bay State can truthfully answer "no!" to unprincipled library service which does not measure up to the ideals articulated in the Library Bill of Rights and the basic philosophy underlying the profession of librarianship.

Richard K. Burns, Director

Newly Elected Officers of M.L.A.: left to right: Mrs. Helen S. Harding, Librarian, Gale Free Library, Holden, Secretary; Miss Miriam Putnam, Librarian, Memorial Hall Library, Andover, Outgoing Pesident; Mr. Franklin P. Taplin, Director, Western Massachusetts Regional Public Library System, President; Mr. A. William Kunkel, Librarian, Newton Free Libraries, Vice President and President Elect. Not present for picture: Rowell L. Waller, Librarian, Attleboro Public Library, Attleboro, Massachusetts, Treasurer; Miss Pauline Winnick, Coordinator of Young Adult Services, Boston Public Library, Archivist.

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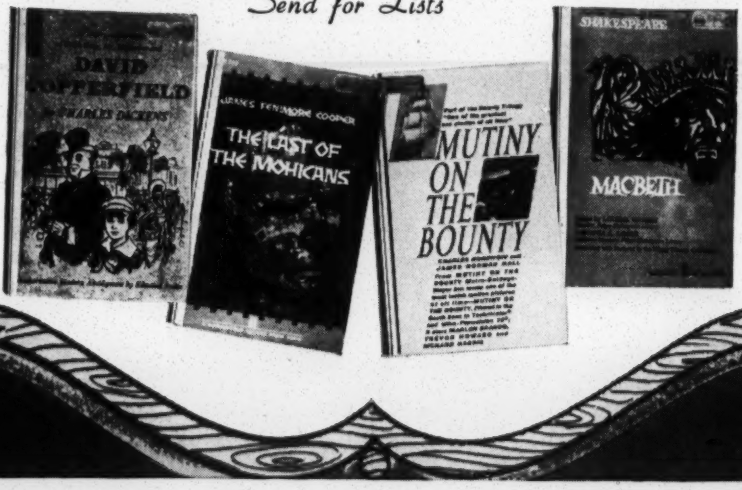
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September 4, 1963

The Editor
The Library Journal
62 West 45th Street
New York, New York

Dear Sir:

The editorial in your July 1962 issue, titled, "Questioning a Question - And Some of the Answers," has come to my attention.

Mr. John N. Berry had inquired of us regarding ten (10), not eleven (11), named libraries; the Keyser-Mineral County Library of West Virginia was not included in his inquiry to which we responded.

We sincerely regret that our response to him was misleading. I assure you that it resulted only from too hasty phrasing, and not from any intent to disparage the libraries involved.

Our situation simply was that we did not have any information regarding these particular libraries. Indeed, in our reply to Mr. Berry, we advised him that the International Research Associates were at the time preparing a study of racial practices for the American Library Association, and suggested that he write directly to them for information.

Again, we regret deeply that we were the source of any misinformation, and that our letter may have embarrassed both Mr. Berry and the Libraries involved.

We try very hard to be accurate and objective always; we can only express our chagrin that one of the occasional lapses which do inevitably occur had such unfortunate consequences.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
cc: Mr. John N. Berry
Bay State Librarian

Librarians of: Beaufort County Library (SC)
Rolla Free Library (Mo.)
North Arkansas Regional Library
Plant City Public Library (Fla.)
North Carolina State Library
Henderson County Public Library (NC)
Falls Church Public Library (Va.)
Keyser-Mineral County Library (W. Va.)
Killgore Memorial Library (Dumas, Tex.)
Oconee Regional Library (Dublin, Ga.)
Carnegie Library (Eufaula, Ala.)
Jackson Parish Library (Jonesboro, La.)

(Township)
Beaufort County Library (SC)
Mrs. Emma B. Bishop
R Craven St., Box 590 – Beaufort S.C.
Lib.

Rolla Free, Library (Mo.)
Miss Leola F. Millor, Lib.
102 W. 9th St.
Rolla, Mo.

North Arkansas Regional Library
Mrs. Evelyn Griffiths, Lib.
123 Jaycee Ave
Harrison, Ark.

Plant City P8blic Library (Fla.)
(Not Listed)

North Carolina State Library
Mrs. Eliz. H. Hughey, Lib
Box 2889, Raleigh, N.C.

Henderson County Public Library (NC)
Miss Mary Seagle Lib.
4th Ave. & King St., Hendersonville

Falls Church Public Library)Va)
Mr. Richard K. Burns, Dir.
120 N Va. Ave, Falls Church

Keyser-Mineral Founty Library (W.Va.)
C
Mrs. Dor. B. Johnson, Lib.
32 Maple Ave, Keyser. W. Va.

Oconee Regional Library (Dublin, Ga.)
Mrs. Eliz D. Moore, Dir
316 Belle~~vue~~ Ave, Dublin

Carnegie Library (Eufaula, Alaba.) – Eufaula Pub. Lib.
St. James & N. Eufaula St.
Mrs. John D Martin, Jr.
Lib.

Demonstration
Jackson Parish Library (Jonesboro, La.) →
Miss Charlie Hampton
Polk at 6th St.
Jonesboro, La.

August 25, 1963

The Editor
The Library Journal
New York, New York

Dear Sir:

The editorial in your July 1962 issue, titled, "Questioning a Question - And Some of the Answers," has come to my attention. Mr. Berry had inquired regarding ten (10), not eleven (11), named libraries; the Keyser-Mineral County Library of West Virginia was not included in his inquiry to which we responded.

We sincerely regret that our response to Mr. Berry was misleading. I would, however, like to quote for you the entire, pertinent paragraph from our letter which was dated March 19, 1963:

> Our files show no record of desegregation at any of the ten libraries cited in your letter. We assume, therefore, that they are still segregated. I should like to point out, however, that the International Research Associates of New York City are currently preparing a study for the American Library Association (to be published this summer) which will examine in detail discriminatory

policies in libraries throughout the country. In preparing this study, the IRA is sending questionnaires to every American library. You may wish to write to them directly for further information."

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
cc: Mr. John N. Berry
Bay State Librarian

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, INC.

Simmons College Library
300 The Fenway
Boston 15, Massachusetts

March 28, 1963

Dear Mr. Blackford:

Many thanks for your letter of March 19 which provided me with sufficient information to go ahead with my editorial. As soon as our journal is off the press, I will send you a copy to show you how I used the information. I am sincerely grateful for your help with this project, and appreciated your prompt reply to my inquiry. Thank you again.

Sincerely,

John N. Berry III

John N. Berry III, Editor
Bay State Librarian

Mr. Staige D. Blackford
Director of Research
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

JNB:mr

March 19, 1963

Mr. John N. Berry, III
Editor
Bay State Librarian
Massachusetts Library Associatimn, Inc.
Simmons College Library
300 The Fenway
Boston 15, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Berry:

Your letter of March 11 to Dean Jones of Atlanta University's School of Library Service was forwarded to us since she had no recent information concerning the policies of the libraries you inquired about.

Our files show no record of desegregation at any of the ten libraries cited in your letter. We assume, therefore, that they are still segregated. I should like to point out, however, that the International Research Associates of New York City are currently preparing a study for the American Library Association (to be published this summer) which will examine in detail discriminatory policies in libraries throughout the country. In preparing this study, the IRA is sending questionnaires to every American library. You may wish to write to them directly for further information. Their address is:

International Research Associates, Inc.
1270 Avenue of the Americas
New York 20, New York

If we can be of any further assistance to you, please don't hesitate to call on us.

Sincerely yours,

Staige D. Blackford
Director of Research

SDB/mmj

JA3-6431

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

March 11, 1963

SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SERVICE

SB ple reply (you can mention ALA study)

no record of desegregation at any — do you want me to answer. JA

Mr. Leslie Dunbar, Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

Enclosed is a letter seeking information about ten southern libraries in regard to their policies of service to Negro patrons. We do not have recent information about the policies of these libraries. I thought that you might have the information; therefore, I would appreciate it if you would answer this letter.

Sincerely yours,

Virginia Lacy Jones
(Mrs.) Virginia Lacy Jones
Dean

VLJ:bc

Enclosure

cc: Mr. John N. Berry III

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, INC.

FOUNDED 1890 INCORPORATED 1924

I hope to include the results of this study in an editorial in our publication, the Bay State Librarian, and possibly submit it to other national library publications as well. If you can supply the information regarding any of the libraries listed, or can direct me to some other source that might provide this information, I will be extremely grateful. I very much appreciate your attention to this letter, and thank you very much for your help.

Sincerely,

John N. Berry III

John N. Berry III, Editor
Bay State Librarian

Dean Virginia Lacy Jones
School of Library Service
Atlanta University
223 Chestnut Street
Atlanta 14, Georgia

JNB:mr

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, INC.

Simmons College Library
300 The Fenway
Boston 15, Massachusetts

RECEIVED 3-11-63

March 6, 1963

Dear Miss Jones:

I am writing to you at the suggestion of Mr. Kenneth R. Shaffer, Director of Libraries and of the School of Library Science here at Simmons, in the hope that you may be able to help me gather information regarding access to certain public libraries and library systems in the south. Mr. Shaffer suggested that this was an area of particular concern to you, and that you might have information that would be helpful in the completion of a study I am conducting.

I am trying to determine whether any of the following libraries or systems are segregated, or through the use of other devices limit free access to their collections by Negroes:

Greenville?

Beaufort County Library, South Carolina
Carnegie Library, Eufala, Alabama
Oconee Regional Library, Georgia
Jackson Parish Library, Jonesboro, Louisiana
Rolla Free Library, Missouri
Henderson County Library, Hendersonville, North Carolina
Falls Church Public Library, Virginia
Plant City Public Library, Florida
North Arkansas Regional Library, Harrison, Arkansas
Killgore Memorial Library, Dumas, Texas

All of the libraries listed above have received funds as part of the annual Dorothy Canfield Fisher Award, which, as I understand it, has as one of its qualifications freedom of access to materials regardless of race, religion, or national origin. My feeling is that if any of these libraries, or the local outlets in any of the systems operate a segregated service or in any way limit access to Negroes, then the spirit expressed in the will of the donor of the awards has been violated.

Recd 10/2/63

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. INC.

FOUNDED 1890 INCORPORATED 1924

Simmons College Library
300 The Fenway
Boston, Massachusetts 02115

hold for SBL

MJ - file

September 27, 1963

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

Your letter to Library Journal has just come to me, and I thank you for writing it. For my part, I'm not too concerned about the resulting furor, and I sincerely hope that my use of the earlier letter has not caused your organization any damage.

While inaccuracy (of which I am, indeed, more guilty than you) is bad, the results of this editorial squabble have been most gratifying. The award was given to several segregated libraries, and your letter and my editorial did bring this fact to light. The Intellectual Freedom Committee of the American Library Association resolved, as a result of the publicity, to examine the A.L.A.'s practices with awards to insure that this does not occur again. In addition, we have achieved a spirited denial of segregation from many libraries in the deep south, an unusual and heartening result. Thank you for sending me a copy of the letter, and for helping me uncover a bad practice by our profession.

Sincerely,

John N. Berry III

John N. Berry III, Editor
Bay State Librarian

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Enc:

JNB:mr

fyi, apparently the IRA came a cropper on this one.

C O P Y

LWD ✓
VJ ✓
PA ✓
NM - file IRA study

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11, Illinois

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Wilson Library Bulletin

SUBJECT: ACCESS TO PUBLIC LIBRARIES

At the 1963 Annual Conference of ALA, the Advisory Committee for the Access to Libraries study recommended to the LAD Board of Directors and the Intellectual Freedom Committee that the International Research Associates survey of access to public libraries be published to make it available for study.

Since then the Advisory Committee has continued to evaluate the total study in the light of questions raised during the Conference as well as data and arguments presented subsequently.

Because of the special concern shown on the findings of the section titled "Location and resources of branch libraries in ten selected cities," (II,F), the Committee has meticulously re-examined this portion of the study. On September 19, 1963, it met with International Research Associates to consider its analyses and responses.

On the basis of the discussions at this meeting the Advisory Committee has unanimously approved the following statement as representing its thinking:

> "It should be noted that the section on adequacy of access to branch libraries was limited, as stated in the report, to the study of specific census tracts which were either 80% or more white or 80% or more non-white. The conclusions must, therefore, be limited to the kinds and numbers of census tracts studied. It is the judgment of the Advisory Committee that the findings cannot be generalized to apply to the whole of any city concerned or to the comparison of cities without further study. The Advisory Committee, therefore, recommends that the use of this part of the report be limited and that no generalizations be made about the cities studied."

-Harold W. Tucker, Chairman
Advisory Committee for
Access to Libraries Study

September 30, 1963

JN 26964

Comments on the Advisory Committee Statement of September 30, 1963

Regarding INRA Report on "Access to Public Libraries"

by Harry N. Peterson, Librarian
D. C. Public Library

It is interesting to note that the LAD Advisory Committee for Access to Libraries met with the President and two staff members of International Research Associates, Inc. to see how they could pull the fat out of the fire, so far as the ACCESS TO PUBLIC LIBRARIES report is concerned. The statement unanimously approved by the Advisory Committee and issued by its Chairman eleven days after the meeting in New York is, in its own small way, as inaccurate as the INRA report itself. The statement says, "It should be noted that the section on adequacy of access to branch libraries was limited, as stated in the report, to the study of specific census tracts which were either 80% or more white or 80% or more non-white." This is a misinterpretation of the INRA report. In Section II, F, page 54, the following statement is made:

> For this part of the study, ten cities were examined in order to determine what relationship exists between four socio-economic characteristics of a population, and the location and resources of branch libraries.

This statement appears on pages 55-56:

> Information on the socio-economic characteristics of racial concentration, income, education, and elementary school enrollment was obtained by census tracts for the ten cities, and the tracts

whose population are highest and lowest in each characteristic were examined to ascertain relationships between these factors and locations, numbers, and resources of branch libraries.

On the basis of this methodology INRA made the following sweeping generalization on page 59:

> In four of the six Southern cities, the likelihood of finding a branch library in a heavily white area is over one and a half times that of finding one in a neighborhood which is predominantly non-white, and in all of the Southern cities, branches in non-white neighborhoods contain fewer volumes than those located in white areas. The greatest racial inequality occurs in Birmingham and in Washington, D. C., where libraries in predominantly white neighborhoods exceed those in highly non-white areas by a ratio of more than three to one, and branches in heavily white areas have on the average twice as many volumes as those in predominantly non-white sections.

There is no indication that the INRA report was referring only to tracts. Quite the contrary; it referred to cities. However, it is evident that the research specialists were committing the error of generalizing from the particular. This mistake was pointed out in a letter I sent to Mr. James E Bryan on July 16, 1963, copies of which were sent to INRA, the ALA staff, and others. In this letter I said, "Apparently the INRA, Inc. arrived at the statement regarding the 3 to 1 ratio on the basis of the 1960 population in the immediate Census tract in which each branch is situated. This is a fallacy." My comment was ignored.

During the discussion at the ALA Conference in Chicago, Miss Maxine LaBounty of the DCPL Staff reaffirmed this point when she said, "it was not valid to equate branches with census tracts, since the tracts average only 4,000 people and branches serve 20,000 - 40,000." To this and other criticisms, Mr. Brown of INRA replied, "the ratios of white to non-white branches had been obtained by dividing the number of branch libraries located in 80 per cent white and non-white tracts into the total number of 80 per cent white and non-white tracts. With regard to the 80 per cent cut-off point, he said that 70 per cent of the people live in 80 per cent white or non-white areas." (ALA BULLETIN, September 1963, p.745) This just is not true, at least in Washington, as I have demonstrated in a recent analysis.

The methodology was a lazy way to try to determine accessibility. Unfortunately INRA and the Advisory Committee erroneously assumed that it was valid. As a matter of fact, according to the LIBRARY JOURNAL for September 1, 1963 (p. 3008-3009) Mr. Tucker "Indicated that the Advisory Committee on the Study had met subsequent to the explosive LAD gathering, and read a letter from Bernard Berelson, the one member of the committee not present at the conference. Mr. Berelson's opinion after reviewing the technical methods employed in the study, was that these methods were 'appropriate for the purpose,' and that 'in general, this is a well-done study.' The questions raised, said the Berelson letter, 'do not substantially change the conclusions reached.'" In contrast, a Government statistician made this evaluation of Tables 17, 18, 19, and 20 relating to Location and Resources of Branch Libraries in Ten Cities: "In my opinion the logic on which these tables...were constructed was naive and amateurish....The crudeness of this approach is almost breathtaking..." At this point the Advisory Committee also seems to be somewhat less certain about the reliability of the methodology. The astonishing thing is that these professional people put any stock in such hocus-pocus in the first place. About the only purpose this methodology serves is as an example of statistical misrepresentation.

Now, in an effort to save face, the Advisory Committee tries to make it appear that the part of the INRA "research" regarding access to branches was a study of census tracts. But isn't it ridiculous to say, "The conclusions must, therefore, be limited to the kinds and numbers of census tracts studied." This is obviously at variance with the previously quoted INRA conclusion about alleged inequality of public library service in Washington and elsewhere. However, it does confirm what I said in the first place, in my letter of July 16, 1963 and in other communications. Perhaps I should be flattered to have my judgment confirmed, even if belatedly. What I can't understand is why the Advisory Committee doesn't just come right out, as honest men should, and admit an error, a grievous error, instead of trying to cover up with a transparent attempt to rewrite the facts in the case.

At long last we are told, "It is the judgment of the Advisory Committee that the findings cannot be generalized to apply to the whole of any city concerned or to the comparison of cities without further study. The Advisory Committee, therefore, recommends that the use of this part of the report be limited and that no generalizations be made about the cities studied." Would that the Advisory Committee, the ALA officers, and the ALA staff had listened to reason and arrived at this "judgment" sooner--before the damage was done. Damning and undeserved generalizations have already been made by INRA itself in Section II, F. These were approved by the Advisory Committee; announced in a release, approved by this Committee and the Executive Secretary of ALA, on Monday, July 15th; and approved for publication by the membership on Friday, July 19. (Apparently the ALA staff had jumped the gun, as it was disclosed that the cover was already in production in the new ALA Headquarters on Friday, July 19th, according to the LIBRARY JOURNAL for September 1.) The report was published in mid-August. Now hear this: the announcement in the BOOKLIST for September 15 does not say that the ACCESS TO PUBLIC LIBRARIES report was published only "to make it available for study;" neither does the report itself. Furthermore, the people who read the report will not have the benefit of the Advisory Committee's injunctions not to generalize from the limited and misleading "findings."

I fail to see what good will come of the Advisory Committee's decision to have INRA "prepare a detailed document on Section F of Part II covering the various comments and questions raised since the ALA Conference." It seems to me that International Research Associates, Inc. and the Advisory Committee have already done enough harm. At best, the proposed document will be an effort to whitewash the "methodology" and "findings" of the Access report. So far as the maligned libraries are concerned, this constitutes a kind of double jeopardy.

There seems to be an assumption that except for Section F of Part II, the rest of the INRA report is without error. However, the now admitted mistakes in Section F of Part II throw doubts upon the entire document.

The Advisory Committee will next prepare a "brief 2000 word document giving the historical background for the Study." What purpose this will serve, I do not know. Many of the errors in the INRA report and much of the trouble that resulted from it could have been avoided if the Advisory Committee had had a sense of decency and fair play and just an ounce of foresight. Pounds of hindsight and thousands of words will not make up for the lack of competence it has demonstrated.

In its eagerness to avoid criticism for censorship, the ALA has permitted several public libraries and those associated with them to be traduced. It seems to me that an organization such as this also has some responsibility to uphold the truth. Now that the false statements in the study have been pointed out (and, at least indirectly, admitted), International Research Associates, Inc. should recall its report on ACCESS TO PUBLIC LIBRARIES, for the sake of its own reputation. If this is not done, the ALA Council should reject this canard. In any event, INRA, the ALA Advisory Committee, the Intellectual Freedom Committee, the officers and the staff of the ALA owe the D. C. Public Library and the other maligned libraries an apology for the irresponsible way they have handled, published, and publicized this slanderous report.

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
THE PUBLIC LIBRARY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

LIBRA

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Mr. Staige D.
search Direc
Southern Region
208 Auburn Ave
Atlanta 3, Ga.

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Library

January 16, 1964

Miss Katherine D. Lumpkin
Wells College
Department of Economics
And Sociology
Aurora, New York

Dear Miss Lumpkin:

Mr. Dunbar has asked me to reply to your letter of January 13, concerning materials dealing with library facilities in the South, from the standpoint of segregation and desegregation.

Last year we assisted the International Research Associates, Inc., in New York in preparing a book for the American Library Association, "Access to Public Libraries. We have 2 copies of this book in our office. In view of the shortness of time before your panel discussion, I will be happy to let you borrow one of our copies; it is enclosed. Could you please return it when you have finished using it.

I should point out though, that a considerable controversy sprung up over this report when it was released. It made one notable error, namely, that of listing the libraries in Washington D. C. as being segregated. This was not true. of course, and I am enclosing a copy of the statement issued by the ALA about its report as well as a rejoinder made by Harry N. Peterson, Librarian, D. C. Public Library. All in all however, I think there is some valuable information in the ALA Report, which should prove helpful to you.

Ltr., Miss Lumpkin
Wells College
Aurora, New York
January 16, 1964

There is no rush on returning the report, but we would like to get it back at your convenience.

If we can be of further assistance to you, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

Staige D. Blackford
Research Director

SDB:nm
Enclosure
    ALA Report
    Statement by ALA

Wells College
AURORA, NEW YORK

Department of
ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY

January 13, 1964

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

I wonder if you have any materials that have not appeared in your publications, dealing with library facilities in the South, from the standpoint of segregation and desegregation. Anything that indicated the condition of library facilities hitherto available to the Negro, and what changes have come, would help. Also if you happen to know of articles discussing this question, I would be glad to know of these. I find I have very little material on this subject. I want the material for use in a campus panel discussion that is scheduled for the first week in February. I would be very grateful for any material you may send.

Sincerely yours,

Katharine D Lumpkin

Katharine DuPre Lumpkin

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT
BATON ROUGE
70803

May 12, 1964

NM - please file

Mr. Staige D. Blackford, Research Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Staige:

Thank you for your recent letter. I thought I had told you earlier that I was leaving for Massachusetts, but if not, you are now well informed about that project.

In winding things up here, I am wondering whether I ever gave you any information about the East Baton Rouge Parish Library. I believe you requested that information some time ago and the letter apparently got misplaced. At any rate, I was recently talking to a former board member of the parish and he indicated that the parish library has been opened since about 1952 to Negroes. Apparently this was all done very quietly and nothing has ever been said about it one way or another, even though some people with extremely strong and outspoken views on the race question have subsequently served on the board.

When you come to the frozen wastes of the icy northland in the near future, I hope you will drop by Amherst to see us. I don't suppose we really intend to abandon the south for all time, so keep me informed of likely prospects.

With all best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Bill

William C. Havard, Chairman

WCH/js